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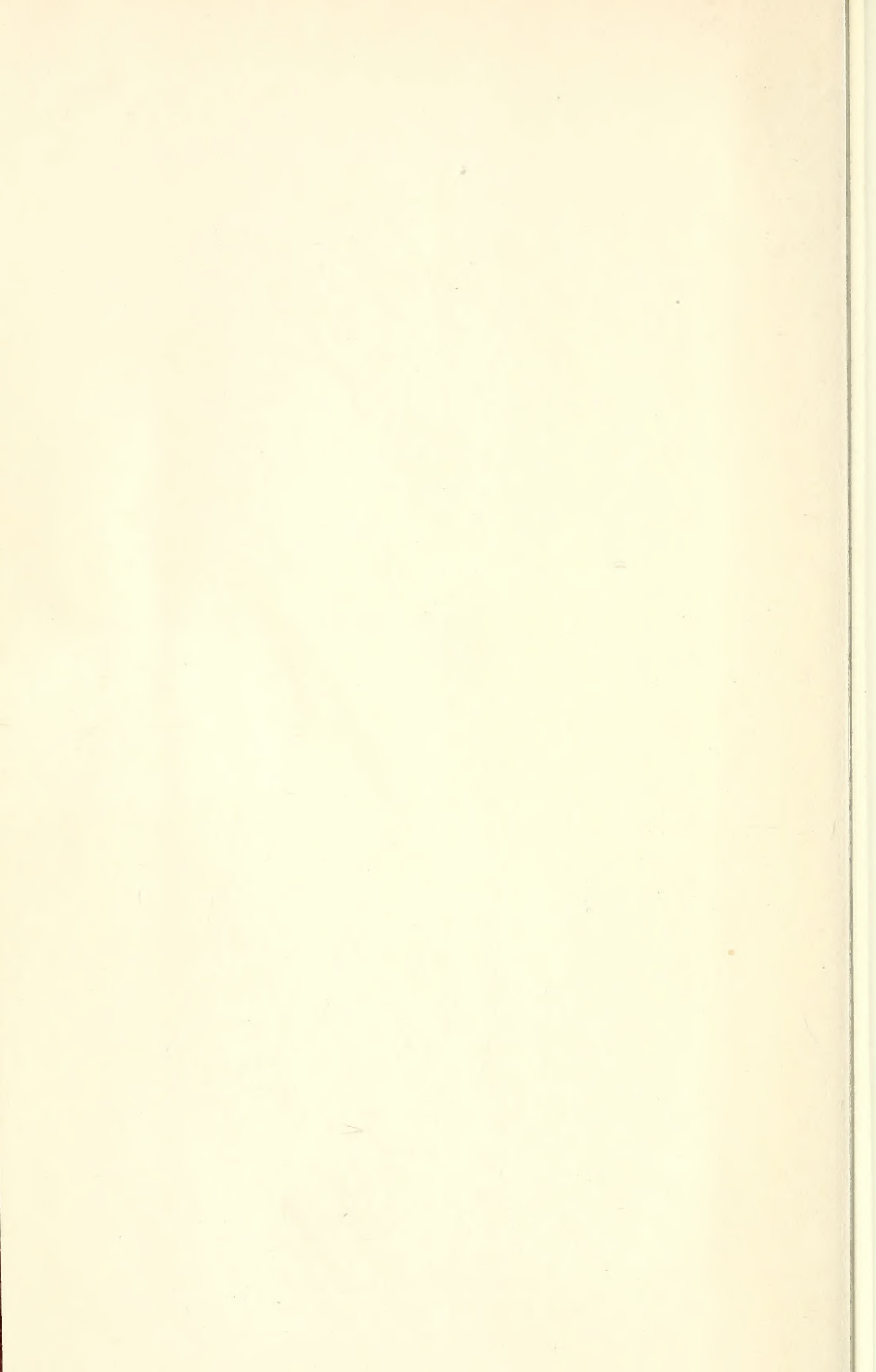
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PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND PAPERS
OF
ROBERT GREGG CHERRY

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND PAPERS
of
ROBERT GREGG CHERRY
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA
1945-1949

Edited by
David Leroy Corbitt,
Head, Division of Publications
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Raleigh
Council of State
State of North Carolina
1951

PUBLIC ADDRESSES AND PAPERS


OF

ROBERT EMMA CHURCH

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

1945-1949

Printed by
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R. Gregg Cherry

FOREWORD

In publishing this volume of messages to the General Assembly, public addresses, appointments and statements for the press, the method and procedure used in the publication of the letter books of former governors have been adopted. The material included in this volume was either written by Governor Cherry or issued from his office during his four-year term.

Again a number of pictures of important persons or events connected with some phase of the duties and activities of his administration are included. It is believed that these pictures add interest and value to the book.

Unlike most of our governors, Governor Cherry more frequently spoke from manuscript. This being true, we have more speeches available than we have had in the past. On several occasions Governor Cherry delivered an address that he had used on another occasion. When this did occur we endeavored to explain it in a footnote. I refer particularly to pages 297, 313 and 512. Several times Governor Cherry delivered the same address which had previously been delivered but with a different introductory paragraph or paragraphs and with a different concluding paragraph or paragraphing. In an effort to avoid so much duplication in these addresses we have attempted to explain and point out the differences by footnote explanations. In some instances when Governor Cherry did not use a manuscript, we have only excerpts or press reports issued prior to the delivery.

In compiling the appointments an effort has been made to state the names, the addresses, and the terms of the appointees on the several boards and commissions, and to give citations to the laws authorizing these appointments. It is believed that this is pertinent and valuable information.

Governor Cherry delivered so many addresses, making this book longer than others, that it was thought advisable to omit the sections "Proclamations" and "Letters and Telegrams" usually included in such volumes.

The funds for printing this volume have been provided by the Council of State as has been the custom in previous volumes.

The State Department of Archives and History authorized my services for the purpose of arranging the papers, writing the headings, preparing the table of contents, compiling the index, and supervising the printing and mailing of the volumes.

In some instances I have found it necessary to change the capi-

talization, punctuation, phraseology, and sentence arrangement, but in all cases I have endeavored to retain the original meaning.

The biographical sketch, "R. Gregg Cherry, 'The Iron Major' " was written by Mr. John Harden at the request of Governor Cherry. Mr. Harden was publicity director for Governor Cherry during the primary when Governor Cherry was nominated for governor. He also served as private secretary during most of Governor Cherry's term of office.

Mrs. May Davis Hill compiled the list of appointments and citations to the laws authorizing the appointments. She also did the typing, read the proof, prepared the index, and assisted in many ways in preparing the material for the printer and in seeing it through the press. Miss Eva J. Lawrence also assisted in proof reading. The staff of the State Library as well as other persons have helped in supplying data. To all who assisted me, I wish to express my appreciation.

D. L. Corbitt.

July 1, 1951
Raleigh, N. C.

R. GREGG CHERRY, "THE IRON MAJOR"

BY JOHN HARDEN

There is a reason for R. Gregg Cherry's becoming known as the "Iron Major." As a soldier, as a governor, as a man—in all his life and with all the things he accomplished—the Cherry leadership, magnificent wit, and warm human touch always appeared against a background that had a positive iron quality.

His uncompromising honesty, his acute sense of duty and responsibility, and his fidelity to a trust all had about them that intangible grey that we associate with iron, when the metal is new and hard.

In fact, grey is Governor Cherry's favorite color. He likes grey suits and socks, and shirts in shades that match grey. He often presents a picture in grey, without the grimness sometimes associated with that color. Topping off that picture is his head of glistening grey hair.

The man can be hard and firm, too, just like iron. Many men can testify to that. Those best able to speak up on the point are persons who have sought an advantage or a favor that did not give first consideration to the public good. These found an unyielding and unflicking solidity that explains in part why Governor Cherry's military title stuck to him, together with the descriptive adjective.

Dr. B. B. Dougherty, president of the Appalachian State Teachers' College at Boone, was talking to a group of Negroes working around the State Capitol in 1935. At that time Governor Cherry was representing Gaston County in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

"Who do you think is the best man in the General Assembly?" Dr. Dougherty asked the Negroes.

"Well," said one, "for a rough and tumble man, I gives it to Mr. Cherry."

The press first popularized the "Iron Major" title when Governor Cherry was Representative Cherry, serving in the North Carolina Legislature, and designated Speaker of the House. It became a handle easily used by reporters and commentators as they wrote of how he ruled the 1937 House with an iron hand. And he did rule the House with firmness. Career followers of state government remember that session of the General Assembly as one of the hardest working of all time. The "Iron Major"

drove, led, and pushed that House like a major—or a top sergeant—in battle. They all stuck to the task. There was a minimum of the dillydally business that so often plagues the gears of government. To be sure, there were votes taken on which the Speaker had his own idea of what would be a proper result. At such times he was always able to get a majority. If he ever failed, nobody can remember it now. The “Iron Major” always made up for any volume that might be missing in the voice votes from the floor. He also had a way of moving business along at such a clip that his speed often confused the opposition to the point that an action was over before they had the opportunity of throwing in a block.

His was a keen eye for rebellion. He could detect it aborning, and he sat hard on any incipient rebels. And sit he could. His enemies in the House found him cruel. His admirers admitted that he was hard. But both groups found him always fair. Observers who watched that session from the sidelines (and the House galleries were always packed for the Cherry circus) said that he was strict, rigid, hard to deceive, and “the best Speaker in many political generations.”

Speaker Gregg Cherry had a job to do and he did it, with a dispatch seldom witnessed in government. He came out of that legislative session as the “Iron Major,” and an excellent bet for the governor’s chair.

And while few people knew of the dream, the ambition, the life’s goal, that was where Gregg Cherry was headed all the time. As a boy he believed what he read in books and heard in speeches. He believed that any boy could become governor—if he wanted to bad enough and if he was willing to try hard enough.

And if you go back to the Cherry of barefooted country school days and look at what he did with his spare moments you can detect a governor in the making.

And there were at least two others who detected this same phenomenon. In a book entitled *Dixie Demagogues* written by Allan A. Michie and Frank Ryhlick and published by the Vanguard Press, New York City, in 1939, the authors, discussing North Carolina politics, said: “It is possible to predict with no little certainty that J. M. Broughton, who keynoted the State Democratic Convention in 1936, will be elected governor in 1940; that in 1944, unless the labor vote is organized to beat the machine, the governor will be one of two party stalwarts.”

One of the two stalwarts the authors mentioned was R. Gregg Cherry.

Robert Gregg Cherry was born October 17, 1891, at Catawba Junction in York County, South Carolina. His father was Chancellor Lafayette Cherry. His mother was Harriet Davis. He was named for his grandfather, Gregg Cherry. His mother died when he was an infant and he was carried to the home of his grandparents at Gastonia. Seven years later, when Gregg Cherry was still a child, his father, a farmer who had served in the Confederate Army, also died. He was then taken to the home of his uncle, Henry M. Lineberger, who had married the sister of Gregg Cherry's mother and who was appointed his legal guardian. At that time the Lineberger family lived in the village of Catawba, S. C., but in December, 1899, they moved to Gastonia, N. C., to a location just across the street from the home of Cherry's maternal grandfather, Isaac Newton Davis. Gregg Cherry continued to live with the Lineberger family, and I have heard him frequently say that the Linebergers treated him as one of their own children.

He entered the public schools of Gastonia and was known in the years that followed as a serious and purposeful student, with a good sense of humor and ample energy for mischief. Teachers, however, noted in him even in those early days a burning something, a dream, an ambition—things that enabled him to forge ahead, alone, to the highest office his state has to offer.

Graduating from high school at Gastonia in June, 1908, Mr. Cherry entered Trinity College (now Duke University). By this time he had learned to make his way in the world, earn his living, and stand on his own feet. He continued on his own at college, keeping himself there by representing dry cleaning firms, selling tailored clothes to students, and typing for Dean Samuel Mordecai of the Trinity law school, a man who had a deep and profound influence on his life.

He was also active in athletics at Trinity, particularly in basketball. He became captain of that team. His brand of basketball was much like his later approach to fighting a war, charging into a political campaign, or meeting a difficult assignment as governor. He went in to win. He played hard. He gave everything he had. He played basketball so hard that he soon developed a reputation on collegiate courts around the country as one

of the toughest things on the polished floor. His basketball nickname everywhere was "Cherry the Terrible."

Cherry, the college student, was an interesting young man. Indications are that he devoured work and knowledge in equally large gulps. He labored hard in the summer vacation months to earn a backlog to see him well into the coming fall and winter terms.

One summer he worked in the nearby tobacco factories of Durham. It was then that he learned the use of the weed. He couldn't smoke in the factory so he took to chewing. The habit stuck and became a part of the man.

For another summer he sold books from door to door. He rode a train to the mining sections of West Virginia, added a considerable number of volumes to the statistics on books in that area, and came back to Trinity in the fall with another stake. And an important thing that he got that particular summer was an invaluable store of knowledge and experience in meeting people and getting along with them.

He entered Trinity in 1908 and completed his academic work in 1912. He then returned for two years of law and completed that course in 1914. Even in those days Cherry had a deep, if quiet interest in politics. He read book after book—everything he could buy or borrow—on statesmen, their lives and their programs. He was a close reader of current newspapers and attended political meetings far and near.

When he graduated from Trinity College he had a few dollars in his pocket, money he had managed to make over and above the cost of college. Both the Democratic and Republican parties were holding national conventions that summer, one in Chicago and one in Baltimore. He decided to take the money he had and attend those conventions, to study at close range the workings of the national parties.

So he went to Chicago and spent several days, and most of the nights, in the convention hall where the Republican party was nominating William Howard Taft to run against Woodrow Wilson. He was present when the GOP split, and a segment of the party marched out of the convention hall and set up their own Bull Moose convention to nominate Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt to head a new party. Young Cherry went along with the revolvers and gave forth with his best Democratic cheers as he helped supply audience and background for that maneuver. It

was all a big show to him and he followed the most excitement and the loudest noise.

From Chicago he went to Baltimore to see the Democrats at work. He was completely unknown at both places, just a quiet, lonesome, but happy young college graduate. At Baltimore he ran into trouble gaining admission to the convention hall. After many tries at gate crashing he realized he would need some help and he began racking his brain for someone from North Carolina on whom he could call.

He saw by the newspapers that the late Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, the soon-to-be Secretary of the Navy, was there. Locating Mr. Daniels' hotel address young Cherry went there to ask his assistance. The desire to get into the convention overcame his natural shyness and he knocked loudly at the door of Mr. Daniels' room. A voice called out for him to come in. Many times in later years he told, with a smile of entering the room to find the Raleigh publisher seated in the bathtub. He transacted his business while Mr. Daniels completed his bath, secured his help, and went happily to the convention hall to absorb oratory and study convention techniques.

After receiving his law degree, he looked the field over for a place to hang out a shingle, to see if it would attract a client. After investigating several possibilities he decided that he could do better in Gastonia, where he had grown up, where more people knew him, and where his friends were concentrated.

He was hardly established when war was declared, in 1917. Attorney Cherry organized a company of Gaston County men. With a captain's commission he took these men into training, saw them designated as Company A, 115th Machine Gun Battalion, Thirtieth Division, and led them through a long period of training that ended with front line service in France. Captain Cherry was especially proud of the fact that he took this group of men from his home town across the world, through the bitter trench fighting of that war, and brought them back home with only three men killed and seventeen wounded. In that war when disease vied with bullets as an enemy, not one man was lost through sickness.

He took a great pride in those men. He looked after them. He led them with the rare talent for leadership he had developed even then. Captain Cherry's United States Army Field Message book contains carbon copies of messages he wrote from positions

under fire along front line installation points. These messages, jotted down under the stress of fire and amid battle conditions, make fascinating reading. Through them runs a continuing thread of good humor, careful consideration for the men he commanded, and a keenly pitched degree of leadership that today stands out from the faded copies on crumbling yellow paper. Reading these orders you get a feeling that he had a complete and competent grasp of what was going on and a rare ability at planning.

And while he was giving attention to the war in Europe and its aftermath, Gregg Cherry was even then projected into politics back home—his first association with a field of service in which he was to play such an important part. His fellow townsmen put his name on the ticket as a candidate for mayor of Gastonia, without his knowledge or consent. He returned from military service in April, 1919, just in time to be elected mayor in May. He was re-elected in 1921. And 1921 was an eventful year, because it was in that year that he was married to Miss Mildred Stafford, daughter of the mayor of Greensboro.

He continued his interest in military affairs with an active part in the National Guard, where he was commissioned Major. He was interested in the American Legion and rose through local and state ranks in that organization to become State Commander in 1929. With these other things he maintained a lively interest in civic and fraternal affairs. He served as North Carolina Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in 1924. In the Methodist church he taught Sunday School and was a member of the board of stewards.

In the 1920's Gregg Cherry was fast becoming a state figure. With his many other interests he was always able to devote a large slice of his time to local politics.

At about this stage of the game a fellow classmate from Duke University days, a young Raleigh lawyer named Willis Smith, now United States Senator, dropped in at the Cherry law office in Gastonia. Smith was running for the Legislature from Wake County and he wanted to be elected speaker. He was touring the state lining up support toward that end. It had occurred to him that he might persuade his old college pal, Gregg Cherry, to run for the Legislature from Gaston County. If elected, Cherry would be a sure vote for Smith as speaker. Cherry had tasted politics in Gaston County and he had enjoyed the experience. He



On front portico of Executive Mansion, January 4, 1945, before entering the car for Memorial Auditorium inauguration ceremonies. *Left to right:* Governor J. Melville Broughton, Governor-elect Cherry, and Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts.



heeded the call for help from his Raleigh friend and tossed his hat into the ring.

And thus did Gregg Cherry move into state politics. The dreams of the youth and the ambitions of the man began shaping up into a well-defined pattern. His neighbors sent him to Raleigh and to the Legislature of 1931. He liked that sort of service and went back for the sessions of 1933, 1935, 1937, and 1939. It was in 1937 that he was elected Speaker. In 1941 and 1943 he switched over and served his county in the state Senate.

Through this period of service to the state there were many who could see a governor emerging. From 1937 to 1940 he served as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Legislation he fought for and legislation he fought against began revealing to the state the sort of stuff of which he was made. His courage and his intelligence was being demonstrated. New qualities of leadership were revealed. He was recognized as having a rare understanding of the problems of state government, in all its phases.

And so it was but natural that he should become his party's candidate for governor. He earned the opportunity through service and he offered the best in leadership in a trying era when the state—with the nation—was embroiled in World War II.

Campaigning for the office to which the people of the state elected him, Gregg Cherry offered a platform that he kept before him, and in his mind, during the entire four years that he occupied the southwest corner of the Capitol. As a candidate he was careful to put before the people his ideas on the public questions that he felt needed to be met and handled.

He went up and down the state preaching health and hard work, better educational facilities and sound financing, improved opportunities for the state employees, veterans, and teachers, better roads, rural telephone service and electricity for everyone, fair treatment of labor, improved agriculture, conservation and development of the state's resources, tax reduction where possible, and plans for a post-war construction program.

He knew in his mind and by his conscience that he was one candidate who would have to live by his promises. For that reason he spent many long hard hours in the preparation of his platform. For that reason, too, he concluded the formal writing of his platform by saying that he had "been careful not to make

promises which the financial condition of the state and the tax-paying ability of our citizenship will make it impossible for me to keep."

The campaign of 1944 came to a close in May, with Gregg Cherry clearly the choice of his state as governor. He was North Carolina's eighty-ninth governor and the first one ever to serve from Gaston County. He was fifty-three years old at the time and a fine physical specimen in the prime of his abilities.

It has been said that the taking of an oath brings some chemical or character change in an individual. But little metamorphosis seems to have taken place on that day, January 4, 1945, when Gregg Cherry rode down Raleigh's Fayetteville Street in a tall silk beaver hat, striped trousers, and a swallow-tail coat—a costume that greatly amused him. He was the same person, the same individual who had charged the Hindenburg line, fought for clients before the bar of justice, and lived close to the North Carolinians he was now to lead as governor. And in the four years that followed that important date he let the labors of office, the burdens of responsibility, and the pressures of people change him as little as a human being ever is changed.

To be sure, when he rode that same route four years later, dressed in the same formal attire, which required no alterations (especially with the hat), he had behind that always present twinkle in his eye a little more knowledge of how wonderful people can be and of how selfish people can be.

History will record the Cherry administration as a good one. Because of the war that was to end during his term, his administration was plagued from beginning to end by shortages of material, equipment, and personnel. The wartime conditions brought a deluge of new problems and headaches and upset tremendously the planned programs that might well have been carried out in peacetime. The immediate post-war times, also the lot of Governor Cherry, were but little better in this respect. Conditions between January, 1945, and December, 1948, made it unwise or impossible to spend money for buildings and services that were badly needed.

Despite these hurdles and the additional burden on state government and those working at it, it is history that the accomplishments were many.

About the war-jittery 1945 Legislature there was a feeling of uncertainty. But Governor Cherry, the orphan who started with nothing, had long ago learned where money came from and

its value. And in those days he had a very acute feeling of certainty—certainty that some financial provision should be made for that which was ahead, whatever it might be. He is the sort of individual who can be happy only when his debts are paid and there is money in the bank. He felt that this same principle would tend to make for a happy state.

He had never lived beyond his means. He never spent all the money he had, and he never pledged future earnings to provide today's pleasures or conveniences. Yes, he was a conservative. To some "conservative" is an indictment, and Gregg Cherry was so indicted. But some of those who indicted him later sought out his advice and his assistance in untangling situations that came about as a result of an overdose of liberality.

While he was governor, Gregg Cherry approached with caution any proposal to hang harassing debt about the neck of North Carolina—debt that could not be paid conveniently and on time. If that is an old-fashioned idea, he was old-fashioned. But mingled with these ideas on debt were bright and hopeful and adventuresome ideas for his state's future. The lessons he learned as a depression-day legislator stuck with him. He had burned midnight oil trying to help run a state that had no money and had no credit, couldn't pay its teachers, and tottered on the brink of complete default. The pain and the anxiety of those days were burned deep into his being. He wanted it so fixed that his beloved North Carolina could never again face such harsh days. And so the first administration-sponsored bill to hit the legislative hopper was one providing for payment of the state's debts from the lush taxes of that war boom era.

In January, 1945, when legislators took their seats in the beautiful old building where Raleigh's Fayetteville, New Bern, Edenton and Hillsboro streets converge, there was more money in the state treasury than had ever been before. And many of those who gathered as lawmakers were to discover with the governor that flush times in government can bring just as many headaches as lean times.

In that January of 1945 the governor went "upstairs" to deliver his first special message before a joint session of the General Assembly. He wanted a reading stand, and in the final moments of preparation for the delivery of the message no one could locate a stand. The governor had Ben Thornton, the faithful Negro porter assigned to the governor's office, bring forth an old beat-up wooden box that Ben had used for years to stand

on as he washed windows. But it held the Governor's papers just so, and he and everybody present thoroughly relished his use of the battered old box.

During his administration, Governor Cherry made comparatively few changes in the appointive state positions. A war was on when he took office and, in the spirit of the times, he continued many appointive state officials at their post so as not to cause any unnecessary confusion and disruption. At the same time he was called on to make a record number of appointments to elective offices where vacancies developed as a result of death or resignation. These included a United States senator, a member of the State Supreme Court, a state auditor, a commissioner of agriculture, four Superior Court resident judges and ten Superior Court solicitors.

He always spoke of those he appointed to office as "patriots." When a particular appointive plum came along he would, of course, get a barrage of questions at his press conferences. "Oh, I guess I'll be able to find me a patriot somewhere," he would say.

His acutely developed sense of fair play and honesty and his unwillingness to build a political machine for the perpetuation of his own interests at the expense of the state came to the fore early in his term, in connection with the appointment of special Superior Court judges. He was entitled to name four judges in the eastern and four in the western half of the state, to supplement the work of the elected judges. Everybody thought he would use these much-sought-after posts to reward friends and supporters and to establish a well-knit Cherry organization. Imagine the surprise when he named only half of the special judges and then stopped. And this surprise turned to amazement when he explained that while the war was on, and the work of the state courts was necessarily slowed down, there was not enough work for the full legal quota of judges. Since they were not needed, he would not appoint them. It was that simple. His conscience never let it occur to him to put four \$9,000-a-year men on the state payroll who were not needed, just because he had the opportunity and the legal right to do so. That was an early indication that Cherry wasn't doing things exactly in keeping with the patterns that had been set. That was also the tip-off that if he had any future political ambitions they were second in importance to what was right and just and proper for the state and its people. A spoils system that would have

enabled him to pay \$36,000 a year for judges who were not needed faded into the background of a picture where state came before party, friendship, and ambition.

Because he had spent so much time in the Legislature, there was little that went on in those chambers above the governor's suite of which the veteran of many wars on the floor of both the House and Senate was not aware. Without being there he knew pretty well what was going on and how things would turn out. Largely as a result of this intimate knowledge of North Carolina legislatures, the Cherry administration was marked by almost complete harmony between the legislative and executive branches of state government. When Governor Cherry asked for action upstairs, he usually got it. Only two of his requests were turned down by the 1945 General Assembly, one for a state-wide liquor referendum and the other for a merger of various state police bodies into one Department of State Police and Public Safety.

The convening of Governor Cherry's second legislature found the shooting war over but conditions still in a turmoil. Prophets of prosperity and disaster vied with each other for public acceptance. It is said of North Carolina governors that their honeymoon is over when the second legislature comes to Raleigh. Gubernatorial appointments are all behind and political thoughts are then frequently centered on the elections a year ahead. There are always those in the mid-term legislatures who do everything with one eye on the political picture as it shapes up ahead.

And so it was more difficult in 1947 than in 1945 to lay down a program and then carry it through. But in those early months of Governor Cherry's third year in office the post-war reserve fund that had been set up in 1945 was increased from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. On hand was \$52,000,000 that had been set aside to pay off general fund debts. Another \$50,000,000 was earmarked for permanent improvements to state departmental and institutional plants. (And as Governor Cherry used to say when talking in big money terms, "That's a damn sight of money for anybody to have.")

With all this there was still some money left over. Salaries of state employes, including of course schoolteachers, were increased for the second time in the Cherry regime and all the while tax schedules that had prevailed for fifteen years were continued.

Because of the war, it was not until the latter part of Governor Cherry's first year in office that the efforts and energies of the state government could again be entirely devoted to the major task of building a finer North Carolina. Even then, he was faced with so many emergencies that it was impossible to handle all of them immediately. North Carolina's needs had piled up like a vast log-jam during the war period, and no single administration could untangle that mass of demands. But the governor and his helpers waded in to do what they could, giving priority to those things which in their combined judgment deserved first attention.

And this brings us to a brief review of some of the accomplishments during the four years of the Cherry administration. And the record will bear me out in showing that the state took as many, if not more, forward-looking steps during these four years than during any other similar period of our history.

Governor Cherry once said that it had always seemed to him that our primary concern should be with human values—with the human beings who make up the citizenry of our state. He could have said with sincerity that he sought during his four years as governor to exert his greatest influence in behalf of the plain people of North Carolina—especially the downtrodden, the sick, the poor, and those people who generally have no money to advertise their needs. It was a favorite expression of his that the mental hospitals "have no alumni associations to come here to Raleigh and look after their best interests."

In keeping with that expressed thought, the program which claimed the governor's most continuous interest was the program to expand our mental hospitals and to provide adequate facilities and treatment for all of North Carolina's citizens, who, through tragic circumstances, are unable to help themselves.

In his inaugural address he advocated action to alleviate certain shortcomings in the operation of our mental hospitals and our charitable and correctional institutions. He said they were overcrowded and lacking in facilities and that our progressive state should not tolerate the conditions that existed in them.

In this field he could four years later look back upon some of his most significant accomplishments.

In the first place, the state had acquired the commodious facilities of Camp Butner, and 1,122 patients were being cared for there who could not be cared for previously. A portion of the

cantonment area had been turned into the Butner Training School and 200 mentally deficient children formerly at Caswell were housed there.

Secondly, the state had increased the hospital personnel and facilities. The number of doctors had risen from thirteen in three hospitals in 1945 to twenty-five in five institutions at the end of 1948. Some reduction had been made in waiting lists, despite numerous applications from new patients. The number of persons cared for in the hospital program had risen from 8,500 in 1945 to more than 9,500 in 1948.

Thirdly, during the Cherry administration appropriations of \$9,500,000 had been made for permanent improvements and contracts had been let for \$2,500,000 worth of construction for 600 patients and sixty employees. In addition, major salary increases had been provided for hospital personnel along with major renovations and repairs at all institutions.

This constituted a major achievement, and the governor considered it the outstanding accomplishment of his administration. He said late in 1948: "We have not done nearly enough for our incapacitated citizens, but I believe we have done as much as it was possible to do under the circumstances."

At this point it might also be pertinent to mention the splendid work of the North Carolina Good Health Association and the state-wide Medical Care Program during the four Cherry years. Real progress was made in setting up new hospitals and medical clinics all over the state.

Human values, likewise, are tied up in our state educational system. Governor Cherry considered it among the top-ranking responsibilities of the executive department. It is the governor's task to weigh the competitive demands of all the departments of government and attempt to make fair and equitable distribution of the state's financial resources. This he attempted to do.

In 1944 he said before many a campaign audience: "It is my philosophy that the needs of the child in a growing and progressive state should come first with its citizens . . ."

He believed this and kept this truth constantly before him.

In 1945 the state was spending approximately \$38,000,000 for public schools; in 1948 it spent \$60,000,000. This represents a sixty per cent increase in expenditures. Looking at the same picture from the viewpoint of the individual teacher, salaries for beginning teachers rose in that period from \$98 per month

to \$180 per month—an eighty-three per cent jump. No such increase in salaries had ever been made for a group of state employees in double the length of time. A similar increase was made for teachers with a maximum salary.

In other educational fields the state forged solidly ahead under Governor Cherry. The teaching load was reduced from an average of thirty-five pupils per teacher to less than thirty-three. This was the first reduction since the state had assumed responsibility for school operations in 1933. A bill was passed in 1945 tightening up the fiscal control of school funds. Substantial increases were made in appropriations for vocational education, for textbooks and new school busses. Cherry appointed a State Education Commission that studied school needs and submitted a detailed report for consideration of the 1949 General Assembly.

In the field of education the people of North Carolina were greatly benefited under the Cherry administration.

His third major field of service in our state government was in the highway department, and it was gratifying to Governor Cherry that he was able to enumerate some illuminating and highly significant accomplishments here. Governor Cherry got North Carolina's rural roads program under way in the summer of 1946, his second summer in office. One day he left his office and walked over to the Highway Building where the State Highway Commission was in session. No one had any indication he was going there and the commission had no warning of the visit. In a typical Cherry move he just "showed up," sat with the commissioners for a time to see what they were doing, and then made them a short, pithy, and pointed speech. He said, among other things: "Farmers can't ride on promises and blueprints and plans. Let the roads stay where they are and fix 'em up so folks can use 'em."

There was some tendency to underestimate the achievements of the State Highway and Public Works Commission under Governor Cherry. It was apparent that his administration would not reach all of its goals set in 1945, but in the process of observing this lowering of sights, some groups were inclined to overlook the full potentiality of what was done. It was quite clear in the months after Governor Cherry went back to Gastonia that many things were done which could not be seen at the time they were accomplished. A tremendous stockpile of materials and machinery was poised to plunge into action during 1949

and 1950—completing work on projects long before authorized and planned but which had not been executed. That which was done under Governor Cherry, I think, resembles in a way the plans for a major military invasion. The state built up its supplies and made the plans for many things which were accomplished long after the Cherry administration became history. But—putting aside this type of achievement for a moment—it is also true that the volume of road and highway work done during the Cherry administration eclipsed that done in any other similar period of the state's history up to that time—whether measured in dollars, or in miles, or in services. Despite acute shortages resulting from the war, 4,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads were added to the 11,000 miles built in the preceding twenty-four years of state highway building. Of the 4,000 new hard-surfaced miles built, eighty per cent were for secondary roads. In addition, almost 15,000 miles were stabilized with rock or gravel, to provide all-weather service. Another 5,000 miles were resurfaced, and many thousand more miles improved. In maintenance alone on its 61,000 miles of roads, the state expended over \$66,000,000 during this four years. Altogether, the state spent \$191,000,000 on its roads while Gregg Cherry was governor, thus exceeding, by far, all previous expenditures.

Progress was made in numerous other fields. Laws improving the system for the adoption of children and providing for the inspection of jails were sponsored and passed for the Welfare Department. The Highway Safety Program, nurtured and launched by the Cherry administration, paid off solid dividends in reduced traffic fatalities.

This brief report of the Cherry stewardship ought also to consider the over-all efforts made during his four years as governor to give North Carolina a sound and sturdy financial structure—one designated to endure any crisis and serve our citizenry with the least upheaval and shock in time of emergency. It was Gregg Cherry's purpose when he became governor to give the state that kind of government. He was inclined to believe that our state's best welfare could be served by maintaining a balance between further expansion of services and financial solvency.

"If there was ever a time when an individual, a state, or a local government ought to get out of debt it is during a boom period such as we are now experiencing," Cherry said while he was governor. While this is logical and true, it is also most

difficult to accomplish. It was the primary purpose during the four years Cherry spent in the State Capitol to help get the state of North Carolina out of debt. That goal was largely accomplished. This means that when he went out of office, for the first time in 100 years, all of North Carolina's current tax money could be used for current needs with no diversions to pay for debts accumulated long years before. The highway bonds were self-liquidating and were to be paid for by 1952. In addition, there had been set aside \$31,000,000 to act as a cushion against the days of possible depression.

As for the state's fiscal surplus, it was the Cherry policy that such funds be utilized for permanent improvements. Almost \$100,000,000 was earmarked, or spent, for permanent improvements—for new buildings, additions to old buildings, and renovations at various state institutions, including the program to double the facilities for taking care of the mentally deficient.

"When all the money appropriated has been used, it will be clearly revealed that we have spent more on permanent improvements during a four-year period than has been expended in all the previous years of the state history," Governor Cherry said as he was going out of office. "This means that, if the 1949 Legislature follows our program, we will modernize and improve our state institutions to a point where they will exceed anything in the South. And all of this will be done without incurring any state debt for the future citizens of our state to pay."

He also said in the closing days of his tenure as governor: "Our leaders and our people need to maintain this balanced point of view if we would move forward soundly and safely. This is my philosophy of government, and I have sought to make it function efficiently during the last four years. To those who say we have not moved fast enough, I point to the figures and statistics as a record of our handiwork; to those who proclaim we have moved too rapidly, I say this: No government which has been satisfied with the status quo has long endured. We live in a changing world, and our efforts must be directed toward sensing what that change will be and exerting our best energy in molding our existing institutions to meet future needs."

I am sure that the people of North Carolina, as they have come to see the results of the program projected by Governor Cherry, will always feel that his administration worked for the orderly progress of our state government.

"I think our state is pushing staunchly forward," Cherry, the retiring governor, said. "I know we have passed our neighbors in moving out of the old tragedies of the nineteenth century. I believe the age of our real flowering lies ahead—not behind. I am glad the people of North Carolina gave me an opportunity to share in their forward march, and I will be watching—with some degree of pride—the continuing progress of our Grand Old State."

Governor Cherry never forgot that he is from, of, and a part of the people. The people—spelled with a small "p"—were his friends, and he was theirs. Nobody in Raleigh loved him more than the peanut and flower venders around Capital Square. He could frequently be seen out the window after he had left the office stopping to chat with one of these peddlers. He often smiled over the comment of a peanut man, and considered it one of the finest tributes ever paid him. The vender said: "The thing I like about you, Governor, is that you've never lost touch with the common people. In fact, you're common as any of us."

He kept regular office hours, the same ones required of other state employees at Raleigh. He never sought the quiet and peace of the second floor study of the Mansion to do daytime work, but on the days when he was in Raleigh he preferred to come to the Capitol where he was readily available to North Carolinians. Unless it was raining he walked both to and from the Capitol morning, lunchtime, and evening.

As he swung along with the firm step of the soldier he had been, he usually had a cud of his favorite yellow leaf in his jaw. It was part of the daily recreation he seized over the five-block jaunt. He had a smile and a nod for everybody. As he walked he expectorated at regular intervals. Reaction to this was mixed. A number of people would say something like: "Isn't it fine and democratic of our Governor to walk along the streets in a tobacco-growing state and take his chew just like everyone else? It gives me a splendid feeling of confidence that we have a good, simple, honest North Carolinian as governor." And then someone else would say: "Why don't you do something about the Governor's chewing tobacco in public. I think it's perfectly disgraceful the way he walks down Blount Street chewing and spitting!"

Governor Cherry liked outdoor exercise. He was especially keen about golf. But after a few tries early in his term of office

he gave it up. There just wasn't an afternoon that he could devote to the course and golf companions.

The true characteristics of Gregg Cherry showed up more pointedly in the way he handled the daily streams of mail and visitors. With both, the man's plainness showed up.

To visitors admitted to his office he was always just Gregg Cherry, a country lawyer, no matter how important and pompous or how lowly and humble the visitor. With them all he was friendly, full of good humor or sympathy as the occasion made proper, and patient and anxious to serve.

He personally handled about ten per cent of the total mail reaching the office. The letters that he dictated may not go down as classic literature but they probably set some sort of all-time record for brevity, directness to the point, and sheer good humor.

On Sundays faithful Harold Minges, the State Highway Patrolman assigned to Governor Cherry, would go to the Post Office and take the great armful of mail directly to the Mansion. There during the day, before and after he and Mrs. Cherry attended services at the Edenton Street Methodist Church, the governor would find the time to go through all those letters. It was the one day in the week that he saw every letter. As he made his way through the great bulk, sorting out the letters he was to handle himself, he left behind him a trail of fine rich humor on the ones being left for others to handle or to be re-routed. On many of these he would put comments, instructions, quips, wisecracks, and questions. It all added up to some of the funniest stuff a secretary ever read. It's a genuine loss to public entertainment that the nature of the mail he commented on and the flavor of his comments kept them from being given to the public. His Sunday activities always added zest to Monday mornings.

Some of the letters that he decided to answer personally must have left people at distant points who knew him not so well wondering what kind of governor North Carolina had in Raleigh.

A food company producing a coast-to-coast radio program featuring favorite dishes of famous people asked Governor Cherry for the recipe for the dish he liked best. "My digestive system takes anything that Mrs. Cherry places on the table, and that without complaint," he wrote back.

A letter came in from an irate, dissatisfied schoolteacher. She climaxed her expression of indignation by saying: "I would not vote for you again if you were the Angel Gabriel." Governor Cherry wrote back: "If I were the Angel Gabriel you couldn't vote for me. You wouldn't even be in my precinct."

All governors are pestered to death by people seeking appointments. One day a job hunter wired in: "Mr. Blank of the blank department has just died. Do you think I can take his place?" In the typical Cherry manner a wire was sent back: "It's all right with me if you can arrange it with the undertaker."

Once a rather pestiferous free-lance writer wrote and asked the governor for the full text of a speech he had made on a certain occasion that had historical implications. From past experience the governor knew that this would start a long chain of time-consuming requests and letters, all looking toward the writer making a personal sale of the historical information contained in the governor's speech. He wrote back: "I must disappoint you, for I was speaking from a memorandum on the back of an old envelope which I had left at home."

There was never any real reason for trying to protect Governor Cherry from quack letters, nut epistles, things written for the sole purpose of "cussin' him out." He relished such mail. If the letters were original, had a new twist or approach, he read them to the last line. He also liked to answer these people in person. Anyone else would have merely acknowledged many of these letters. Not Gregg Cherry.

One woman wrote Governor Cherry abusively about a case where a Negro had been badly handled. She said Governor Cherry was a disgrace to his office, a disappointment to his state, and a shame before the official North Carolina motto. Governor Cherry answered with a missive of adequate and abbreviated eloquence: "No one condones the results of the Willie Earl trial. Your mistake is that while you were memorizing the motto of North Carolina, you should have been studying your geography. The Willie Earl incident occurred in South Carolina."

Mail came from those who blamed and those who praised. There were always the easily recognizable propaganda letters. Teachers and the PTA are better at that mass effort than anybody else. They dumped 25,000 letters in the governor's box in one thirty-day period—and he answered them every one, though

he did have to call on every clerk and secretary working in connection with the General Assembly to help with their typewriters.

And there were the old-fashioned cranks. One man wrote the governor every day for months. But even this didn't satisfy him and one day he managed five different letters, in as many different mail deliveries.

The mail produced a frequently recurring smile over the misuse of a certain word by prisoners. I don't know what the percentage was, but one of every so many letters from prisoners seeking parole would write in and ask for "a pardon or a payroll." I suppose they are still writing it that way.

There was also a constant stream of gifts. These included books, food, pets, and flowers—but mostly gadgets and curiosities. All sorts of curious and unusual things that people make, out of the oddest materials, arrived at the Capitol. Governor Cherry saved the unusual things and used them to fill his desk, his office, and his study at the Mansion. He enjoyed them thoroughly.

One of the governor's little-known talents was the writing of verse. In his day he has turned out some of the world's worst—and funniest—doggerel. These were usually devices for taking sly digs at friends. He managed time to break into rhyming on all sorts of occasions. He even versified on the occasion of my leave-taking from the governor's staff late in his administration. I was going to another job and there was a little good-bye party at the office. His tribute on that occasion started off with this verse, which I cite as a fine example of the Cherry brand of rhyming:

About John Harden, the office girls require a poem,
That's not a hard task among those who know him . . .
Through our doors thousands came and the same number went,
But history won't record those admitted and those he sent.
His help in writing speeches will never be forgotten,
All were written well, but some delivered rotten.

That went on for pages and it was a circus when he read it to the assembled staff.

The governor's daily news conferences frequently ended with the governor regaling the Capitol reporters with some of his favorite stories. He always made those occasions enjoyable.

The team working closest to Governor Cherry's elbow during his days in the Capital included besides his private secretary: Ruth Hobbs, his personal secretary, who had been with him in his Gastonia law office for fifteen years; and Corporal Harold Minges, a Gaston County boy who drove Governor Cherry up and down the state, day and night, over many thousands of miles of campaigning. Following his election Governor Cherry brought Harold to Raleigh and had him commissioned as the State Highway Patrolman regularly assigned to drive the North Carolina governor. Harold was that, and more. He was personal confidant and general aide to "Mister Cherry."

The governor frequently referred to Ruth as "Hobbs Woman." She always called him "Cap'n." With her he never acquired a higher title. Between the two was that perceptive understanding and ability to work together, quickly and to rare achievement and accomplishment, that can only come from years of close association.

The day that Harold came into the governor's suite at the Capitol wearing his brand new patrolman's uniform he was a proud boy. I told the governor that he looked as imposing as a general. From that day on the governor never referred to him again other than as "The General."

The duties and the responsibilities of the private secretary to a North Carolina governor—the sort of job it is—may vary widely with governors. That appointment is for whatever an individual governor wants in the way of help from the man he selects. With Governor Cherry I ran the mechanics of the office and handled the organization we assembled or retained from the prior administration. I made appointments for the governor and handled the "traffic" in and out of his office; I also traveled with him a great deal as he moved about on official business. I served as secretary to the Council of State, an advisory body to the governor that comprises the Constitutional officers elected by the people—the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Auditor, the Insurance Commissioner, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Attorney General. I also did research and prepared material for the governor in connection with public appearances and speeches, handled the press and radio contacts of the office, and otherwise helped with whatever was at hand.

I never attempted to give Governor Cherry any advice that I wasn't asked for or that didn't have to do with my own specific responsibilities in connection with his office. When he wanted my views in connection with a move or a decision he asked for them, and I gave them. In all the time we were together I never asked him to do but one favor for one friend.

There is a tradition in North Carolina whereby state officials, department heads in the state government, and state employees generally call the governor "The Chief." The lesser fry do it behind the governor's back and those who have business with the governor at regular intervals and are on closer and friendlier terms address him to his face as "Chief."

As a carry-over from newspaper life, I usually referred to Governor Cherry as "The Boss." I called him that when there was an occasion for informality, and I thus referred to him with friends and fellow workers in our own immediate office organization. With most state officials he was just "The Man." Parole Commissioner Hathaway Cross would telephone and ask, "Is The Man in?" Highway Chairman Sandy Graham would stroll into the reception room of our office in the State Capitol and I would automatically ask, "Do you want to see The Man?"

But with the governor himself he was "Old Man Cherry." With friends, political associates, state officials, and so on he would say on telephoning them, "This is Old Man Cherry." In calling a semi-stranger or a person he didn't know quite so well, he would always open the conversation by saying: "This is Cherry—Governor Cherry," with a little pause after the Cherry and before he reluctantly added the title. He had found early in his days in the State Capitol a bit of amazement at the other end of the line, and some doubt, when he just said "This is Cherry." It usually took a little floundering around before the person being called could realize that it was the governor on the line.

A thing that was even more baffling around state departments was the governor's habit of making his own telephone calls. Instead of asking a secretary, or even the telephone operator, to get a certain party on the line, he more often looked up the number and did his own dialing, on the state exchange or for outside numbers. This completely stumped those who were accustomed to having someone get them on the line to wait for the governor. It also embarrassed many a man who took a call

tardily, only to find that it was the governor he had kept waiting while he finished something he was doing.

But all of this was a part of the pattern of things in which the easygoing Cherry found many a quiet smile.

Old-time residents of Raleigh, who have seen governors come and governors go for many years, never could get accustomed to the manner in which Governor Cherry roamed about the streets of Raleigh, on foot and unaccompanied. Even his faithful Harold couldn't always keep up with him. He would just get a hat and walk off, daytime and nighttime.

On these strolls he would frequently wind up at the strangest places—little two-by-four shops on back streets, hot dog stands, and grocery stores. At such places he would buy his own chewing tobacco and pick up little knick-knacks which caught his eye or entertained him (and which he would frequently take home to amuse Mrs. Cherry.) On these solitary walks he would buy apples, sardines, pickled pig feet or anything else that might be on his mind or tickling his appetite. It was only on rare occasions that he sent anyone else to do his shopping for him. He selected his own clothes, the gifts he gave, and tidbits of food that would have outraged the Mansion table. Many a small merchant in Raleigh had the experience of looking up to see the governor of his state thoughtfully studying the merchandise on display.

All of this went back to Cherry, the orphaned boy who was digging hard for an existence and for an education. He remembered how good a can of sardines tasted when opened on a packing box in the back of a grocery store to be eaten with crackers and maybe a wedge of cheese. Hot dogs were a favorite food.

When Governor Cherry went to Chicago to second the nomination of a fellow captain and old friend of Army days for the commandership of the American Legion, I went to the big Sears, Roebuck and Company store near the Palmer House Hotel, where we were staying, and put in a supply of the governor's favorite brand of pickled pig feet. During our stay several jars of the pig feet were consumed in preference to the banquet food that was being served downstairs.

He also liked apples. Harold always kept a supply in Number One.¹ In fact, the governor could travel all day on apples. He disliked taking the time necessary for a formal meal when he was

¹The governor's automobile. "Number One" refers to its license number.

traveling long distances. He sometimes tortured traveling companions who became hungry at stated mealtimes, while he permitted the car to forge on ahead. He was more interested in making time and reaching his goal than in eating.

On many occasions when on long trips and in other states, he would have Number One pulled in near a small country grocery store or a combination store and filling station. There the governor would buy an ordinary can of tomatoes, have it opened, add a little salt and pepper, and eat it right out of the can—sometimes with old-fashioned soda crackers. There are many proprietors of isolated country stores on lonely stretches of highway who don't know today that the friendly fellow who ate canned tomatoes, cracked jokes, and asked such questions as "Well, how's politics down here?" was a governor. He gained some amazing slants on government in other states in these sessions of informal talk in the back of a store over a can of tomatoes. He had a remarkable faculty for drawing information and getting opinions from folks on short acquaintance.

And I learned to eat canned tomatoes, too, and came to find them a pretty good snack after the heavy concoctions we frequently faced when traveling. Today I keep a store of canned tomatoes at home, and frequently chill a can and make a meal of it.

While he was governor, the real character of Gregg Cherry had a way of emerging from things people said about him or incidents they reported. While some ego is necessary for politics, there was but little of it in the Cherry make-up and he was not one to sell himself or call attention to his accomplishments.

One day a well-known North Carolinian sat by my desk waiting to see Governor Cherry. He had received a telephone call the day before, offering to make him the appointive head of a state commission. The man had come to Raleigh in response to the call. He was amazed at the way the offer had been made to him, and wanted to talk about it.

"You know, the Governor told me that if I would take that place he would name to the membership of the commission persons of my selection," he said. "I told the Governor that I had not been in his political camp and might not select men who were his political friends. His answer gave me a new slant on North Carolina politics, as contrasted to some other states where I have had experiences. Governor Cherry said that he wanted me to select my own commission and that I didn't have to find out

the politics of the men I selected, or whether they voted for him. The governor said: 'I am interested in getting a job done for North Carolina.'"

That is typical of the manner in which Governor Cherry always put the state and the people of the state first. He gave secondary attention to paying political debts, and practically no consideration to perpetuating his own political future.

Nor did he like that part of being governor that went with screaming sirens, special escorts, and the like. Following a Florida police escort through busy Miami one night, at break-neck speed, he instructed Harold to drop out and go in at a more leisurely pace. He knew that when he arrived at his destination he had nothing more important to do than to go to bed. He also knew that the escort was creating some unnecessary danger and causing inconvenience to many people being halted in the flow of traffic. His Florida police escort couldn't understand his unwillingness to take the advantage offered and be a part of their noisy show.

For the same reason Governor Cherry liked to ride in his own small, low-priced car, in preference to Number One, when no affair or function of state was at hand.

When he was traveling alone, his favorite seat was up front beside Harold. In fact, he was the despair of those enslaved to protocol because he often elected to sit up front—regardless of who was in Number One. No one was more amused than he when people along the street peered into the back seat at some guest or member of his staff, sitting in the place Governor Cherry was supposed to occupy.

A governor can never get away from being tugged at. On a visit to Central Prison a party of prison and parole officials were having dinner in the prison dining room. At the conclusion of the meal I noticed "The Boss" putting on his glasses to examine better something on the table. It turned out to be a tiny slip of paper on which something had been written. He slipped it in his pocket and showed it to me later. The prisoner waiting on our table had written "Governor, don't forget ME" on a slip of paper and put it under the governor's plate.

Sometimes visitors to his office were shocked by his humor on solemn occasions—solemn for the visitors, at any rate.

A group of people who had worked themselves up to a state of anger, deep concern, or emotional upset would come in to sit down with the governor. Such groups were ready to do battle

with words, to pour out hot resentment, or to press hard with a request. Those were the very occasions when The Boss would completely disarm the entire assembly with a round of wisecracks, as he settled down to his bright leaf and the conference. Many has been the time that a rather tense situation became a round of gay laughter after a few moments of ribbing and ad libbing on the part of the governor. Legion are the times he has saved the day by being able to produce a good laugh.

In the same sort of disarming fashion he coped with people who were simple enough to think they were using him. These people frequently found themselves being used—if he ever used anybody. At any rate he had a way of turning the tables with such folks.

He seemed always serenely confident of his own goals, certain of the denouement of his plans, sure of his methods and of the brand of human nature he dealt with in North Carolina. He never felt called on to explain himself to his friends—or to anybody. He accepted at face value those with whom he worked closest, and he expected the same from them.

I know of no item in his own personal bill of rights about which he felt more strongly than his belief that every man, woman and child in this state had a right to adequate medical care, and the full opportunity of achieving and enjoying good health.

Despite this, rumors spread about the state that he was set to sabotage the medical care program during the months ahead of his second General Assembly. Because he did not plunge blindly in and seek to commit the state to vast spending when he was not sure of the availability of the money in the light of the needs of already existing state agencies, he was quickly counted as an enemy of the very plan to which he had played midwife. He could see no profit in junking other needed agencies of the state or leaving them impoverished just to launch a new program. So he was called lukewarm and was charged with condemning a plan through mere lip services.

People quickly forgot his stirring words in one of the three messages he delivered before joint sessions of his first General Assembly, in which he said:

The people of our state at decisive times in our history have made the great decision to build a more enlightened and productive state. In our poverty we built a great school system; in spite of debts and deficits we

built a great public highway system. In these days, we shall not be afraid to lay the foundation for proper medical and hospital care needed by our poorer and less fortunate fellow citizens. The voices of the sick, the suffering, and even the dying cry out to us at this time for help. These voices which we hear, voices too long unheard, come to us across the plains and hills of every part of our state. It is my belief that we should answer their calls and minister to their needs by laying the foundation of a balanced and humane program for more adequate medical care for the people of this commonwealth.

Schoolteachers likewise failed to see or admit his deep concern for schools because he did not, in the adjustment period at the close of World War II, loosen the money bags to them—with no restrictions.

He often said that the right to a good education was an inalienable right of every North Carolinian. He knew that this entailed good salaries for teachers and adequate physical equipment with which they could work. But despite this attitude and philosophy the teachers of the state were never noted for their love of Governor Cherry.

In contrast to the 25,000 letters that teachers and friends of teachers wrote to Governor Cherry in that thirty-day period in 1945, only one North Carolina schoolteacher wrote to him to express appreciation for the pay raise given. This teacher said she had just drawn the biggest check she had ever received as a teacher and wanted to say "thank-you." It was true that, during the following summer, Governor Cherry received a postal card mailed from a South Carolina beach by a schoolteacher. The teacher merely noted on the card that it was the first time she had ever had a summer vacation at the beach and that she was able to take her trip because she had made more money that school year.

The governor saw a great deal of school children while he was in office. His door was always open to them and he spent many an hour shaking hands with uncounted thousands of these children as they paraded through. Some days this handshaking consumed as much as three hours of the office day. But Governor Cherry frequently said that any school boy or girl in North Carolina who wanted to come to Raleigh and see the State Capitol also had a perfect right to visit his or her governor—a right that was backed up with a warm invitation during the Cherry regime.

Governor Cherry's attitude toward children was unusual for a man who never had children of his own. It came directly from recollections of his own childhood. With even more keenness of memory than most people possess of incidents from their early years, he remembered great sections of life as a youthful orphan and could recall them with the same detail as an actor reading a familiar scene from a favorite play.

He once said "I can completely forget things that happened two months ago, things that were important at the time. But I remember vividly things that happened when I was three or four or five years of age—things like the clothes I wore, what I ate, and things that people said to me."

His attitude toward children was based on or was colored by memories which gave him an even more sympathetic feeling for children than many adults gain from living and associating with children.

"I have always tried to be careful not to hurt a child's feelings or to say or do anything that will give them an unhappy memory," he said as we sat talking one day at Salt Lake City. He was attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Conference, of which he was a member. "I remember things that happened to me when I was a child that hurt me a lot," he added. "I don't want to bother, confuse, embarrass, or humiliate a child—not ever."

And as he talked and we sat looking out across the blue mountains, you could, of course, see him as a child with no mother—and a little later with no father—taking the body blows of inconsiderate adults in a world where there was no haven, no shield, no buffer, not even a source of sympathy. Then and there the man achieved some of his hardness, some of his ability to "take it, and to hand it out too," as his fellow soldiers of later years would have put it. But while hardness never appeared with children, or with dogs or other animals, he could be—and was—hard with people who deserved hardness.

As he was disclosing his sympathy with and for children, he didn't intend to disclose anything. He was just talking.

"I never will forget when I was about four years old, down in the country. They made me wear a dress, and until now I remember how very much I hated to wear those things. When people came to the farm, I'd hide, I was so embarrassed."

The hated garment he had reference to was an "apron." Back in the days before rompers, playsuits, and the other things that

have succeeded that standard covering for a child, mothers made aprons from gingham checks, in blues and reds mostly, and put them on their little boys and their little girls, indiscriminately. A he-man all his life, I could see why Gregg Cherry hated that type of garment.

At any rate, he was careful with children in all relationships. He went to great lengths to spare them the cruelties that adults inflict—usually without intent. He was determined, and with a passion, never to have a child grow up and nurse a memory of him flavored with embarrassment, shame or humility. He knew that such memories continue to fester and refuse to heal.

Akin to that feeling was his attitude toward animals. He had the ability to mow down unmercifully an adult who was trying to do something wrong. And such a mowing might make of the man an enemy for life. The World War II flame throwers were gentle and kind instruments beside the Cherry attack when he set out to clean out a political pillbox or eliminate a barricade to justice and proper progress. Watching Governor Cherry in such an action one day, Capital News Correspondent Lynn Nisbet said of the vanquished one: "That guy would have been better off if he had just stuck his head in a rock crusher."

Governor Cherry was almost universally admired during his term of office for his folksy, down-to-earth manner and his complete availability to his people.

A favorite description—that he didn't "put on airs"—is well illustrated by an incident at Washington, D. C., shortly before he was inaugurated as chief executive of his state. Governor Cherry was there to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission as attorney for a bus line.

He arrived for the commission hearing dressed in the same business suit he had worn to Washington. There was no cut-away coat or striped trousers, traditional costume for such appearances. It was suggested by an attaché to the commission that Governor Cherry was not properly dressed for his appearance.

"I'm wearing trousers, am I not?" was Governor Cherry's reply. And he was heard by the commission dressed just that way.

Gregg Cherry is a first-rate comedian, when comedy is in order. As speaker of the 1937 House he often got off roaring comedy at the expense of the members. It was the whip he used

against dullness and stupidity. He was magnificent at the handling of recalcitrants, too. And then there were the more solemn moments in the business of governing, moments when anybody who knew anything at all about Governor Cherry knew in advance that there would be no funny business. Comedy with him has its place, an important place. And skillfully does he deliver.

For relaxation he likes men and the company of men. It is something that came home with him from the battlefields of France. It is a part of what he means when he says that there is nothing in life to bring men close together that is quite like "the comradeship of arms." In the stag atmosphere he quickly gravitates to the center of the stage as the most wonderful raconteur ever to push back enough cigar smoke to allow room for one more story.

His is a homespun humor and it has enlivened many an occasion that would otherwise have been as dull as dishwater. Trailing back over the years he has left a path well marked by his sprinkling of wisecracks. He has one for every occasion—every occasion appropriate to a smile, and most of them are. Audiences know him as a speaker who can mingle a wonderful joke with the serious utterances of the occasion. But to have enjoyed the tales that unfold when two men journey together, and pass the time of day with talk about this and that, is to rub up against the Cherry humor at its best. Many have been the times that I ached from laughing and gasped for breath, as the matchless Cherry stories unfolded, one after another in an endless procession. I have never known or heard of the entertainer, amateur or professional, who could hold a light in endurance or quality.

He did a little hazing too. As near as I lived to his elbow, even I was not always sure whether Governor Cherry was doing this hazing consciously or unconsciously. He could work a fellow over roughly, with a heavy hand. Such was more often reserved for his best friends. He could take a bunch of zanies like The Honorary Tar Heels (that select group of writers and photographers that State Press Agent Bill Sharpe banded together from all over the United States into a loyal bunch of adopted sons of the state) and pull their legs unmercifully. And in the end no one enjoyed it more than they did. That gang will worship at the feet of a guy named Cherry until the last screwball in the lot has turned in his last story or picture.

But some sensitive souls, particularly from his house speaker days, smarted for many a day under the Cherry wit. No matter how appropriate and how well deserved, those on the receiving end sometimes felt the barbs of cruelty in this humor. And they remembered. Some remembered so well that they were leaders in the fight against the election of Cherry as governor. And their fight on Cherry dated back to a day when they were the butt of a round of laughter that rocked the south wing of the State Capitol.

But there are men and women who will remember—as long as they remember anything—the humor of Gregg Cherry. His rib-tickling and side-splitting collection will be circulated as long as politicians gather at Raleigh to talk into the small hours of morning. The stories themselves are ample to fill a new joke book edition. But, as genuinely funny as they are, they will miss the Cherry touch with any other effort at their telling.

Never let it be said that Governor Cherry didn't thoroughly enjoy his four years as governor, despite all the things that harass and worry a chief executive. With almost boistrous good humor he crowned beauty queens, welcomed movie starlets, accepted an honorary chieftainship in the Cherokee nation of western North Carolina (with the designation of Chief Climbing Bear), played a tavern scene rôle in *The Lost Colony*, served as "Admiral" for the Tar Heels Afloat cruise, and dubbed his friends with all sorts of titles and designations.

With great dignity he accepted from a native of Ocracoke an ancient admiral's hat that was once supposed to have adorned the head of Blackbeard, the scurrilous pirate, and a short time later solemnly handed the same hat to a retired Navy admiral and bestowed upon him the title "Admiral of the Harker's Island Ferry."

Writing of Governor Cherry following a meeting in Durham, John Temple Graves, the Alabama editor and columnist, said that the man suggested "the granites of character." He added: "He looks like a combination of George Washington and Mt. Mitchell."

Four events during Gregg Cherry's days as governor of North Carolina should be cited as characteristic of the forthright, courageous, two-fisted—and sometimes unique—manner in which he approached a crisis. These events were the Erwin Mills strike of 1946, an attempted Northampton County lynching in

1947, the flogging of an escaped convict in Halifax County later in that same year, and the Dixiecrat movement of 1948.

In 1946 a strike on the Erwin Mills at Durham dragged on for five months. State and Federal conciliators failed to effect a settlement. Again and again negotiations broke down over some minor detail after a general agreement had been reached. Governor Cherry finally decided that the strike had lasted long enough. He personally telephoned Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers' Union of America, in New York City, and William H. Ruffin, vice president of the Durham mill, and asked them to meet him in Raleigh to talk things over. He wanted to see just these two head men for the opposing forces, no one else.

The two men came to Raleigh, the governor talked with them briefly, and then he gave them the conference room in the Justice Building and asked them to stay there in a private session—just the two of them—until the strike was settled.

The two-man meeting dragged on and on. It went into a second day. On the second night when midnight approached, the governor strolled into the Justice Building. Gathered there in the outer rooms were aides, legal advisors, and top rankers on both sides—waiting for some word. The governor had his pleasantries with this crowd, told a joke or two, and went on into the conference room. He sat down with Rieve and Ruffin and announced that he would stay there until a settlement was reached.

From that point it took the union and the mill 20 minutes to end the strike.

In 1947 he acted with sternness and vigor when it appeared that North Carolina's good record in race relations had been broken because of an attempted lynching in Northampton County. He immediately dispatched the State Bureau of Investigation into Northampton to ferret out those responsible for snatching a Negro from jail. It was disclosed that seven white men were involved and evidence was gathered against them and presented before a grand jury in that county.

When the Northampton grand jury refused to indict the men Governor Cherry made nation-wide headlines by digging up a 54-year old statute and assigning a Superior Court judge sitting as a committing magistrate to conduct a hearing into the case, and to send it to a grand jury in an adjoining county. The men were indicted, but in a later trial were found not guilty. Resentment of the governor was tremendous in that area of the state.

So unpopular was this move and his insistent demand that the guilty be punished that it was months before the bitterness toward the governor subsided. But while the action proved fruitless, failing to bring punishment to the guilty parties, it prompted a wave of gratitude from the law-abiding element of this and other states. It also served notice that North Carolina had a governor who would not permit such things in the borders of this state. He acted in a manner to bring honor and credit to North Carolina. But in so acting he thought not of honor and credit—such was his way.

Those who disliked Governor Cherry, hated him intensely, and disagreed with him violently, in most cases, came to see the wisdom of his way. All governors have to suffer unpopularity in some quarters if they do a job of governing. They are asked to do things they can't in all conscience do. They have to kick people out of office, for cause. They have to decline to name others to positions made vacant. Foes seize any opportunity to make political capital of those times when the going gets hard in an administration. They would punish a governor if they could.

But time and its processes of calming heads and cooling tempers brought many a situation into the just and proper focus that history will give to the Cherry regime. Many concrete instances appeared. Following the Northampton insurgency Governor Cherry's foes in that county wanted to strike down the governor's senatorial appointee, William B. Umstead, when the voters were asked to continue him in that office. But Umstead carried Northampton against J. Melville Broughton, and thereby the people of that county finally spoke up to say that they had not been affronted when Cherry stepped in—and with a firm foot—to punish those who would have lynched a young Negro man. It took only a year for Northampton to give expression of praise to a governor who had the courage to do a disagreeable and unpopular duty.

Later in that same year of the Northampton episode three highway patrolmen were involved in the flogging of a recaptured escapee from a road gang. Their uniforms were immediately taken from them, they were indicted, tried, found guilty and given fines. But the men were popular officers in Eastern North Carolina and the chain of events brought an angry roar out of that area.

A tremendous delegation came to Raleigh to see the governor and ask for reinstatement of the patrolmen. In that delegation

were leaders in the affairs of Halifax and adjoining counties. Personal and political friends of the governor served as spokesmen. The pressure was great. But Governor Cherry faced that powerful delegation and gave them a firm "No" for an answer. And then he backed up his one-word answer with quite a little speech in which he said that men who did not have more control and a better temperament than these men had demonstrated could not and would not be given the power of arrest over their fellow men.

The fourth example of the Cherry fortitude that should be cited here has to do with the manner in which he faced his fellow Southern governors in 1948 and told them he would have no part in the move they were starting toward the formation of the Dixiecrat party—an abortive, tragic, and silly Southern "secession." In that he stood alone, but he showed there too that he actually thrived under pressure and wasn't afraid of any threat or suggestion of reprisal. Governor Cherry was never known to do the popular thing—just because it would be popular. On the other hand there was always manifestation of deliberate thought and directness of action. Maybe it was something he learned in the trenches of France, but he was always superbly cool under fire.

Leaders of the Democratic party, in North Carolina and throughout the rest of the nation, very properly have credited Gregg Cherry with saving that party from a major division, a serious rupture, and perhaps a route that would have removed it from America's political scene as a dominant party.

Dissatisfaction developed among Southern Democrats in the earlier days of Truman, a political unhappiness that finally spewed up into the ineffective Dixiecrat party that split away from the Democrats in some Southern states. The growing unhappiness in the South over how things were being handled from Washington fanned itself into a flame when President Truman came forth with his so-called Civil Rights program in 1947. The South blew a fuse.

An early reaction was the calling of a special session of the Southern Governors' Conference at Washington. Attorney General Howard McGrath, then chairman of the National Democratic party and the man credited with inspiring the Civil Rights program, agreed to meet with the Dixie governors. The titular heads of the party in the South were to face the National Chairman and have this business out. They did. And Chairman Mc-

Grath was firm in his contentions as to the soundness of the program of civil rights to which he and President Truman had committed the party.

Back at the Mayflower hotel the governors contemplated their next move in the face of this stern rebuff. Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina took an early and vocative lead toward the side of rebellion. The other Southern governors followed with degrees of intensity that varied from near-silence to explosive utterances—all save Cherry of North Carolina. His fellow governors from down below sought earnestly to get him to join them in issuing a "Southern statement." They argued, cajoled, persuaded, and threatened. They hadn't had much experience with the Cherry brand of sensible stubbornness. After two days the other Dixie governors gathered in rooms of one or the other in the group, and proceeded without benefit of the presence of the Tar Heel member in their conference. The Dixiecrat party, with Thurmond of South Carolina and Wright of Mississippi as presidential candidates, eventually resulted.

But through it all Cherry would have no truck with the business. He didn't make a "Southern statement" and he wouldn't concert with those who did. In attempting to get him to go Dixiecrat his fellow Southerners might as well have been asking that particular Methodist to turn Mormon.

Cherry is and always was an organization man. He couldn't see getting out as the best way to mold the Democratic party along the lines he thought wise. His party, his church, his friends didn't always please him. But he stayed with them. If he found any of these in what he considered to be an error, he stood by for an opportunity to see the error corrected.

That feeling was intensified when he was an officer in the United States Army. He learned more about it from being with troops. He knew about team play and organized effort. He also knew what to do when fellow governors from the deep South called on him to break up his party in a revolt. And he let them know how he felt about it all. He was always a rough and tumble soldier. When he fought he battled with his company, as a part of a regiment, as a part of an army—not as a mob.

And so he went to the 1948 National Democratic Convention at Philadelphia as a Southern Democrat, not as a Dixiecrat. And there he stood like the Rock of Gibraltar against what looked like the threat of a genuine split in the party. If a major revolution came in Democratic ranks it was to pass over the body of

the "Iron Major," as Democrats North, South, East and West soon discovered. He sat hard upon the whole business. He refused to be drawn into the Dixie drive and had as much to do with the eventual re-election of Truman as any man in the nation. He did it by placing party solidarity above internal differences. He met the grumbling among individual Democrats over controversial issues with a philosophy that the party is too big and its principles too firmly embedded in the thinking of his own people, and people like them, for it to be destroyed by temporary tempests of dissent.

And thus he dashed any hopes that the Dixiecrats had of getting North Carolina to join ranks, kept his state regular in the face of revolt, and provided a Southern outpost of the party that served to keep it dominant in the nation. The knack of working out differences without causing serious damage to the organization is in line with the political technique that Governor Cherry had long used at home—a technique of working with, rather than against, the forces that hold the best solution for party disagreement.

This made it entirely appropriate when Governor Cherry's successor in office, Governor W. Kerr Scott, offered a resolution before the 1950 North Carolina State Democratic Convention at Raleigh praising Governor Cherry, and the North Carolina delegation that he led, for their stand at the 1948 national convention. Governor Scott recalled that he went to the National Convention as a spectator. He was a gubernatorial nominee at the time. "I'd heard many people refer to Gregg Cherry as 'The Iron Major,'" he said. "But he's known to me now as the Rock of Gibraltar of that convention."

Governor Scott's resolution pointed out that the 1950 North Carolina Democratic Convention was "the first suitable opportunity to commit to the permanent records of our party, notice of the outstanding service" rendered by Cherry and the North Carolina delegates. "Events transpiring within the passage of nearly two years have piled up overwhelming evidence corroborating the sound judgment exercised in the action of Governor Cherry and the North Carolina delegates when the very existence of the party of Jefferson was threatened in the South." Cherry and the delegates were further commended in the resolution—which was unanimously adopted—"for their wise and courageous leadership and effective action in holding North

Carolina's Democracy firm for party solidarity, thereby laying the foundation for the 1948 campaign in which our party, despite defections in other Southern states, not only held its own, but actually increased its majority over the Republican opposition."

But back to the governor's office at Raleigh and some of the things that have to be done there. Many of them threw light on new facets in the life of the chief executive. One of the routine tasks there ages governors before their time. I refer to executions and the connection that a governor has with them. In spite of the presence and the services of the parole office, cases involving death penalties always come directly to the governor as an execution date nears. The manner and the care with which Governor Cherry met and handled these cases was typical of the care and precision with which he handled all the official duties of his office.

In handling a death case he read the full file, all the court evidence, all letters and communications in connection with the case, all reports from investigators, all information assembled in the parole office. In those cases where it appeared that some intervention was proper he would test his action by seeing if he could sit down and write a reason for interfering and commuting a sentence.

"If I can write a reason that stands up on paper, appears logical and reasonable, then I know that I am right," he once said. "If I can't sit down and write a reason for taking such action, then I know that it is the wrong thing to do and that I am letting my mind or my emotions be influenced by some circumstance that should not so influence me."

Some of the readings of death case records required hours. Frequently the governor took these massive files, always in a significant black cover, to bed with him at night and read the gruesome testimony, followed the grisly facts and labored through the dry legalities far into the night.

I recall one death case that gave the governor a great deal of concern. A man had been convicted of a horribly brutal crime. The only question in the case when it reached the governor's desk was whether the man was sane or insane. Some of the experts had testified one thing, others another. Testimony was equally strong on both sides. In a typical Cherry move, the governor went unannounced to the state prison on the day before

the execution, entered Death Row, and personally talked to the condemned man. From this interview he reached a decision satisfactory to himself and declined to interfere with the execution.

This unusual action—and the Cherry administration was filled with departures from the traditional paths—caused the *Fayetteville Observer* to say editorially:

A less courageous Governor might have hemmed and hawed over the paper work on the case and reached a decision without leaving his office. Cherry met his unpleasant responsibility in the matter as fairly and as squarely as could have been asked of him. He walked up to it and looked it in the eye, then called the turn as he saw it. His action should be an example to others in authority addicted to the habit of buck passing and the dilatory avoidance of responsibility.

Books were always a passion with Governor Cherry. When he went to Raleigh as governor he moved, with his other possessions, literally a truck load of books. He personally unpacked them and placed them on shelves that were moved in to line the huge "office" on the second floor of the Mansion. It took many nights, but he did it himself and there was never a later moment of hesitation in his finding a volume that he wanted.

Scrapbooks were a hobby and during his career he filled many great volumes with clippings that comprise a wonderfully complete history of his life and works. While he was in the governor's office, "General" Minges spent all his odd hours between trips and other duties filling new books with basketful after basketful of clippings.

His love for books was one of the first emotions he knew. He saved his nickels when a tot and bought them—not boy's books for entertainment, but learned volumes that were to help in the molding of a statesman. When just a boy he read in the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue about a book called "American Statesmen." After many tortuous months of working and saving he was able to order the book. It came, bound in red, and was the joy of his heart through many evenings when work was through and others were playing. He took that book with him to Trinity College when he went there as a freshman and lost it—along with most of his possessions—in a fire that consumed the dormitory in which he lived.

Governor Cherry was always a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln and assembled one of the most complete libraries of

Lincolniana in existence. He purchased every book on Lincoln ever published that he has been able to locate.

The innate modesty of the Cherrys, their passion for the simple life, came to the fore quickly in the manner in which they operated and occupied the big North Blount Street house of three stories and twenty-one rooms which has housed North Carolina governors and their families since 1889.

Governor Cherry was one of the few governors—if not the only one—to live in the Mansion without spending a small fortune in personal funds. The state at the time of the Cherry administration allowed its governor \$2,500 per year for official entertainment, that was ordinarily just a drop in the bucket in so far as it covered the money it was necessary to spend.

The Cherrys did all the entertaining that the occupancy there requires. There were the big parties beginning with the reception on the night of the inauguration and the smaller events heralded by the presence in Raleigh of dignitaries, official guests of the state, and close personal and political friends.

But they didn't do a great deal more. They were not the continuous party-givers and entertainers that some of the state's first families have been, and besides, a world war was in progress when they moved to Blount Street. But they took in stride the enormous and inescapable teas that are traditional for certain big groups meeting in Raleigh. At these recurring occasions, hundreds of men and women walk through the Mansion while they munch a cookie and sip a cup of tea. There is a constant parade of legislative groups, political party groups, press groups, patriotic organizations, and the ladies of good causes.

Unavoidably a good many of those who visit the Mansion come to eat. The Cherrys rarely dined without a few or many guests.

The Cherry brand of entertaining was relatively simple, too, as was the day-to-day food for the Cherry household. Governor Cherry thought dried beans, boiled with a slab of "streak of fat, streak of lean" meat, was a dish for kings—or governors—and he could never get that dish prepared often enough. Miss Laura Reiley, the Mansion housekeeper, couldn't offer such a dish to guests, but the governor would have taken it on other occasions.

I first knew of Governor Cherry's simple taste in foods when we traveled together, as he was campaigning. He liked diners and lunch stands. Buttermilk was his favorite beverage and that great American dish, the hot dog, was his frequent request.

Because of simplicity of taste, modesty in entertaining and an ever careful and watchful eye on the budget—a talent gained early in life and never forgotten—Governor Cherry actually came out of office with some of the money he was paid for the job of governing still in the bank. That's a thing that happens to few who occupy that office.

When Gregg Cherry was governor the salary paid for that job was \$10,500. To this \$2,500 was added for entertainment, and \$50 a month for in-state travel (the out-of-state travel was taken care of like that of any other state employee). To be sure, the state supplied a home, servants, an automobile, laundry, and some items for the table that could be had from prison farm operations. But even when no one was on hand but Mr. and Mrs. Cherry, Miss Reiley, and the help, they comprised a good sized "boarding house." There was always a minimum of twelve to fifteen people to be fed.

And it should be remembered, too, that the governor of North Carolina pays income tax right along with every other citizen of the state, and on the same basis. On his total annual income of \$13,000 he could set aside the \$3,100 that was specifically paid for travel and entertainment, but on the remaining \$10,500 comprising his salary, he paid all the customary state and Federal taxes.

North Carolinians have no desire to be stingy with their governors and most citizens feel that the \$15,000 paid under today's increased rate (plus travel and entertainment allowances) is a reasonable stipend for the job. Governors who have had to pay the freight on that sort of life know better. Others who frequent Raleigh and know something of the workings there, including legislators, have been more perceptive. A move was on foot to raise the salary for the office while Mr. Cherry was the chief executive, but he would have no part of it for himself. He had been elected when the salary was \$10,500 and he felt that such a figure should prevail throughout his term. His second legislature did, however, up the salary to \$15,000, effective with Governor Cherry's successor.

And before we get too far from the gubernatorial salary and what it is expected to do, North Carolinians should be reminded that it also takes care of clothes—which are quite a personal matter. North Carolinians don't expect their governor to be a dandy, and they didn't get one in Governor Cherry. But the wives always have to have a great deal more in the Mansion

closets than has been the case prior to the time when their husbands took office.

And requests that cost money are heavy and they are many. The governor is expected to set an example in buying War Bonds. He is asked to lead off all seal sales, button sales, ribbon sales, and flower sales. Everybody wants his help with a cause—financial as well as official help. The personal appeals are overwhelming. Sometimes when I had spent many hours meeting and handling these requests, I began to feel that everybody who voted for Mr. Cherry felt that he owed them something in return.

The showing that Governor Cherry was able to make with his income from the state was of course helped by the fact that the Cherrys had no children. That automatically eliminated a great segment of entertaining and activity that would have of itself been expensive.

So while being governor is a great job—the greatest the state has to offer one of its citizens—the pay is extremely modest for the obligations that are inherited.

Behind the smooth formality that is found at the Mansion is considerable organization and effort. Housekeeping there is complicated by the fact that the lower floor is a North Carolina showplace, and as such is constantly subjected to a parade of visitors, lookers, sightseers. During the Cherry administration every effort was made to accommodate any citizen of the state who wanted to see the Governor's Mansion. Governor Cherry was especially attentive to this desire from visiting groups of school children. When parties, social engagements, and formal affairs of state were not in progress, groups were given rather ready access to the Mansion.

Of course this complicated the problem that goes with keeping thousands of square feet of hardwood floor polished, hundreds of pieces of silver gleaming, and scores of pieces of furniture dusted. But all this went on with fewer servants than had been customary at the big Blount Street house.

It is a North Carolina tradition that governors use state prisoners as servants in the Executive Mansion, with a few exceptions. Key help, persons in the important posts, are on the state payroll.

So housekeeping at the Mansion is complicated by multiple sets of books and accounts, separating personal accounts and affairs from public or state activities.

The presence of prisoners in the Mansion brought many a problem and a few smiles to Governor Cherry. It was also the source of entertainment for some of the rest of us. One instance stands out. President Harry S. Truman was to make a visit to Raleigh. That brought an advance guard of secret service men who wanted to know all about everything. Questions included many about the servants who were to cook for, wait upon, and serve the President. Governor Cherry gravely explained that everything was all right on this score, that his servants were all prisoners serving long terms—mostly for murder. He sent a completely dismayed secret service detail back to Washington.

And Governor Cherry always said that he found murderers more dependable and efficient than most other types of prisoners. Mrs. Cherry apparently shared that feeling. One Negro woman, Irene DeBrix, was assigned by the prison authorities as personal maid to Mrs. Cherry. A very fine spirit of loyalty and understanding grew up between the two. One day Irene seemed to be listless and daydreaming and Mrs. Cherry, who knew nothing of her background, said:

"Irene, you seem to be daydreaming. Are you thinking about your sweetheart out yonder somewhere?"

Without changing her position or expression, Irene replied, "No'm, I done killed *him*."

This same Irene DeBrix became very much attached to Mrs. Cherry and when her time came around for parole, she left the Executive Mansion in tears of regret. Later Governor and Mrs. Cherry learned that Irene told one of her close prisoner friends, "If mine and Mrs. Cherry's terms had run out together, I had planned to work for her."

Christmas, 1945, was the first Christmas that Governor and Mrs. Cherry spent at the Executive Mansion. Following breakfast on Christmas morning, the governor staged a little Christmas party for the three paid employees and five prisoners remaining on hand for the holidays. The Woman's Garden Club of Raleigh held their annual December meeting of holiday exercises at the Mansion a few days before Christmas and after the house staff cleared away the decorations, a Christmas tree was left in the ballroom. We gathered around this tree. The governor had asked Mrs. Cherry to get some appropriate presents for all the employees.

In the group of assembled servants was one hefty Negro woman—about 170 pounds—by the name of Hattie Catheorn who was serving a term for burning a church in Forsyth County. She usually attended to the laundry—and Governor and Mrs. Cherry said she was one of the best they had ever known. She was also an accomplished harmonica player. Mrs. Cherry had a new harmonica for Hattie's gift. When the presents were given out, the governor asked Hattie to open hers. She did, and immediately stuck the harmonica in her bosom. The governor, who was watching, asked her if she wouldn't play a tune. After some hesitation, Hattie took the harp, made a sound or two, and then in a most appealing fashion began to play, "Home, Sweet Home."

There was foot patting all around the group. Soon thereafter Hattie was on parole.

In attempting an evaluation of Governor Cherry and his administration I am forced to remind myself that some of what I feel and think and say might well be discounted because of the affection that grew out of our close relationships. And that thought prompts me to look about to see what evaluation others gave to him as governor of North Carolina.

Reviewing the editorials of North Carolina newspapers during the closing weeks of the Cherry administration, when most of the Tar Heel editors were looking back over four years of state government and doing some weighing on the editorial scales, I find that others—with no bias that might have come from personal feelings—agreed with me.

On January 3, 1949, *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, said:

Looking back now across Governor Cherry's administration . . . the characteristic of the man which deserves emphasis and the accolade which the man himself deserves may be summed up in the word "courage." . . . North Carolina has never had a Governor who was ready with greater courage when subjected to the toughest pressures.

On December 29, 1948, the *Winston-Salem Journal* opened the lead editorial of that day with:

As Governor R. Gregg Cherry prepares to return to his home in Gastonia, he must get a great deal of satisfaction out of the fact that he has given North Carolina one of the most progressive administrations in the history of our State government, . . . he deserves the sincerest thanks of the people of his state for the good job he has done for them during the last four years.

The *Journal* also spoke out about the Cherry courage. In another editorial six days later the editor said:

. . . few of our Governors have shown greater courage in defending the broad vision "when the chips were down." . . . His calm, quiet courage is matched by broad vision and sound common sense—characteristics which in the large are representative of the State he has served so well. His character and career indeed are in keeping with the motto of North Carolina—*Esse Quam Videri*—To Be Rather Than to Seem.

The Charlotte Observer said it this way:

Governor R. Gregg Cherry has ample grounds for considerable pride in the record of achievements of his administration, even though it began in the midst of the world's greatest war and has been beset by the peculiar problems of the immediate post-war period. . . . The eminent Gastonia citizen has kept his feet on the ground and never lost his head . . . his administration has been marked by calmness, stability, and soundness. No legitimate interest of the State nor any class of the people has had anything to fear from the Cherry administration. But it has been far from reactionary. The sum total of the progress made in the State's public services and in the advancement of welfare of the people . . . has been remarkable, highly creditable and perhaps rather surprising to those who have not kept account of the various achievements of the last four years. . . . North Carolina has made very gratifying progress under the Cherry administration, and he will take his place in the State's history along with many other good governors who have contributed much to its advancement.

On January 6, 1949, the *Greensboro Daily News* rendered its verdict:

North Carolina has been fortunate in its long succession of Democratic Governors, and outgoing Governor Cherry's administration rates favorably with preceding tenures. . . . Looking back over the past quadrennium one is convinced that the strong-willed Cherry was the kind of Governor the State needed for this particular period of transition from war to peacetime conditions.

On an earlier occasion the *Greensboro Daily News* said:

There's nothing flamboyant or showy about him. He isn't disposed to go all over the State making speeches about this, that and the other. But one quality in which he has not been excelled since we have been observing Governors from the sidelines these several decades is his ability to keep his shirt on. . . . It is not in little things alone that Governor Cherry has manifested this same characteristic of keeping his shirt on, trying to get both sides and then acting with commensurate calmness, coolness and, we would add, courage to meet the issue and bring a settlement without fanfare, show or shouting. . . . Nobody, no issue, has pushed him about. . . . That title of the "Iron Major" he won long before he became Governor, but his gubernatorial career has, whenever agitators or explosive issues presented themselves, added layer upon layer of evidence anent his entitlement to it.

The Charlotte News liked his philosophy of government and his stand on money matters, and as he was leaving the office at Raleigh said, on January 6, 1949:

. . . [His] sensible attitude about financial responsibilities would seem to assure Gregg Cherry's administration a high-ranking spot in the annals of intelligent government. . . . When you consider what the Cherry administration supplied in the way of expanded services, then this philosophy of balanced government achieves new distinction.

The Goldsboro News-Argus titled its front-page editorial of January 4, 1949, "R. Gregg Cherry—A Good Governor," and therein said:

The State has every reason to feel proud of his administration. . . . He has given North Carolina four years of progress along many lines. Most important, we think, he has preserved a fine balance in the State's program. . . . We like Cherry's record because he could say no when it was his duty and his solemn obligation to do so. We trembled at the outset of his administration. There was a great race toward Raleigh. Every group, clique, organization, association and individual had its own pet idea of what North Carolina had to have right away. Everyone with his pet idea knew of the record war-born revenues pouring into the State's treasury. . . . Calm, collected, even-tempered Cherry kept things on an even keel. No one program or project was allowed to secure more than its just proportion. . . . Cherry is another name to add to North Carolina's list of good Governors.

Under the title "Four Years of Progress," the *Henderson Daily Dispatch* said of the Cherry administration:

In our judgment, it will rank along with the best the State has had in recent times. The very fact that the Chief Executive has refused to be stampeded in this or that direction is a distinct asset and decidedly to his credit. A more fickle leader could have been swept off his feet and led down blind alleys into embarrassing predicaments. But the "Iron Major" listened to all givers of advice, then reached his own conclusions and acted as he thought best for the general welfare of the State. . . . Gregg Cherry has given North Carolina good government during his tenure in office, and if all others had done in the past or will do in the future equally as well, the State and its people will be fortunate, and will have small reason to criticize. Cherry came to office about as well informed as any citizen of the Commonwealth about the affairs of the State, and during the past four years has applied that knowledge in behalf of the people as a whole in most acceptable manner.

Roy Parker, co-publisher of a group of Eastern North Carolina newspapers, said in the column that he wrote for these papers that:

In Cherry's hands, the State of North Carolina was safely skippered over a four-year course, at a time when a less courageous leader might have set us back a generation or two. He steered a straight, sure, and certain course—a course that will receive the plaudits of those who like their politics and public service weighed with statesmanship.

And then I think I might well call on another witness to testify at this point. William D. Snider served Governor Cherry during the last several months of his administration, in the same capacity that I had served—as private secretary. Snider wrote a piece on Governor Cherry for publication in *The Charlotte News* on December 30, 1948. Because it was also a printed evaluation of Governor Cherry and, more important, because it expressed the feeling of another man who was his private secretary, I think that the article is a proper part of this effort. It follows:

Any summation of Governor R. Gregg Cherry's administration must necessarily delve closely into his character since the atmosphere of the regime was established by the gentleman's forceful personality.

Perhaps the most concise expression of the Governor's personality was contained in an answer he gave newsmen at a press conference recently. Would the Governor feel sorrowful at the prospect of living in a rented house again after occupying the luxurious executive mansion for four years, asked veteran Capital reporter Tom Bost?

"Not at all," the Governor answered quickly. "I've never gotten so high I could not get back down without getting hurt."

Those two sentences tell a great deal about the retiring Governor of North Carolina. Essentially, he is a man of real humility, but at the same time his own unpretentiousness makes him able to unveil pretension in others. Those people who say the Governor is as easy to approach and chat with as the Capitol janitor are entirely correct, but they might also add that he can unstuff a stuffed shirt or prick the balloon of pompousness as quickly as a squirrel cracks a nut. Through his early life on the farm and his later success as a lawyer, he kept himself closely identified with the hopes and fears and aspirations of the plain people. He has ridden with the mighty, but it has not turned his head.

This quality alone does not make a successful gubernatorial administration, but it is one of the very real characteristics of greatness which the retiring Governor has in large quantities. Besides, he has the cool courage of the soldier, an ingratiating personality and a sense of humor unparalleled in North Carolina or in the South.

There will be some critics of the administration who say that the Governor has been too cautious and conservative. They will be offset by those people who rightly proclaim that he always managed to keep his feet on the ground. The Cherry regime was characterized by the sane and well balanced point of view inherent in the man himself.

This is exemplified in the Governor's sensible view that good Democrats ought to fight their battles inside the party. That philosophy paid off excellent dividends. Mr. Cherry long ago expressed such sentiment—long before civil rights became an issue—and when that controversy appeared on the scene early last year, he had his large feet firmly on the ground. They stayed right there through the ensuing furor which split the South wide open, and left several factions embarrassingly waving banners of a feeble splinter movement. When several would-be lynchers sought to flout the law, Mr. Cherry informed them of its sanctity in a loud, unfrightened voice, thereby damaging his popularity among the bigoted but enhancing it one-hundred fold among the enlightened.

The Cherry administration has been characterized by this same, feet-on-the-ground point of view. At the same time the accomplishments of the regime in terms of statistics show that a large number of good things were done in four years of balanced government. The Governor himself took the greatest interest in the assistance he gave the State's hospitals and mental institutions. He told the press recently that he wanted to be remembered most of all for that. Even the incoming Governor, Mr. Scott, recently observed that the Cherry administration did a remarkably able job on the State's roads during a period when demands for services exceeded facilities for filling them. The school forces have been yelping at the Governor's heels recently, but they would be the first to admit that the school appropriations have risen more during the last four years than at any time in many decades.

The common sense philosophy of the Cherry administration will be appreciated more as the years pass. He has continued North Carolina's tradition of "Good Governors" and the welfare of the State has been bettered because he passed this way.

To have a true picture of this man Cherry you would have to know him from hearing him talk on long trips and late at night—of the days when he ran about in a child's "apron" longing for the pants that would mark him a boy. You have to hear about the time he picked enough wild plums and took them into town to trade them for the first summer straw hat he ever owned. You must live, in memory, with the boy, making scrapbooks and compiling the sayings of great men when he was ten years of age—a far cry from the comic book activities of today's ten-year-olds.

And you must also remind yourself that he could read a newspaper when he started to school at the age of seven.

In this presentation I have tried to draw a true picture, a human picture, of the man who served North Carolina as gov-

error for the years 1945 through 1948. And any picture of Gregg Cherry would have to be human because he is so completely a human being.

There is an old saying about the impossibility of a man being a hero to his secretary. Gregg Cherry was and is a genuine hero to his private secretary, a hero in all that the word embodies and implies. I don't believe the man has a weakness or a habit that escaped me, and with them all—and because of some of them—I came to love him like a father and cherish him as one of the best friends a man could ever have.

If Gregg Cherry, the governor, had more of an enemy than he was to himself, it was his own friends who sought to take advantage of him in his personal life and under the canopy of friendship—which was the only way that anyone could take advantage of him. Gregg Cherry, the man, sometimes permitted this.

I think that historians will write for the lasting record that the Cherry regime in North Carolina was a good one. As this is written some two years after the end of his term of office, he and his administration have already gained wonderfully in the evaluations that only time can bring. His will be no prosaic immortality. History will show how right—how brilliantly right—he was in all the principal decisions he made while governor of North Carolina.

Gregg Cherry once said: "When my term is ended, I will be happy beyond measure if the people will say in their kindness: 'Gregg Cherry did not let us down. He continued the tradition of faithful and intelligent public service which his predecessors created.'"

North Carolina has been described by a learned political writer as a "progressive plutocracy." The mark that Gregg Cherry put on its political life was one of tolerance, official honesty, dignity and progressive thinking.

Herein I have had a lot to say about honesty and courage. I find these words easily applicable to Governor Cherry. When he was leaving office to return to "a country law practice" at Gastonia, he said some things about the state's future in which I again found some expression of courage. It has always been easy for departing executives to fear what might happen after they are gone. Governor Cherry was under no such misapprehension. He had felt the courageous response of North Carolina to his

own courage. He understood then that the courage which he possesses is a part of the quality of the people he knew so well. Above all he realized that it was a time when North Carolina needed the boldness of forward movement. He had ample confidence in North Carolina's future, under whatever line of successors appeared. He knew it was no time for timidity, but was a day for determination. Those things which have followed Gregg Cherry as governor, and those things which will follow yet, have met the needs of North Carolina and will continue to meet the needs, if they meet also the courage of Gregg Cherry and his term as governor.

And so I look back at the service a man gave to the state he loved. Always, in everything he did while leading North Carolina—and even while preparing for that leadership—he was a combination of soldier, lawyer and man. The qualities that he gave those lives, those careers, could never be separated. And may I add that he was always especially a *man*—warm, human, unselfish, and devoted to a belief in a people and a way of life that was and is North Carolina.

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MESSAGES TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN THE RALEIGH MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

JANUARY 4, 1945

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Members
of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

Every four years, North Carolina selects a new executive to to administer her governmental affairs. Today marks another such change in a long succession of inaugural events. This is a solemn occasion—more solemn for me than for any other North Carolinian. Today, I become your governor.

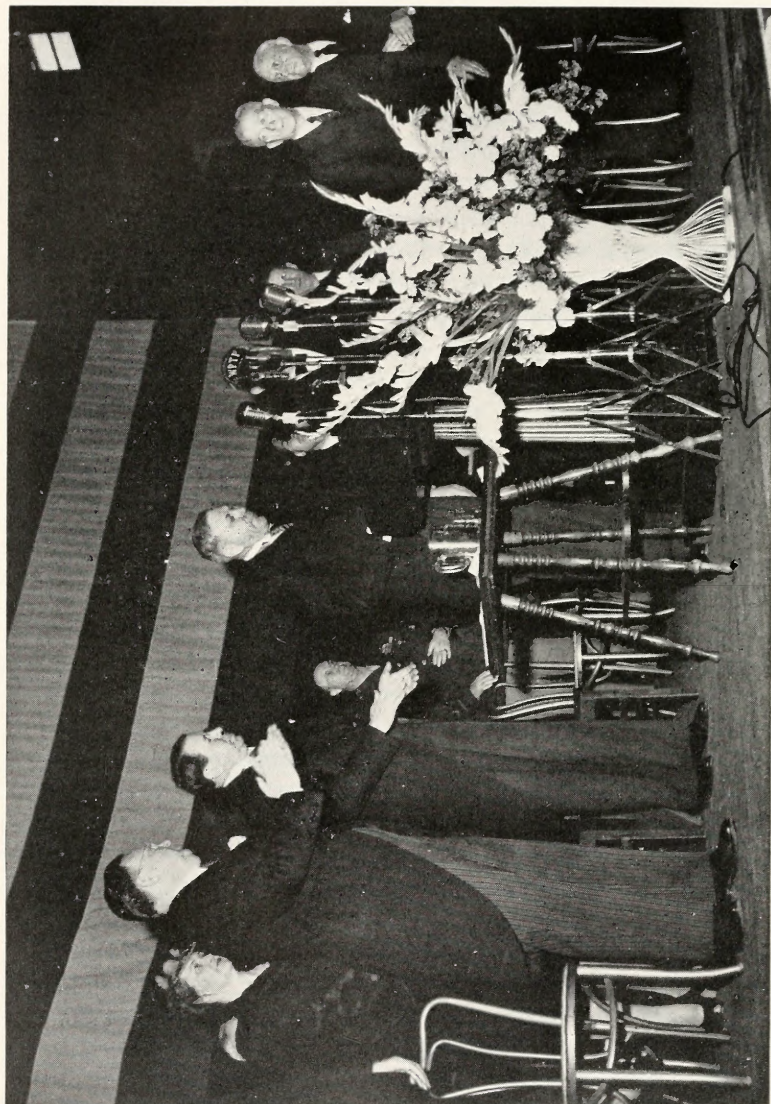
It is with a feeling of reverence that I approach the duty, the responsibility, and the obligation that goes with the office. To be governor of North Carolina is the highest point of political achievement in our fine state. There could be no higher ambition than to discharge the duties of this important office with a full measure of satisfaction and in keeping with the traditions and ideals of the long line of distinguished governors who have preceded me.

Zebulon Baird Vance took the oath of office as governor of North Carolina on August 8, 1862. He was the first to become governor of our state in the time of war. I am the second one. Governor Vance was disturbed not only about money, food and provisions, for North Carolina's soldiers in the War Between the States, but about an adequate food supply for those who were left behind. Governor Vance sought to maintain the integrity of the state as a unit, and to preserve the right of the state to fight for the principles which at that time were held most sacred and dear. The question then was not one of surplus, but of scarcity. The question then was not when the global war would end, but when civil strife would cease.

I accept the responsibilities of this office in the time of war, conscious of my limitations to divine the future, knowing that the days ahead are filled with uncertainties; and because of recent turns in the progress of the war, I am reminded that the end of the war is nowhere in sight. I know that with at least three hundred thousand of our sons and daughters enrolled in the heroic effort to drive back and defeat the foes of Democracy, the progress of this war claims the first attention of the hearts of our people throughout the state. Any program of progress for the peacetime period which I had hoped to help you formulate, due to the demands of this unfinished war, must be held in

abeyance. It becomes my first duty, therefore, to dedicate, without reservation, our energies, our fortunes, and our lives to a continued effort toward winning this war. I know that our citizens have been inconvenienced by the restrictions brought about by the war; that many of us have had to give up cherished plans for the future; that we have set our calendars ahead and resolved to carry on with that spirit of determination which characterized our forebears in that day of want and destruction witnessed by the immortal Vance. Historical perspective and the knowledge that this war legislature meets while so many of our sons and daughters are in foreign service give us a solemn urge to protect and defend our liberties here at home, while our loved ones are fighting to defend similar liberties in the uttermost parts of the earth. I call on you, and through you, the people of North Carolina, to exercise restraint in your language and actions for the trying days which are before us, in order that when drums shall cease and the flags shall be furled, we shall be in a position to welcome home our returning heroes to a state which has kept the faith and carried on proudly in their absence, and has retained all of the liberties for which they so freely offered their lives. I think it not amiss to pause here and suggest that in one respect at least, the state and nation have carried on the traditions of free men, in that they have exercised their right to select their leaders in the time of war and have done so by voting for the candidates of their choice and thus demonstrating to the Hitlers and Tojos that the democratic processes, both in time of war and peace, can be used to carry out the will of the people. I think it is also a demonstration of the stability of our type of government that we can meet here, and in many other states of the nation holding similar exercises, in assembly and review the internal situation of our state and decide on our program for the immediate future. Here, at least, the voice of the people has not been stilled, and the legislative chambers will not be empty for the duration of the war.

While in the United States Senate, Governor Vance was greatly disturbed by the usurpation of the liberties heretofore enjoyed by the people of North Carolina on the part of those who were sent into the state from Washington and, in many able and eloquent addresses, appealed to the Senate to restore to the people of North Carolina the right of self-government. In this connection, as an outgrowth of the present war, we must clearly keep in mind the relation between the state and the Federal government, both in the time of war and in time of peace.



Governor Cherry begins his inaugural address after the oath of office has been administered by Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, January 4, 1945, in Memorial Auditorium. *Left to right:* Mrs. J. Melville Broughton, Dr. C. Excellence Rozelle, Governor Broughton, Governor Cherry, and others not identified.

FEDERAL RELATIONS

The Tenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution was intended to define and to maintain the line of demarcation between the powers expressly granted to the Federal union and those reserved to the states or to the people. In times of emergency, depression or war, this line tends to be obscured; but in peace, under normal conditions, the people of a state can do no better thing for themselves than to draw clearly this line, reasserting their functions and powers, reaffirming their rights and their competency.

We ought to coöperate with the Federal republic in all of its endeavors founded upon true functions. On the other hand, the Federal republic owes us the duty of recognizing the functions and the duties not expressly assigned to the republic. We can not, for example, acquiesce in a policy, the consequence of which is to impair the revenue of the state or to determine the character of its social institutions. The people of North Carolina have far more power in those fields, better understanding and decidedly a clearer duty than the republic, so far as our people are concerned.

I recommend that each house of the General Assembly appoint strong committees on Federal relations to consider all matters in which Federal policy in North Carolina may be involved and further to make studies of current policies, with the view of framing a declaration of North Carolina policy in respect to all Federal matters, foreign and domestic. This declaration of policy, of course, would be directed to that period of peace which we hope will not be delayed too long. In the meantime, it should be our duty to frame a state policy clearly defining and intending to preserve North Carolina's functions and responsibilities, and of course setting out our faithful adherence to the Federal union and to the Federal policy within the limits of the powers granted and contemplated in the Constitution.

As governor, I shall be alert to the interests and the rights and needs of our great country in this time of emergency; and I intend to coöperate fully with our great President, and with all our Federal representatives responsible for the administration of Federal policy.

REVIEW OF GROWTH OF STATE'S FISCAL POLICY

It becomes my duty now to make inquiry as to our needs on the home front. Our state is unique in that it provides many of

the services needed by our people on a state-wide basis, and might be said to have a centralized government. Our legislatures have developed this type of government through the years in response to the needs and demands for better service on the part of the people throughout the state. Indeed, the march of progress from 1901 until now is but the triumph of a people with a determined spirit who would not be content with the slow progress being made in the fields of public service in adjoining states. The immortal Aycock gave the commands for this forward march when he announced from public platforms throughout the state that every child should have the right to make the most of this life. At that time, when there were no roads worthy of mention; inadequate railroad service; poor communication by telephone or telegraph; when the few daily newspapers had but a scant circulation; when news travelled most frequently by word of mouth; when schools were open to the few who were eager to attend only two to four months per year; when the greatest source of taxation was that of the lands, the homes, the farms and the livestock; in the days when money was scarce and credit was lacking, when the banks were unable to provide sufficient money for bond issues for public works, or to provide adequate working capital for industry, it was then that our people decided to go forward and to build a fine state and to keep in the van of progress of the sisterhood of Southern states. Time marched on. Came the First World War, with its quickening impulses and a desire to make use of the new inventions which were making possible the progress of man in all fields of service and activity. In a desire to obtain ample funds with which to provide better educational facilities for the children of the state and to assist and aid the delinquent communities in providing their part of the school effort, the income tax was passed and brought in its first returns in 1921, followed by the franchise tax, the inheritance tax, the license and privilege taxes. Then the people of the state, under the inspiration of a far-visioned governor, decided to embark on the broad venture of providing hard-surfaced highways throughout the state. The counties joined in this undertaking, and during the early 1920's the state ad counties and municipalities plunged into debt until the total bonded indebtedness amounted to almost one-half billion dollars. Under the impetus of an expressed desire on the part of our people throughout the state to provide uniform educational opportunity for all the children, the Legislature provided state aid, in the sum of three and one-fourth million dollars in 1927, six and one-half million

dollars in 1929 and approximately fifteen million dollars in 1931. At the same time, our people requested the Legislature to relieve land of its burdensome ad valorem tax for schools and roads. In response to this request, the General Assembly of 1931 assumed the entire expense of the construction and maintenance of all the highways of the state and in addition assumed the load of paying the current expense for the schools for six months of the year. In 1933, the state took a further step under the inspiration of the then courageous governor of our state, and in the midst of depression and doubt, provided further school opportunity by assuming the operating cost of an eight months term of school for all the children of the state, without a tax on land; and in order to provide the necessary funds with which to carry on this new obligation, the Legislature of 1933 upped the franchise taxes and income taxes to their present level, added a new tax called the retail sales tax, leaving property taxes to the counties and cities of the state for local purposes, with the result that although these taxes brought in to the state treasury only twenty-four million dollars, the depression deficit was halted and stabilized, the budget was balanced, the credit of the state was preserved, and the school doors of the state were kept open for all the children. Taking the ad valorem load off property which at that time was producing very little income and which, in fact, was being advertised for failure to pay taxes throughout the state, the counties and cities were likewise given an opportunity to re-establish their credit and to lower their tax rates to the point where the taxes could be paid and the property owners could assume a hopeful attitude toward the future. And this, briefly stated, is the manner in which the tax structure of North Carolina of today came into being. Born of necessity, it has preserved our credit, made possible the progress of our people, and has given encouragement to the people in the rural sections throughout the length and breadth of our state who seek an opportunity for their children comparable to that enjoyed by their city cousins, an opportunity which should not be denied any child anywhere, any time. I have reviewed the growth of our present fiscal policy in order that we might have a better understanding of our fiscal situation today. In general, it may be said that with the possible exception of Delaware, North Carolina is the only state in the Union which provides nine months and twelve grades of school support for all the children of the state without a tax on property. Two-thirds of the general fund is spent for this service. Nine hundred thousand children in the state receive its bene-

fits. Thus it may be said that whereas North Carolina renders these services to its people on a uniform basis throughout the state, other states, and in particular our neighboring states, render similar services from local property taxes, on different levels, in the same states. We must remember that in most states which retain local property taxes, the tax rates are very high compared to the favorable property taxes existing in North Carolina. In this connection, and in just a few years, the counties of our state will enjoy the lowest property tax rates of any counties in the southeastern states. This has been made possible because the state itself has assumed the current expense of the schools and roads, which services are largely supported by property taxes in most other states. At the present time, nearly half of the local property taxes paid by the counties and cities in North Carolina are for debt service, for debts which were incurred during the 1920's and which in a few years will be retired entirely. When that time comes, many of the counties in North Carolina will have a tax rate under fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation.

In the post-war period, when industry will be seeking new location and old industries will be expanding, the low property taxes existing in North Carolina cannot be duplicated or even approached anywhere else in the southeastern states; and until these states shift from a direct tax basis to an indirect basis such as is experienced in North Carolina, they will not be able to render the public service to the people of the state as does North Carolina, nor will they be able to reduce materially their local tax rate. In fact, it would appear that most of the Southern states will be forced to increase their public services in many fields in the future. In the meantime, North Carolina will be able to proceed with its present stable revenue schedules into the future, assuring business and those who would invest their capital in new enterprise in North Carolina that we have a stable tax structure and that instead of our property taxes going up, they will be constantly coming down. It should be further remembered that by constitutional amendment, when the debts of any unit of government in the state have been paid, this unit, county, city, or the state itself, cannot incur further bonded indebtedness in excess of two-thirds of the amount paid off the previous year, except by vote of the people. Perhaps no other state can provide a parallel to this epic of progress. So eventful has been this forward march that today North Carolina finds itself in an enviable position among the sisterhood of states. First of all, it provides for nine months and twelve grades of

school opportunity for every child in the state. It provides for the maintenance and upkeep of all the highways and lateral roads in the state. It is responsive to the needs of the aged and underprivileged. It has made provision for the orphaned and the homeless. It has heard the call of the hungry and the unfortunate. It stands ready now, when the clarion call of peace shall sound, to make many other progressive steps. What, then, should be our fiscal policy, pending the hoped-for post-war period?

STATEMENT OF FISCAL POLICY

First, we should distinguish between the general fund surplus and the revenue which shall be current during the next biennium. The one relates to money now in hand, after having discharged all the obligations imposed by the last General Assembly. The other relates to the money which will be received during the next biennium, out of which will be paid all of the appropriations made by this General Assembly. As a general policy, I wish to make it clear that the appropriations in the coming biennium should be kept within the availability of revenues estimated to be received during the biennium.

I now ask you to consider the general fund surplus.

THE GENERAL FUND SURPLUS

The General Assembly which met in this auditorium in January, 1933, was faced with the problem of how to provide adequate support and maintenance of the institutions of the state and keep the schools open, while at the same time they were faced with a general fund deficit of nearly fifteen million dollars. That General Assembly responded by enacting the present tax structure, including the retail sales tax, which schedules for the first fiscal year thereafter produced twenty-four million dollars. The same tax schedules for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, just ten years later, produced a total revenue of approximately seventy-six million dollars, and instead of having a deficit, the state today has a surplus of more than fifty-seven million dollars in the general fund, which surplus will probably reach the unprecedented figure of seventy million dollars by June 30, 1945. This surplus has largely been accumulated since Pearl Harbor. It is a direct result of the war spending. The normal yield of the present tax schedules, according to pre-war levels, was not much in excess of forty million dollars per year. It is natural to assume that when the war is over, the same schedules will produce

something close to, but not much in excess of, the pre-war levels of revenue.

Since this surplus is an abnormal accumulation and cannot be expected to recur annually, it should not be dissipated in current expenditures; but rather it should be used to take care of the general fund indebtedness which has accumulated through the years when current revenue was insufficient to meet the needs of the various institutions and agencies. The level of support which has been demanded by the people of the state for capital outlay and current expense purposes has incurred considerable bonded indebtedness. It now appears, since we have the money in hand, that we should provide for the retirement of this indebtedness.

First, I recommend to you, as one of the first orders of business, that you make provision for setting aside enough of the general fund surplus to retire the general fund bonded indebtedness as it matures, both principal and interest. I understand that approximately fifty-two million dollars will be required for this purpose. I believe this would be a sound business undertaking and would assure the credit of the state in such depression periods as may be ahead, and would at the same time reduce the expenditures from current levies of taxation by five million dollars.

Second, that all the rest and remainder of the general fund surplus, existing in the treasury as of June 30, 1945, be transferred to a post-war reserve fund for use in that period to serve as a cushion against a sudden decline in revenue, and for such needs and purposes as future general assemblies may direct.

FISCAL POLICY FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

First, there should be no new taxes unless you should find that in some instances injustices have been done and rates in some schedules should be restored. Second, the present tax structure should remain as it is, except in such instances as may appear necessary to clarify the law or to remove duplicating taxes. In my judgment, the sales tax rate should remain as it is, except that exemptions to cover drugs used by doctors and patients should be allowed. The income tax structure should permit certain exemptions for medical expenses, funeral expenses and expenses of children who are in school who are over eighteen years of age. The franchise tax structure should remain as it is today, except that certain allowances should be made where double tax-

ation exists. I am mindful of the fact that the heavy Federal taxes now being paid by our citizens, in support of the war effort, make it necessary for the tax burden at this time to be unusually heavy. I am aware of the fact that our state government has collected more revenue than was required to meet the appropriations made by the General Assembly. I also know that it is not the function of good government to collect more money from the people than is normally needed to meet the needs of the institutions and agencies of the state government. It must, however, be recalled that our tax structure, built largely on income, franchise, and sales taxes, is sensitive to the national economy, in that it rises and falls in its revenue receipts in accordance with the general economic conditions prevailing throughout the country. When the national income is large, the income received by the state is large; and likewise, when the national income is low, the revenue received by the state will be low. In other words, there will be peaks and valleys in the amount of revenue collected from year to year with the present tax structure. The peaks are surpluses; the valleys are deficits. In order to establish a safe and dependable policy of state support, sound budget practices make it necessary to fill the deficit valleys with the peak surpluses, thus insuring a balanced budget at all times.

I shall now discuss the various recommendations which I make for your consideration:

WAR BONUS

The war bonus for teachers and state employees expired by limitation of statute on December 31, 1944. The purpose of this bonus was to assist state employees and teachers to meet the rising cost of living. Since the war continues and the cost of living is still going up, I recommend that the General Assembly should make provision for re-enacting the bonus for the remainder of this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1945, giving due consideration to the further rise in the cost of living. I further recommend that the bonus for the salaries and wages of employees in the lower brackets be given special consideration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Education is a major responsibility of our state government. Steady progress has been made in providing child opportunity. Step by step, the progress has been sure and forward. First we had four months, then six months of public school, guaranteed

by the Constitution. Then the Legislature provided eight months, and recently nine months and twelve grades of school opportunity for the children of all races has been provided. Today there is a high school within reach of every child within the borders of the state. At least nine hundred thousand children are enrolled in the public schools. These steps of progress have all been made under Democratic administrations. The school child has become the ward of the state.

During the years of this progress, there has been a corresponding growth and development of the business enterprises of our state. It may be said that the economical growth and child opportunity have travelled along hand in hand, and possibly it could as well be said that each is dependent on the other. We have attained this goal of public education without the state's having now to rely on a property tax for school support. It has been necessary to levy many undesirable taxes in order for the state to support its schools and other agencies on a basis which places North Carolina at the head of the Southern states. Indeed, it is our philosophy that the needs of the child in a growing and progressive state should come first with its citizens and that every child should have an opportunity to achieve regardless of where he was born or under what circumstances he may live.

We should not, however, be satisfied with the present progress, but must take stock of our resources and see what improvements can be made in the days which lie ahead. Adequate financial support is but one of the requirements of a good school system. Well-trained teachers and interested parents constitute a further requirement. An atmosphere of sympathetic interest in the classroom, and a desire on the part of the teachers to inspire the children; wholehearted coöperation on the part of parents and schools officials—are all needed to produce a wholesome and invigorating climate in which children will strive to do their best. The state can provide money and machinery, but only the teacher and the pupil, and the parents of the community in which the school is located, can provide the atmosphere conducive to learning. High school students should not be given a diploma until they can read, write, spell correctly, and have some knowledge at least in the fundamental subjects required of high school students, and until they are familiar with the generally accepted facts of state and national history. I believe it to be true that since the people of the state have been willing to spend approximately forty million dollars annually from state funds in



Governor J. Melville Broughton on January 4, 1945, after the inauguration of Governor Cherry gives the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to Governor Cherry. *Left to right: Governor Broughton, Governor Cherry, Mrs. Cherry, and Mrs. Broughton.*

the public school effort, which is two-thirds of every dollar spent for all general fund purposes, the parents of the state have a right to expect their children to receive thorough training in the foundation subjects.

In order to provide a stronger and more efficient public school system, I recommend these further steps to be taken:

(a) First, as much of the current general fund revenue as is consistent with sound budget policies should be allotted to the payment of salaries to teachers and principals and others engaged in the school effort. I recommend that the beginning teacher, with an A-grade certificate, should have at least \$125.00 per school month, and that an increment should be added to other teachers of experience who hold the A certificate. The continuation of the war bonus for teachers for the remainder of the present fiscal year has been considered in another section of this message.

(b) I believe it to be for the best interest of the people of our state that an increasing number of our children should receive vocational training which will fit them for better living in the communities in which they reside. I recommend an increase in the appropriation for vocational training. I not only favor increased appropriations for this purpose, but shall have definite recommendations to make concerning additional efforts to be made in the vocational field.

(c) I recommend that provision be made for furnishing textbooks, rent free, to the students in the eighth grade; and that rentals on all books in the high school should be at a rate which is only sufficient to bring in that sum needed for the maintenance and upkeep of the rental system.

(d) I recommend that the period of pay for classified principals be extended to ten months so that they may be compensated for the performance of their duties two weeks prior to the opening of school and for two weeks after the closing of school.

(e) In order to provide more effectively for full attendance of the children in school, of all ages, prior to graduation, I recommend that you give consideration to effective means of enforcing compulsory attendance of all ages in the school.

(f) As an incentive to better teaching, I believe an opportunity should be given to those teachers who wish to do a superior job to have salary increases beyond that now provided by the A certificate. I recommend that you authorize the appointment of a commission to study and report prior to the next Gen-

eral Assembly on methods of achieving this recognition. It is my thought that provision should be made for adequate compensation of recognized ability. I believe a system can be worked out whereby those teachers who have the ability and willingness to inspire children to do their utmost should not have the present salary schedule as a ceiling, but should be rewarded in accordance with their merit.

(g) In the post-war period, many communities will be called upon to erect new school buildings. Also, many additions and improvements to existing buildings will be required. And in this connection, the counties and cities of the state in many instances need to improve the sanitary conditions in their schools in order to safeguard the health of the children. For all these purposes, much money will be needed for capital outlay purposes. I recommend that you consider making available out of the post-war funds certain sums which may be loaned to the counties at low rates of interest for the purposes herein set out.

(h) Since the recent amendment to the Constitution made no provision for a comptroller, or other fiscal control of the school funds, and since such control is necessary, I recommend that you enact adequate and effective machinery for fiscal control of the public school funds, having in mind economical management, equitable distribution, definite accounting for, and a proper safeguarding of, these funds.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The state educational institutions of higher learning have rendered a fine service to the state and nation during this period of war emergency, and great credit should be given them for the magnificent job which has been done in training war personnel. During this period, the normal student body has been greatly curtailed—so much so that the ordinary and normal income of the institutions, received from the student body, has been greatly reduced. In fact, the institutions have suffered a reduction in personnel and will lose some of their most valuable men, permanently, unless the state comes to their rescue. Acknowledging the great debt which the state owes to its institutions for the fine record they have made in training our young men and women and their great contribution to the present war effort, I feel that the state is duty-bound to take recognition of the financial difficulties involved; and I recommend to you that adequate pro-

vision be made for the maintenance of the ordinary and necessary requirements needed to maintain the usual standards of the institutions.

ROADS

The State Highway and Public Works Commission has been unable to build the normal amount of new construction for our highway system which available funds would have permitted. A good job of maintenance under restricted conditions has, however, been accomplished and will be continued until the end of the war. When the war is over, the accumulated surplus in the highway fund, together with available Federal funds, will enable the state to resume its normal construction program as soon as the necessary manpower and materials are available. Since the gasoline revenue has held up unexpectedly well during the war period, and the Federal government has recently passed a highway act which will make available to this state approximately eleven million dollars per year whenever the necessary Federal appropriation bills are enacted, I can assure you that we shall provide in the days ahead a highway building program which will make up for the unconstructed miles lost during the war period. And from the new experience gained in road building during the recent years, we shall perhaps be able to build better highways with the same amount of money and shall endeavor to make the new type of highways conform to the needs of the communities.

The time has come when all-weather roads should be available to every section and community of our state. Our farmers should not be penalized because their farms are not located on the main highways. I feel that in the days ahead, we shall be able to provide such roads for lateral and community purposes as can be used the year round. I am particularly anxious that all school bus routes, mail routes, and roads leading to churches and markets be usable the entire year.

Under our present highway system, which has worked successfully, counties and unincorporated communities have no facilities to work or maintain community roads. The state has assumed the burden of constructing and maintaining all the roads necessary to serve our citizenship outside of incorporated towns. Since North Carolina is predominately a rural state, I feel that increasing stress should be laid upon the construction and maintenance of county, community, and farm-to-market

roads for the purpose of more adequately serving our rural population. This will increase the pride of our citizenship in their respective communities and tend to increase the value of the lands of our farm population and make for North Carolina a much happier and more prosperous people.

I feel that a closer coöperation and working agreement between the State Highway Commission and our local units of government should be encouraged. Our county commissioners and city officials are very close to the citizenship of their respective local units and should know the need for, and location of, lateral roads. It would seem to be advisable for the county commissioners to continue to serve as a board to whom petitions shall be presented relating to lateral roads in the respective counties. Whenever the county commissioners have heard and approved such petitions from their constituents and indicate their choice or priority in road construction, then it should be the definite policy of the state to give every consideration possible to such recommendation and to be guided in the location of lateral roads by the choice of the county commissioners.

With the coming of peace, there will be an unprecedented use of the highways. The pre-war problem of highway accidents will be with us again. We must eliminate as many highway hazards as possible in the old roads and avoid them in building the new roads.

The problem of providing a limited system of heavy-duty roads is essential if we are to meet the needs of expanding industry. Many additional post-war traffic needs must be met. All these problems will require deliberate planning and the outlay of much capital.

More than a half billion dollars of money has been expended by the State Highway and Public Works Commission since its first organization, and such expenditures have been made with an efficiency that has been the pride of our state and always free from any breath of scandal. In the years immediately following the close of the war, there will be huge sums of money invested in the building and maintenance of our highway system, and I am sure that this fine record will be continued indefinitely into the future. It shall be my purpose, not only in the spending of the highway money, but in all public expenditures, to see to it that the state receives a dollar's worth of service or materials for every dollar of money spent.

AGRICULTURE

North Carolina is one of the great agricultural states of the nation. Only Texas in the South exceeds it in the number of farms. More than two-thirds of the people live outside of our cities. Our farms constitute the bed-rock of the state's progress and the back-log of our industrial development.

I have been proud of the efforts of our farmers in their support of the war in the production of the necessities of life, both for the civilian front and for the men on the far-flung battle-fields of the world. Despite handicaps of inadequate machinery and dwindling labor supply, production has increased. The farmers of America have assumed the rôle and responsibility of serving as the "smoke house" and granary of the world. They are called on to furnish and supply the fats and foods, cotton and corn, tobacco and peanuts, pork and poultry, eggs and milk, and all the other products necessary for the subsistence of our nation and the allied nations of the globe. Secretary of Agriculture Claude W. Wickard has been quoted as saying, "Food will win the war." It is significant to note that in this emergency, when appeals have been made to our farm population, whether it be for the purchase of bonds or the production of food, or other services, they do not stop to ask "why," but are enthusiastic to serve and only inquire, "where, when, and how." In order to do our part in assisting the farmers in the furtherance of a worthwhile program, I feel that the progressive and scientific services offered by our state and Federal agencies must be expanded and extended. Further benefits can be secured by enabling the farmers to secure pure seed, improved livestock, and most important of all by assisting in improving marketing facilities for all farm crops and livestock.

Of greatly increasing importance in the national life of our country is the development of methods for use of by-products and the development of new uses for agricultural products. These activities come within the realm of chemists, and it should be our purpose to employ trained men in this field to work in co-operation with those employed in other states and by the national government.

We have made some progress in recent years in improving the status of the farm worker, but the standard of living of most employed farm workers is far below the general level of living. I believe that it is in the best interest of our state as a whole

that the economic status of these citizens be raised. I pledge my administration to support every constructive effort having this purpose in view.

In addition to this assistance, I believe the time has come when the people of North Carolina should consider the establishment of a new type of school for North Carolina farm youths. I think the agricultural and industrial income of our state would be greatly increased by training our boys to solve the problems they meet every day on the farm. Our people need to add skill to their labor and scientifically to add value to the products of the farm and factory. We need to increase our per capita income and our per capita wealth. This can be accomplished by increasing the value of the services we render and adding value to the products we sell.

A good agricultural school for boys who do not plan to attend college should be established, where the basic principles of soil analysis, the proper use of fertilizer, the selection of pure seed, the proper methods of cultivating all crops, the encouragement of the use of pure-bred livestock and poultry, a knowledge of proper and economical ways of providing farm sanitation, the knowledge of how to secure better heating and housing and pure and adequate water supplies, knowledge of the fundamental uses of electrical energy and many other farm subjects could be taught. Such a school, located on a farm, which could give our boys instruction in these fields, would be of great value to any section of our state, not only for the training of our youth for a better life, but also as a laboratory for the analysis and treatment for any animal or plant diseases in the community. This school would become the agricultural center for the advancement and promotion of farm life generally. I recommend this program for your careful consideration.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELEPHONE EXTENSION

During the past ten years, the state and Federal governments have coöperated in bringing electricity to many of the rural areas in our state. There are, however, still some neglected areas to which this fine service has not been extended. We should lend encouragement in every way possible to facilitate the bringing of electricity to the farms and homes of the people in the remaining areas of our state.

Likewise, a progressive people need universal telephone service, a development which has been too long neglected. In fact, I

understand there are fewer rural telephones today than ten years ago. It has recently come to my attention that the Federal government proposes to encourage the establishment of our rural telephone lines throughout the country. I feel this is a fine service, to which our state should lend aid and assistance. I ask your authority to appoint a committee to make a full and exhaustive study of this subject in order that it may be determined whether it is feasible for the state to further a program for rural telephones throughout the state.

VETERANS

More than three hundred thousand sons and daughters of North Carolina are in the armed services of the United States. The uncertain duration of the war will probably increase that number to three hundred fifty thousand. Many of these young people went directly from the high schools—a large number were in college. It seems to be the purpose of the Federal government to demobilize these men and women gradually, so that we are unable to say in what year the largest number will be returned to their homes. Due to the length of time which most of them will serve in the army or navy under conditions which will most likely age them prematurely, it is doubtful that any of them will return to the high schools. It is unlikely that a large percentage of them will want to return to college, but I feel that a large number will want to receive vocational or trade training. A grateful state should be willing to make provision for the necessary vocational training to supplement the "G. I. Plan," whether it be on the high school level, the college level, or a combination of the two. North Carolina should prepare adequate facilities for this training, and a grateful state will, I am sure, be willing to provide these facilities without question. No North Carolinian must be deprived of his education or training because he fought for his country at a time when he normally would have been pursuing his education. The state must use all of its facilities of service in easing and speeding the restoration of returning veterans to profitable employment. However, it would be nothing more than guesswork at this time to make an estimate of how many will need the services required and in what type of vocation they will prefer to be trained. Consequently, it would seem that the needs of the veterans should be met from the post-war reserve fund, which can be used as and when the needs of the veterans can be determined.

There will be a large number of veterans who are beyond school or college age who will not want training of any kind, but will return to their homes and professions and resume their pre-war occupations. These veterans, together with those in school, will all be entitled to certain Federal benefits under the "G. I. Plan." There will remain, however, a considerable problem involved in informing all of the large number of veterans as to what their rights are. The mistakes of the World War I post-war period should be avoided, and North Carolina should have a sufficient number of men, preferably veterans, trained so that they can be stationed in various sections of the state and assist the veterans in obtaining the rights which the veteran has under the various Federal statutes.

Unfortunately, there will be some of our sons who will not return from foreign service, who perhaps have left sons and daughters in our state. These children should be given as ample protection as possible by way of education, both in the high schools and on the college level. And where the Federal government's aid stops, the state aid should begin in assisting these orphan children. The state at least could offer free tuition in state institutions of higher learning to all the sons and daughters of our deceased veterans.

In the post-war period, the state, with its various departments and agencies, including the Highway Department, will most likely engage in considerable post-war building. Whether by statute or regulation of the various departments, it should be the rule to give preference in employment to the veterans.

I recommend for your consideration: First, that all services now being performed on the state level in connection with the veterans of World War I, together with similar and additional services for veterans of World War II, should be combined into one unit, to be designated as the State Veterans' Administration. Second, that the State Veterans' Administration shall provide for employment of sufficient personnel to assist returning veterans with their claims and benefits to be had under the Federal Assistance Program and in obtaining such aid to veterans as the state may hereafter provide.

In making these provisions, we have only begun to discharge our responsibility to the returning veteran. There are other and intangible tasks which lie outside the field of financial support. We cannot merely see that he gets his discharge pay, a parade, and a few days of glory and applause. We must make him one of us again.

The change back to civilian life is going to be a rough jolt to the veteran, and I speak from personal experience. He will miss the excitement, the ordered life, the absence of worry about money, the freedom from commercial competition, which has been a part of his life as a soldier. He is going to miss terribly his war companions, particularly those who will not come back. At times he is going to feel bitter resentment at what he thinks was the ease, and the profits, of those who were at home.

We must see that he has gainful employment and that as fast as possible we give him responsible recognition and advancement in our commercial, civic, and political life. A cure for restlessness is responsibility. We can give him that if we are sufficiently unselfish. The returning war veteran has sacrificed greatly for us; we must sacrifice for him. When he returns, he will find that the war has added to his problems. To help him solve those problems and to advance him all along the walks of life must be the principal objective of every branch of our government and every citizen of our state. Assuredly we will meet the returning veteran with a great out-pouring of affection, respect and praise. God grant that we may meet him with understanding, with sympathy, and with real, abiding unselfishness. They are the future of our state and our nation.

HEALTH

In keeping with the progress of our state, there has been developed in North Carolina a Department of Health, which has rendered and is now providing a most valuable service to our people. The conquering of critical diseases, the slowing up of contagious diseases of youth, and the control of various epidemics have all been brought about in a relatively short period of time under the intensive efforts of preventive methods and restorative treatment. Today it can be said that the average span of life has been lengthened by more than eight years and that medical science is now in full pursuit of those life-taking enemies of mankind known as cancer and tuberculosis; we hope the day is not far distant when these enemies of man can be removed from our midst.

Recently the interest of the people of the state has been attracted by the report of a commission filed with the governor, recommending further steps to be taken in the field of health. These recommendations provided, among other things, a statewide program of hospital and medical care involving "more doc-

tors" and "more hospitals." This report was signed by a very responsible group of our citizens from all walks of life, and they are to be congratulated on bringing to us such a far-sighted program for the welfare of our people. I have examined the report with some degree of care, and I agree in principle with its main thesis. As yet, I have not had an opportunity to study its full implications or arrive at a definite conclusion as to its initial capital outlay or recurring costs of support.

There is, however, a distinct advance which can be made in the field of public health at this time. Our interests have been greatly stirred in recent days by the fact that altogether too many young men have been turned down by the draft boards because of physical defects which could have been remedied by proper care in childhood. A progressive state can no longer afford to allow this condition to exist. North Carolina has provided well for the training of its children in the public schools. There is another duty which the state owes to its children—that is, that every child has a right to a fair chance at health. It is that equality of opportunity to have a trained mind in a sound body which I wish to see the state of North Carolina support as an essential part of its established policy.

In round numbers, the state spends \$500.00 to train a child from the first grade through the twelfth grade. If the children of our state are to get the most out of this investment, we must be certain that they are healthy. It has been demonstrated over and over again that health is purchasable. Education does not reach its full fruition when it is housed in a frail and diseased body. We will not have to wait until the child is grown to see the beneficial result of a program of this kind. In actual money, every year, North Carolina is spending thousands of dollars to teach children who under normal conditions of health would not have to repeat grades. The minor defects of youth, which prevent the development of healthy children, are piling up for the future heavy costs of dependency and delinquency which the state must pay later, at usurious rates of interest. I believe that an adequate medical examination, and care, should be provided for all the children in the state whose parents are not able to provide the same. This program is in no sense intended to be a plan of socialized medicine, but it is my belief that where parents are unable to finance the cost of remedying childhood physical defects, the state should make provision for this remedial work to be done. Only less sacred than the right of a child to obtain an education is his right to get a fair chance of health in his youth.

The neglect of youth becomes the burden of age and a grievous loss to the state in earning power. I, therefore, recommend to you to provide such appropriation for the Department of Health as you may find necessary to carry out the provisions of this recommendation.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A person standing on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, near the scene of the birth of the first white child in America and the flight of the first airplane in the world, looking westward can envision a gradually rising level of land all the way to the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains, rising from sea level to nearly seven thousand feet. Between the two extremes of the state is almost every type of soil, capable of producing nearly every kind of vegetable, fruit, and farm product. Money received from the crops, augmented by the value of the products through manufacture, makes up the backbone of the wealth of the state. Its climate, its soil, its streams, its minerals, constitute the capital stock of the state, surpassed only by its greatest asset—its people. We should now start a carefully planned development of our natural resources to the extent that they may not be exploited, lost by erosion or waste, but carefully studied, nurtured, and made to give their fullest returns from the fields, the forests, the mines and the streams. It is time now to make a detailed analysis of the location of all the natural resources of the state, to make an inventory of the possibilities of industrial development in every county in the state, and to have these inventories available for all persons who would seek development and expansion by way of factory, mine, or other industrial effort. Our frontiers have not vanished, and they will never vanish so long as we make up our minds to conserve and not exploit them.

It shall be my purpose to advocate a strong Department of Conservation and Development to bring a full realization of the potential wealth and value of our resources to the people of our state and to the people of other states. I would like to see the time come when the boys in the North Carolina homes, trained in North Carolina schools, would put their trained minds and skilled hands to gainful enterprise with small capital, in small ventures, using North Carolina raw materials, and with encouragement, initiative and skill, lay the foundation for many new, worth-while enterprises of North Carolina origin and development. I would like to see North Carolina brains, money, and raw

materials put into the alchemy of North Carolina effort and initiative and watch the results.

Some agitation has occurred in recent years about methods for the more intensive and adequate development of the wild life, inland game and fish preserves of North Carolina. Heretofore, I have made certain commitments relative thereto; but after further study, I am deeply concerned about the best methods necessary to obtain the desired results. For these reasons, I am requesting this General Assembly, in the early days of the session, to adopt a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to make an immediate study and report their findings to this session, for such action thereon as the General Assembly may deem advisable.

PUBLIC WELFARE

North Carolina has long been recognized as one of the most forward-looking states of the Union in public welfare. It has made many advances in this field in the last generation, and particularly since the middle thirties; but in the post-war years new problems will present themselves, and recurring problems will be accentuated. Therefore, we must so strengthen our public welfare system through carefully considered adjustments in legislation and in appropriations that we shall be able to meet the state's obligations to its least advantaged citizens. We cannot build a great state or lift the average of all the people unless we assist most those less fortunate.

Paramount in the immediate future is the task of raising North Carolina's average monthly public assistance payments to bring them more nearly in line with the elementary needs for food and clothing and shelter of the persons receiving such help. To do this will require certain amendments to our public assistance laws and some increase in appropriations.

In evaluating the assistance program, we must take into account the fact that more people must be cared for in the post-war period, when war-time jobs for marginal workers will be reduced. We must also recognize the state's responsibility for helping counties meet the problem of providing for our unemployable citizens in the normal working years, as well as for dependent children and the aged.

While responsibility for the administration of the public welfare program rightly lies in the hands of the counties, they perform many services in coöperation with state agencies. To provide the staff to do this effectively requires supplementing of

county funds for public welfare administration by the state. At the same time, we must so strengthen the State Department of Public Welfare that it can carry out its statutory responsibility to study social problems continually and to provide guidance in their alleviation and prevention. No public money is better spent than that which helps to prevent the social ills of mankind.

At the present time approximately one hundred fifty thousand individuals are assisted monthly by our public welfare program with information or help of some kind. Only one out of four requests for help involves financial assistance. The other three out of four involve a variety of specialized services. Post-war readjustment problems of individuals and families will increase this already amazing number of our citizens with special needs. We must as a state be ready to accept the increased responsibility and to carry out to the fullest extent possible the constitutional mandate stating that public welfare is "one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian state."

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The State Department of Archives and History and its predecessor, the Historical Commission, have performed a valuable service to the people of the state in collecting and preserving for us and our posterity the accepted facts of North Carolina history. Since 1903 this department has collected several million official and unofficial records and manuscripts, including many which deal with the records of this state in World War I and World War II. I recommend that adequate provision be made for this department to compile and publish the names and records of all North Carolinians who participated in World War I and, as soon thereafter as practicable, a similar roster for veterans of World War II, in order that these sons and daughters and their deeds may be of permanent record for posterity.

LABOR

Every soldier who goes into battle under the "Stars and Stripes" will either carry or wear some article made in North Carolina. The fine record of production in this state has been achieved without the occurrence of any major labor disturbances during the entire war period. No higher tribute can be paid to the relationship of employer and employee than to cite this record of production, which is the exception rather than the rule in the current history of production in the several states. This fine

record has been achieved by coöperation between labor and industry and the conciliation service of the State Labor Department and all others who were anxious to carry on in this period of emergency for the good of our country. To the eternal glory of the fine men and women of our state, most of our production problems have been solved in their incipency.

Approximately seven hundred thousand workers are employed in industry of one kind or another in North Carolina. This number will increase through the years as industry grows and expands. While our present labor laws are admittedly better than similar laws in other Southern states, we should not be content. These laws should be strengthened and bettered whenever the need for betterment has been demonstrated by experience. I am sure that you will look with favor upon this suggestion. I recommend that labor should be adequately represented on all state commissions and boards dealing with problems that affect labor in any degree. Representatives of labor and management can solve their differences while sitting at the common council table. This is the democratic way. The strike, active or passive, is undesirable and undemocratic.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

When the European war ends, if unemployment should develop, we shall be ready to meet that condition. We have more than ninety million dollars in our unemployment compensation fund. We have both the will and the funds to meet the unemployment condition without experiencing any serious difficulties during the reconversion period.

Frequently, suggestions come from Congress looking toward federalization of State Unemployment Compensation agencies. I believe this to be a state function; if you agree with me, I trust you will, by proper resolution, make known your wishes to our Congressional delegation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

At the last general election the people approved five amendments to the Constitution, one of which provided that the commissioners of agriculture, labor, and insurance shall be constitutional officers and members of the Council of State. I take this means of welcoming these state officials into the executive family and to their new duties and responsibilities.

A second amendment abolished the requirement of private examination of the wife in deeds conveying the homestead. Recently, our State Supreme Court has declared that women do not meet the constitutional requirements necessary to perform jury duty in our state.

In keeping with the times and in conformance with the wishes of many of our people, I recommend that you submit to the voters of the state, at the next general election, an amendment to the Constitution of our state whereby women will have this and all other discriminations as now remain in the Constitution removed so that in all respects they may, in fact and in deed, enjoy the privileges accorded to the male, unrestricted by constitutional inhibition.

A third recent amendment to the Constitution was that for the reorganization of the State Board of Education. By mandate of this amendment, "The General Assembly shall divide the state into eight Educational Districts, which may be altered from time to time by the General Assembly." I recommend, therefore, that you give this matter full and careful consideration and by proper enactment provide legislation to divide the state into eight educational districts which shall give due consideration to area, population, and such other factors as you find are necessary to provide an equitable distribution of the area of the state within each district.

In connection with this subject I call to your attention that the education amendment, dealing with the State School Board, was ratified by a vote of only twenty-one per cent of the total votes cast. In other words, of the nearly eight hundred thousand votes cast in the recent general election, only one hundred and sixty-four thousand were cast for this amendment. The subject matter of this amendment deals with one of the most important functions of the state government, involving the training of approximately nine hundred thousand children per year and the spending of forty million dollars per year. Nearly two-thirds of the voters failed to express an opinion—failed to express an approval or disapproval of the amendment. I fear that our people did not understand the amendment and hesitated to vote for or against it. In trying to analyze the thoughts of our people on this subject, I believe there are three factors involved which should be considered:

First, the length of term of office provided in the amendment. The maximum term of office provided in the amendment is eight

years. I am of the opinion that although our people frequently re-elect people to the same office time and again, they do not like to provide a term of office in the executive branch for a period longer than that of the governor—namely, four years.

A second consideration is the fact that the shape and size of the districts which may be set up provide uncertainty in the minds of the voters as to what district they might be in, and although they are disinclined to vote against the amendment they hesitated to vote for it.

A third reason seems to be that since no provision was made in the amendment for fiscal accounting of the funds, they hesitated to endorse a policy which left their minds in doubt as to how the proper accounting for the funds would be had.

I have submitted these suggestions to you, not with the request that you submit to the people a further amendment which would eliminate doubt from their minds, but that you study the matter; if after due deliberation you should decide that the matter is of sufficient importance to bring it to the attention of the popular will again, I would suggest that a further amendment should provide:

That the terms of office of the members should not exceed four years; that no districts at all be set up, but that the members should be appointed from the state at large, sufficient in number to give due representation to all sections of the state; that adequate and definite fiscal control of the money be provided which would leave no doubt in the minds of the people as to a proper safeguarding of the educational funds.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The problems of peace, growing out of the aftermath of war, will require increased vigilance on the part of our public authorities in the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime. Increased patrolling on our highways will be required to hold down the risks of life and limb in which the post-war motorist, with his new-found freedom will be tempted to engage. Increased streams of traffic across our state, from north to south, and east to west, will again subject our highways to numerous accidents. I feel that it is our duty now to make early provision for crime prevention and for taking care of the peace-time traffic.

I, therefore, make the following recommendation: That you establish a Department of State Police and Public Safety, and that existing agencies, such as the State Highway Patrol, Bu-

reau of Investigation, Drivers' License Bureau, Safety Division, Finger-Print Bureau of State Prison, and possibly other agencies, be combined and transferred to the Department of State Police and Public Safety.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General's Department of the state government has been in existence for more than a hundred years. Through it, the governor directs the military forces of the state.

The National Guard in peacetime is the state force upon which the governor calls in cases of emergency within the state to aid the civilian authorities when necessary to maintain law and order, and it has performed valiant service on numerous occasions. These troops, who voluntarily enlist, have performed their services in an efficient and creditable manner both on missions within the state and as a part of the armed forces of the United States on the field of battle. In the present absence of the National Guard, the state has organized and trained for the maintenance of peace and order within the state the State Guard, which is trained efficiently for such missions as may be assigned by the governor. We are justly proud of our State Guard, with its loyal personnel of officers and men who are giving their time and service without pay.

With the return of peace, the state will re-establish the National Guard or make definite provision for the continuance of our efficient State Guard. I recommend that you provide adequate funds for this purpose.

The Selective Service Board is a part of the adjutant general's office. To the thousands of patriotic citizens who make up the local selective service boards, the rationing boards, the salvage committees and the Civilian Defense Organization, the state and nation owe a lasting debt of gratitude. We honor you today.

REFERENDUM

One of the recurring problems confronting the Legislature is what to do with intoxicating liquors. We have an unusual condition in the state, in that part of the counties have liquor stores authorized by the General Assembly. The counties without stores have liquor continually transported into their borders without legal authorization. Many people have expressed a desire to have an opportunity to vote on the question of liquor control. I prom-

ised the people of the state in the recent primary to recommend such an opportunity to the General Assembly. I take this means of advising you that the condition which now exists in the state with reference to liquor should no longer be tolerated without approval of the people by popular vote.

I recommend:

1. That in order to determine the popular will of the people the General Assembly should make provision for holding a state-wide referendum on the liquor question.
2. That in the meantime you should provide for controlling the liquor shipments through the state, in violation of the laws of the state, by requiring either a bond or other guarantee by the consignor or carrier, that such shipments of liquor which come into the state shall not be delivered within the borders of the state.

OUR MENTALLY SICK AND WAYWARD CITIZENS

Even before the present war our institutions and agencies for the mentally sick, and many of our charitable and correctional institutions, were overcrowded and lacking in facilities. Our progressive state should not permit the existing conditions to be prolonged beyond the date when adequate relief can be had. These are institutions which have no alumni associations or legislative committees to present their claims to the General Assembly, but I have faith in the awakened public conscience of an enlightened citizenship, who are and will be determined to see that justice shall be done in keeping with the reasonable financial ability of a progressive state. Therefore, I recommend to this General Assembly that adequate provision shall be made toward the care of our mentally sick and those who inhabit our charitable and correctional institutions, to the end that North Carolina shall do most for those less fortunate.

STATE AID TO LIBRARIES

Someone has said that "Libraries are the wardrobes of literature." As I have gone about North Carolina in recent months, I have observed with prideful interest the hunger after knowledge exhibited by the great mass of our citizenship. People who never finished high school or had the opportunity of a college education have a deep interest in acquiring for themselves and their children the facilities for reading good books. I believe that we should increase the assistance for public libraries, especially for

those libraries which serve the rural areas of North Carolina. It is certain that whatever investment is made in this field of endeavor will yield large and lasting dividends to our citizenship.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

There are many other departments, divisions of departments, agencies and bureaus which are entitled to definite recognition for the efficient service they are rendering the citizenship of our state. There will be certain new services and agencies brought to your attention. I ask that you give them respectful consideration. You are the chosen representatives of the several counties and senatorial districts of our state, and you will have abundant opportunity to hear and consider their respective needs. I recommend that within budgetary limitations and within your composite judgment you make ample and adequate provision for the needs of those you deem essential.

CONCLUSION

And now, my friends, all of these activities and plans for the future depend in large part on the success of our armed forces, which success I pray God will come sooner than we now anticipate. It is our present duty to lend encouragement to our national leaders and to those who bear our arms and our names, who are followed with our prayers and for whose safe deliverance and speedy return we anxiously wait.

I crave no power at your hands. I seek only to serve. I rejoice in the fact that I have for a time been one of you. In spirit I am still one of you. I ask only that you chart a course which will permit me to keep the Ship of State on an even keel, keeping in mind that this is no time to unfurl the sails and embark on desirable peace-time ventures. Rather, we must batten down the hatches, trim the sails, and with ample provisions and a trained crew, sail boldly but prudently into the uncharted seas of the post-war period, seeking to avoid the rocks of unemployment and the reefs of planned idleness, trying to alleviate the dissolutions and frustrations which may be incident to the dislocations of war.

Together let us prepare for the return of our heroes to a land where our cherished freedoms have been preserved, where opportunity awaits, where the children play as their parents work, where God and nature have combined fully to supply the needs of man, where those who love the right of free speech and wor-

ship shall never have these rights denied, where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great, the land of the Old North State.

In the preservation of these principles and of this fair land, I ask the guidance of God. May his blessings descend on North Carolina, her gracious people and our humble efforts.

BUDGET REPORT

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 10, 1945

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

In accordance with the provisions of the executive budget act, chapter 100, *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1929*, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration and action the budget for the biennium beginning July 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1947. I also transmit the appropriation bill and the budget revenue bill, which contain the proposals made by the Budget Commission.

This report and these bills represent the unanimous action of the director of the budget and the members of the Advisory Budget Commission, and will furnish a basis on which you can proceed in consideration of appropriations and revenue. Of course, you understand these bills are not the work of the present administration but of the Advisory Budget Commission, composed of men of high intelligence and great devotion to the state, who have presented these acts as their considered judgment, having in mind only the best interest of all the citizens of North Carolina.

The budget machinery act is not being submitted, as no changes in this act have been recommended by the Budget Commission. The present machinery act, being a permanent act, will continue in force unless the General Assembly should amend it.

The revenue bill, as reported, makes no recommendation for any major change in our tax laws. Certain recommendations are made as administrative amendments, in order to clarify certain sections of the revenue act. I make no recommendation to increase or decrease tax returns to this General Assembly, unless in your wisdom it should be decided that the necessary services of the state can only be met by the levy of some new tax. In my opinion, the appropriations called for in the budget can be met



Mrs. Robert Gregg Cherry, nee Mildred Stafford, who presided over the Executive Mansion, January 4, 1945, to January 9, 1949.

from anticipated revenues provided by the present revenue laws. I further recommend that no tax reductions be considered, except by way of minor changes so that those who are unjustly burdened may have relief by way of adjustments or credits as set out in my inaugural message. In this connection, I restate the fiscal policy announced in my inaugural address:

We should distinguish between the general fund surplus and the revenue which shall be current during the next biennium. The one relates to money now in hand after having discharged all the obligations imposed by the last General Assembly. The other relates to the money which will be received during the next biennium, out of which will be paid all of the appropriations made by this General Assembly. As a general policy, I wish to make it clear that the appropriations in the coming biennium should be kept within the availability of revenues estimated to be received during the biennium.

I desire particularly to call the attention of the General Assembly to certain recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission as contained in the report herewith submitted:

(a) The recommended appropriations for the public schools carry sufficient funds to provide for a minimum salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month for all public school teachers with a class A certificate and increments for others with like certificates. It is gratifying to me that the budget contains recommendations to carry out the promises I have heretofore made in this respect and which have the unanimous approval of the director and members of the Advisory Budget Commission.

(b) The recommended appropriations for all departments, bureaus and agencies and public schools contain ample funds for salary increases to replace the war bonus. The employees of the schools, departments and agencies will receive as salary an amount as large or larger than the present salary, plus the war bonus. It is recommended, with my approval, that salaries up to five thousand dollars shall be subject to the benefit of the State Retirement System.

(c) The appropriations recommended for forest fire control and for mineral and water resources provide for a substantial expansion of these services at a time when such need has never been greater.

(d) The recommended appropriations for the hospitals for the insane have been materially increased, which should amply provide for the most modern care and treatment of those now in these institutions.

(e) The recommended appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service at State College are ample to provide for the necessary expansion of these agencies, an expansion which should prove of great worth to the agricultural interests of our state.

(f) The appropriations recommended out of the State Highway and Public Works Fund for maintenance and construction of state and county highways meet the needs for the purposes as requested by the State Highway and Public Works Commission. All increases recommended for these purposes are needed to provide new construction to meet the increased needs of the state.

I earnestly urge the General Assembly that the foregoing recommendations be enacted into law in order that North Carolina may continue to progress and provide the necessary services to the people of our state.

I further recommend that the General Assembly appropriate an amount out of the surplus of the general fund sufficient to provide for the retirement of all general fund bonds and interest as they mature from time to time. I propose that this amount shall be set aside in the general fund bond sinking fund of 1945 and that these funds, together with the funds now in the present general fund sinking funds, shall be used for no other purpose than to retire the general fund bonds and interest.

It is noted that my predecessor, the director of the budget, and the Advisory Budget Commission have carefully considered the needs of the various state institutions for permanent improvement expansion and have recommended that, since it is impossible to construct any buildings or to secure any major equipment items under present war conditions, no appropriations for permanent improvements be made. It is understood that there is a great need at the Caswell Training School for a program of building expansion in order adequately to take care of the large number of feeble minded boys and girls of the state who cannot now be admitted, and the report recommends that these facilities be provided according to need as soon as conditions are such that buildings may be erected. A like situation prevails with reference to needed expansions at the hospitals for the insane.

I agree with the opinion expressed in the budget by my predecessor in office and the Advisory Budget Commission, that conditions are not favorable for building programs to be undertaken at this time when the nation is struggling to maintain our existence as a free people. I recommend to you that no permanent im-

provement appropriations be made for the enlargement of the state institutions or the departments of the state unless it should be found that conditions have materially changed before this General Assembly adjourns. It is my opinion that if after the General Assembly adjourns, manpower and materials become available and the Federal government provides an aid program after the war emergency needs have been met, the General Assembly could be called into special session to make the necessary arrangements to enlarge the Caswell Training School and the facilities at the hospitals for the insane.

The budget report also refers to the recommendations of the State Hospital and Medical Care Commission. I have considered this matter at some length but I am not yet in a position to make a recommendation in the matter and therefore reserve the right to send you a special message at a later date.

The economic conditions that may reasonably be expected to prevail in this state and nation as soon as war is ended would indicate that the revenues of the general fund of the state may be expected to decline from that being collected now. The appropriations as recommended by the Budget Commission are approximately sixty-four million dollars for each year of the bien-nium. The revenue estimated to be received for this period, in the opinion of those who have studied the situation, will meet the appropriations. I desire to call to your attention the fact that these appropriations so recommended do not include approximately five million dollars a year for debt service which would be necessary to be included if the General Assembly did not provide for the retirement of the general fund bonds as herein recommended. To provide for appropriations greater than those recommended herein would, in my opinion, endanger the efficient operation of all state services because of the certain curtailment of revenue collections in the post-war period.

In my opinion, the report of the Advisory Budget Commission and the revenue and appropriations bills which accompany the report meet with the requirements and the spirit of the executive budget act of North Carolina. This act has been such a stabilizing influence in our state government that I urge that we do not depart from the sound principles of a balanced budget.

I am confident that you can meet the problems presented in this report and in these bills and during this General Assembly with an understanding and courage in keeping with the times.

INSURANCE LAWS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

FEBRUARY 1, 1945

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

There is transmitted herewith a report prepared by a commission heretofore appointed to prepare proposed amendments to the insurance laws of North Carolina. This commission has labored faithfully since its appointment some months ago, and has carefully considered not only our own laws but those of other states as well, in the preparation of these amendments designed to bring North Carolina abreast of the times in the matter of regulating the vital business of insurance.

In commending this report to your careful consideration, I add thereto my unqualified endorsement. It is believed that the adoption of these amendments will inure to the welfare of the state and will afford needed protection for our citizens.¹

THE NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE
COMMISSION

SPECIAL MESSAGE

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 27, 1945

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members
of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

In my inaugural address, reference was made to the report of a commission filed with my predecessor, the then governor, recommending further steps to be taken in medical care and public health in North Carolina. Through the courtesy of Dr. Clarence Poe, the chairman of the commission making the report, every member of the General Assembly has been furnished with a clothbound book entitled *To the Good Health of North Carolina*, which book contains a copy of the report, together with a collection of pamphlets and statements from interested and capable persons supporting the findings of the distinguished group of North Carolina citizens who served on the commission and made the report. I sincerely trust that each of you has read the

¹The report was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

contents of the report and the supporting data. If you have not, I hope you will do so at your first convenience. Since such information has been furnished to you in a clear and convenient form, this is no occasion for me to restate the conclusions and findings of the report and the reasons therefor, except as may be incident to my recommendations to you as hereinafter set out in this message.

Since the beginning of this General Assembly, I have listened to the explanation and discussed the proposals with persons interested in the several phases of medical care in North Carolina. I have weighed the arguments and considerations for and against a launching of the full program at this time. The matter of priorities, lack of materials, shortage of manpower, and the policy of the nation in winning the war, and the possible plans of the Federal government and our state government for a post-war building program have all been given careful consideration. I have attempted to balance the present necessities of the war and the present needs of our people.

This General Assembly has been efficient and businesslike with respect to most matters that have come before you; but you have given particular consideration to financial matters, to the end that our state shall have and maintain a balanced budget. That is to say, you have meticulously endeavored to keep current expenditures for the ensuing biennium within the expected current revenues for a like period. This is sound business, and I heartily commend you for your efforts to maintain firmly such a principle. At present, our budget is substantially balanced, and it would be inconsistent for me to ask you to unbalance the same.

Your attention is called to the fact that this Assembly has adopted the general appropriations bill, which carries with it a contingent appropriation for emergency salary increases for our schoolteachers and state employees. In arriving at my conclusions hereinafter stated, it has been uppermost in my mind that we shall do nothing to break faith with these faithful public servants or materially increase the contingencies affecting this particular appropriation made for their benefit.

After innumerable conferences, I have decided to recommend to you for your favorable action the general principles of the medical care program as embodied in a bill introduced in the Senate and House last night and now before you for consideration. A hearing on the bill will be held this afternoon before the Joint Appropriations Committee of your legislative bodies.

In brief outline, the subject matter of the bill before you, the fundamental outlines and general principles of which I strongly recommend to you for favorable consideration, involves and sets forth the following:

First: The establishment of a "North Carolina Medical Care Commission," by the present General Assembly, and in order to effectuate the same, I further recommend that you appropriate and make available the sum of fifty thousand dollars for each year of the biennium for the operating expenses of the commission and the performance of such other duties as may be required of the commission under the terms of the pending act.

Second: That you adopt the principle of state contributions for the hospitalization of indigent patients and that the commission shall be authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for determining the indigency of persons hospitalized and the basis upon which hospitals and health centers shall qualify to receive contributions for indigent patients, and the commission is authorized and empowered to contribute not exceeding one dollar per day for each indigent patient hospitalized in each hospital approved by it. To effectuate this provision, I recommend that you appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for each year of the biennium; provided, however, that this appropriation shall not be available until all provisions of the general appropriations bill of 1945, including those relating to the emergency salary for public school teachers and state employees, shall have been completely provided for. Frankly, this means that there is only a bare possibility that this appropriation will be available for the purposes mentioned.

Third: That you authorize and direct the commission to be created under the pending act to make surveys of each county in the state to determine the need for some kind of state aid for construction and enlargement of local hospitals and make a report of their findings and recommendations to the governor, who shall transmit the same to the next regular session of the General Assembly for such action as it may deem necessary.

Fourth: That you authorize and direct the commission to be created under the pending act and, in accordance with rules which the commission may promulgate, to make loans to worthy students in need of financial assistance who may wish to become physicians and who are accepted for enrollment in any standard four-year medical school in North Carolina. In order to effectuate this provision, I further recommend that you appropriate and

make available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Fifth: That you adopt the principle and declare the policy of expanding the two-year medical school of the University of North Carolina into a standard four-year medical school, together with necessary hospital facilities and homes for nurses, internes, and resident physicians as may be required for the expansion of such medical school. It is not contemplated that any construction of buildings or acquisition of equipment to effectuate the declared policy of expansion of such medical school can be performed during the war period or prior to the next regular session of the General Assembly, and therefore no appropriation is requested to carry out the capital investment of the proposed expansion of such medical school.

Sixth: That you authorize and direct the commission to be created by the pending act to make careful investigation of the necessity and methods of providing medical training for Negro students and make a report of their findings and recommendations to the governor, who shall transmit the same to the next regular session of the General Assembly for such action as it may deem necessary. It is also recommended that loans to Negro medical students be authorized by the commission from the loan fund hereinbefore mentioned, subject to such rules and regulations as may be set up by the commission to be created under the pending act.

The foregoing is a brief analysis of the over-all program as submitted to you under the pending bill for your favorable consideration. As I speak to you on the subject matter of this medical care program, I somehow perceive that you would like to ask me a question, and here is my idea of your inquiry:

"Governor, we hear what you say; but how much will it cost?" Frankly, I do not know and I don't believe that any person sponsoring the program knows with more than approximate accuracy. The only thing I do know is that we are presently at war in a much troubled world; and that we cannot safely and securely build and expand our state services on wartime prosperity. What we do must be done in the light of experience of peacetime revenues. For these reasons, I have been cautious not to recommend to you more than in my judgment you can properly do in the light of existing conditions.

Many desirable services, richly deserved by our people, must be postponed for the duration of the war. For some time past I have been keenly interested in an expansion of our health pro-

gram among our school children. Since this assembly convened, I have had several conferences with Dr. Reynolds, the secretary of our State Board of Health, and he advises me that the shortage of personnel due to war conditions materially handicaps the expansion of this worth-while and much needed program. Some expansion of our school children's health program will, however, be made and much good accomplished; but the full fruition of such program must await the final cessation of war and the return of more normal conditions. In like manner, much of the proposals of the Hospital and Medical Care Commission must be postponed to some future date.

But senators and lady and gentlemen of the House, a most comprehensive plan of hospitalization and medical care has been laid before you and is contained in the report on your desk. The bill before you and now under consideration endorses the principles and partially effectuates the plan outlined in such report. I personally favor it and sincerely believe that improvement in medical care in North Carolina is sure to come and that it is definitely on the way. Just when the capstone will be finally laid for a comprehensive and adequate plan of medical care in North Carolina is a matter for future legislators, but we here today and in the succeeding days of this General Assembly ought to lay the cornerstone and the broad foundation upon which we can build such a program as our people seek to obtain and ought to have.

The people of our state at decisive times in our history have made the great decision to build a more enlightened and productive state. In our poverty we built a great school system; in spite of debts and deficits we built a great public highway system. In these days, we shall not be afraid to lay the foundations for proper medical and hospital care needed by our poorer and less fortunate fellow citizens. The voices of the sick, the suffering, and even the dying cry out to us at this time for help. These voices which we hear, voices too long unheard, come to us across the plains and hills of every part of our state. It is my belief that we should answer their calls and minister to their needs by laying the foundation of a balanced and humane program for more adequate medical care for the people of this commonwealth.

As members of this General Assembly, you have the responsibility and privilege of making another decisive decision in the history of our state. I ask you to believe with me that better schools, better roads, and better health constitute the three main highroads for the advancement of North Carolina. I have confi-

dence that you, in this hour of destiny, will make the decision embracing a program for the future happiness and welfare of North Carolina.

BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 9, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members
of the General Assembly of North Carolina:*

Two years ago on this occasion, we were in the midst of war. At that time, it was necessary to direct our attention and energy to measures which would contribute to victory. I pause here to pay tribute to the patriotism of more than 350,000 of our sons and daughters who helped make that victory certain. Likewise, I wish to acknowledge and proclaim the outstanding accomplishment of our farmers, who, with less labor and worn machinery, produced in abundance the food and fiber which played an important part in feeding and clothing the Allied Armies. The workers in our mills kept the wheels of industry turning by day and night and, likewise, made a great contribution toward winning the war.

Today, I welcome you as messengers and agents of a great people engaged in the pursuits of peace—a peace which will have its accomplishments no less renowned than those of war. The hunger and hate of war should be replaced with the food and charity of peace. We must devote our attention to beating our swords into ploughshares and pruning hooks.

To chart the course for a long and useful period of peace for our people will be your mission during the next sixty or more days.

By provision of the Constitution, your duty is to provide the chart and compass—mine, to steer the Ship of State by the course you shall map out.

It becomes my privilege now to give an accounting of some of the most pressing problems which will confront you and to offer some suggestions and recommendations as to how these problems may be solved.

OUR STATE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND FISCAL POLICY

To some it may be a rehearsal of known information to restate the fundamentals of our state financial structure, but I have found a great deal of misinformation among many of our most

enlightened people with respect to the resources of our state. In the early 1920's North Carolina adopted a policy of financing all the functions of state government from taxes derived from sources other than ad valorem tax on our farms and homes. The only exceptions have been the fifteen cents levy for schools in 1933 and the portions of the intangible tax now retained by the state. Pursuant to the budget act of 1925, North Carolina set up its financial structure under three distinct divisions, to wit: agriculture fund, highway fund, and general fund.

First: The agriculture fund. This is derived from inspection fees on fertilizer, feeds, seed, and such services. These funds are collected and spent by the Department of Agriculture on behalf of and for the benefit of our farm population. The Department is almost self-supporting.

Second: The state highway and public works fund. The income for this fund is derived from the gasoline tax, the motor tag tax, and the gross receipts tax on franchise motor buses and trucks. These funds are collected from road users and are expended solely for the construction and maintenance of roads and ancillary road purposes, which include the State Prison System, the Motor Vehicle Bureau, the State Highway Patrol, and the Probation and Parole systems.

Third: The general fund. The sources of revenue for this fund are derived from income, sales tax, franchise, inheritance, gift, beverage, privilege licenses, intangible, non-tax, and miscellaneous taxes. This fund pays the cost of every state service rendered our people which is not paid for from the agricultural and highway fund. Some of the principal services supported by the general fund consist of the public schools, our state institutions of higher education, our mental and tubercular institutions, our correctional and eleemosynary institutions, our Department of Public Welfare, the operation of the state government, and every other agency and service of the state not provided for under the agricultural and highway funds.

I have mentioned these funds somewhat in detail to give you the background of our state government. All the proceeds of all these funds belong to all the people. Experience has taught us that this division of our finances is proper and that it brings better results to have all fees from agricultural sources going back toward the promotion of agriculture and all funds collected from road users to be applied toward road purposes. These are the three funds that constitute the state's financial structure. The general fund is the mother fund to supply succor when the others

are weak; and the mother will not ask support from her children unless she gets into circumstances that amount to an extreme emergency beyond her control and then finds her children affluent in the period of her destitution.

There is one other fiscal policy to which I hope the Legislature will adhere and which I hope it will follow with unvarying devotion. That is the long established fiscal policy of every sound business and of the state of North Carolina, which may be stated in the words: "that all general fund current expenditures shall be paid from current receipts; and that capital outlay expenditures shall be paid from surplus funds or specifically authorized sources."

COST OF LIVING

It is almost self-evident that we have experienced a gradual rise in the cost of living during the past two years. Teachers and state employees, whose salaries are subject to the withholding tax and the rising cost of the necessities of life, have experienced difficulty in meeting their obligations. The same economic process which has forced up prices has contributed to an inflated income for the general fund of the state. Justice requires an increase in salaries for all teachers and state employees, and this increase should have first call on the current receipts of the general fund. The percentage of increase lies within your discretion, but in my judgment, a twenty per cent increase would be within the limits of a balanced budget. Of course, it should be definitely understood by all employees that a drop in general fund revenue will eventually mean a curtailment of the salary increase given at this time.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

With one-fourth of the population in the classrooms of the public schools, thirty thousand people engaged in the school effort, and a requested appropriation of more than sixty million dollars for each year of the biennium, I have named at the outset the greatest problem you will face. What you decide here will determine what you can do, or cannot do, with the other problems which will be presented.

The people of North Carolina believe that public education is necessary to preserve democracy. It is the one public service to which all our people subscribe as essential to the growth and development of our state. A state which needs to raise its per capita income and wealth places education first on its list of public services.

The public school expenditures for the current fiscal year will be approximately forty-eight million dollars. The inflated cost of living has made it necessary for the teachers and other state employees to have increased pay comparable to the increase in the cost of living since the appropriations were determined in 1945. We have estimated that a twenty per cent increase in salaries will be necessary for this purpose; and if you should agree, then the appropriation for public schools for each year of the ensuing biennium will be in excess of sixty million dollars.

Since the regular appropriations for the biennium will not start until July 1, 1947, and the inflated cost of living has been with us for some time, it seems just that salary increases should be available at the earliest possible date.

SURPLUS

On July 1, 1946, we had a general fund surplus of forty-eight million dollars. To this sum will be added approximately twenty million dollars accumulated during the current fiscal year. An examination will disclose that this surplus is of recent accumulation, being a direct result of the war spending, and cannot be expected to continue. This period of inflation, which only recently reached its full swelling, will probably bring into the state treasury ninety-five million dollars or more for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. Already, there are signs on hand which indicate that the revenue of the next biennium will be less than the receipts of the present biennium. In fact, the inflated income of today, which is more than double the income of five years ago, should not be used as a base on which to build a peacetime level of appropriations for the agencies and institutions. It should be considered and used for what it is, a wartime temporary surplus.

RESERVE FUND

The first call on the surplus is for an increase in the post-war reserve fund. An increase of twenty per cent in general fund salaries will require an appropriation of more than ninety million dollars for each year of the ensuing biennium. A slight recession in business will curtail our present revenue receipts at least fifteen million dollars per year, so that, in order to prevent a severe curtailment of salaries, it will be necessary to have a minimum reserve fund of thirty million dollars for the biennium.

For many years, we were a borrowing people. The state has been owing money, borrowed at high rates of interest in New York, for the past fifty years. Many millions of dollars have been paid in interest. However, the 1945 General Assembly wisely made provisions to pay in full the remainder of the general fund bonded debt out of the wartime surplus on hand at that time. This is the first biennial message since the days of Aycock in which the governor did not include a request for appropriations for general fund debt service.

In order to avoid the accumulation of further bonded indebtedness, the people have amended the Constitution to provide that the state can only borrow two-thirds of the indebtedness paid off during the previous biennium without a vote of the people. This means the state now has a very limited borrowing capacity without a state-wide vote. So if you should appropriate ninety million dollars or more for current expense for each year of the next biennium, it is imperative to have a sizeable surplus on hand to prevent a deficit.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

The second call on the surplus is the capital outlay program for the institutions of the state.

These institutions include fifteen educational institutions of higher learning, consisting of the three divisions of the Greater University; six teachers' colleges (three white, three colored); two Negro colleges; one Indian college; two institutions for the deaf; and the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College. The combined request of these institutions for capital outlay is in excess of fifty-six million dollars, of which more than thirty-four million dollars was requested by the Greater University alone.

The charitable and correctional institutions, consisting of the mental institutions at Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro, the Sanatorium located at Black Mountain, Sanatorium, and Wilson, and the several training and correctional schools, combined, requested in excess of twenty million dollars.

The building and grounds, and other agencies, requested an additional eleven million dollars. The grand total of these requests for capital outlay exceeds eighty-eight million dollars.

These requests are large because of the need which has accumulated since 1941. The priority of the war effort, together with the scarcity of labor and materials, has prevented more than emergency building during this period. At the same time, the de-

mand for admission into the educational institutions, the mental institutions, and the charitable and correctional institutions is the largest in the history of the state. I commend, without exception, the fine service the people of the state have been receiving from these institutions during this trying period.

Even before the recent war, our institutions for the mentally sick, and some of our charitable and correctional institutions, were overcrowded and lacking in facilities. These are institutions which have no alumni associations to present their claims to the General Assembly, no propaganda agencies to make their wishes known on the air, on the screen, or on the printed page. Nevertheless, the conscience of a great state cannot afford to neglect the silent appeals of those who cannot speak nor to pass by without giving aid and light to those who dwell in perpetual darkness. High on your priority list should be the needs of the mental and other charitable and correctional institutions. It is my philosophy, heretofore expressed, that "North Carolina shall do more for those less fortunate." I feel that it is now our duty to make as ample provision for adequate facilities as our surplus funds will permit.

The funds which you may appropriate here should be designated as the permanent building fund and should only be available for expenditure as and when the governor and Advisory Budget Commission shall decide that a dollar's worth of value can be had for each dollar spent. The only exception should be in case of an emergency, as you will find to exist in the case of some of the mental institutions where facilities and personnel are woefully inadequate to meet the current needs.

THE PUBLIC ROADS

The second great public service is that performed by the State Highway and Public Works Commission. Here, again, the need is great. The maintenance and upkeep of sixty thousand miles of road require the full-time services of more than seven thousand men in normal times. The long war added maintenance difficulties in the form of less labor and worn machinery. The increased travel of today is adding to the maintenance requirements. The inflated cost of material and contracts makes construction very expensive. At the same time, there is probably a greater demand for new and better highways than ever before experienced.

In my inaugural address two years ago, I stated, "The time has come when all-weather roads should be available to every community and section of our state." I am glad to report that the Highway Commission has undertaken a ten-year program whereby three thousand miles of secondary roads will be surface-treated each year. A splendid beginning on this program was had during the past year, when more miles of secondary roads have been improved, more tons of rock and yards of sand and dirt have been moved than in any previous year of state support. I shall continue to urge full speed ahead on this program during the next two years, and I am sure that, with more labor and materials available, the secondary road improvement program will become an accomplished fact. Such a program will require appropriations which will well-nigh exhaust the highway funds. Hence, we cannot afford the diversion of highway money into other channels of expenditure; and I am therefore recommending the repeal of the statutory provision authorizing the application of the sales tax to the proceeds of gasoline tax collections.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

The pre-war problem of highway accidents is with us again. Because of the increased use of the highways, with many motor vehicles which are unsafe and with reckless driving which seems to be in epidemic form resulting in the needless destruction of life, I feel that it is time to take some definite steps to call a halt to this needless waste of life and property. I have five suggestions for your consideration.

First: There are twelve thousand miles of the primary paved road system. They should be definitely patrolled by our patrol force. It may be necessary to increase materially the present force of 212 men to ensure the definite presence of the patrolmen on all the highways.

Second: Drivers' licenses were first issued in 1935, with no subsequent examination. It would seem advisable that all licenses be released upon examination.

Third: Consideration should be given to removing the irresponsible driver from the highways. Endangering life and limb by careless and reckless driving by those who are not financially responsible for the damage they cause innocent people makes it necessary for the Legislature to afford some protection in the form of a drivers' responsibility law.

Fourth: A periodic examination of all motor vehicles for mechanical fitness would eliminate many of the accidents which occur from mechanical failure and should deserve your full consideration.

Fifth: Safe driving habits should be acquired when the driver is young and the reflexes are keen. I commend for your consideration adequate provision for a course of driver training in all the high schools. I believe this to be a necessary step in the program of highway safety.

Also, I am expecting fine results from the coöperation of the Department of Motor Vehicles with the North Carolina Safety Committee, Incorporated, which has a comprehensive program for increasing highway safety. I commend their efforts to this General Assembly.

MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU

This agency has the management and control of the issuance of licenses for all motor vehicles and drivers' licenses to all motorists. The State Highway Patrol and the General Highway Safety Program are under its supervision. I have been tremendously interested in its efforts to serve our citizenship efficiently and reduce materially the highway accident rate which has brought death and destruction of property to so many of our people. The work of this bureau is constantly growing. It is a great revenue producer and should have adequate personnel to keep its work current. The people of the state have a right to expect and the department wants to render prompt service, which only an adequate and efficient office force can provide.

MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

The 1945 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a Medical Care Commission, pursuant to which an efficient and highly capable group of North Carolina citizens have been struggling to map out a health program that would produce the desired results. The report and findings of this commission will be submitted to the General Assembly with appropriate bills to carry out the findings of the commission. It is recommended by the commission that the state undertake this new state-wide service, including a four-year school of medicine at Chapel Hill, together with a teaching hospital, also to be located at Chapel Hill. The report also calls for hospitals and medical centers in several of the counties of the state. It is pointed out that the need



Governor Cherry in the Governor's office, March 1, 1945.

of this program is more doctors and more hospitals to bring our state up to the national average in this respect.

Several million dollars are requested for each purpose by the commission in its report. The funds, if provided by you, would be supplemented by Federal funds under the Hill-Burton act of Congress. I pass on to you for your respectful consideration the recommendation of the majority group of the Medical Care Commission, with my approval. Good health is a problem which concerns every person in North Carolina, and I am sure the General Assembly will give it careful consideration. It should be remembered that what we do for the white race, in justice and fairness, we must do for the colored race, for it is here we find the greatest problems in health.

RETIREMENT FUND

Representatives of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System appeared before the Advisory Budget Commission and requested that the state's allotment of this fund be increased from four per cent to five per cent in order to provide more adequate retirement for teachers and employees. Under the provisions of the act creating this agency, state employees would be required to make a corresponding increase in their contributions to this fund. It is felt that this is a forward step. It represents a twenty-five per cent increase and will cost the state approximately \$2,200,000 for the biennium. This will greatly strengthen the Retirement System and, in the years to come, will have substantially increased the retirement benefits. I respectfully recommend your favorable consideration of this program.

VETERANS

Three hundred fifty thousand of our sons and daughters were in the armed forces of our country during the recent emergency. Most of them are with us again and are to be congratulated upon the rapid readjustment they have made in acquiring their place in the civilian life. I welcome the veterans who are with us today as members of the General Assembly.

The North Carolina Veterans Commission has been active during the past year in assisting the veteran to obtain service under the "G. I." Bill of Rights. It has established offices as far east as Elizabeth City and Wilmington and as far west as Asheville. These offices seek to process the claims of the veterans without the usual amount of delay and red tape.

Our institutions of higher learning have extended themselves to take care of as many veterans as possible. They are crowded to overflowing. College centers have been established principally for veterans in twelve places throughout the state. I am sure that all the agencies of the state government will continue to go all-out in the service they render the veteran and his family. A grateful state could afford to do no less.

I believe this General Assembly will seek to continue these services and to make the facilities of our state institutions available to the sons and daughters of veterans when other means of college or vocational training are not available.

PUBLIC WELFARE

In my inaugural address two years ago I made the statement that North Carolina "cannot build a great state or lift the average of all people unless we most assist those less fortunate."

In the intervening months, we have found ourselves faced with an increasing number of calls for service and for financial aid. We made a number of necessary changes in the public assistance statutes in 1945, in order to provide a more flexible and efficient basis for administering aid to the aged and aid to dependent children. Because of recent changes by the Congress, however, some revision will again be necessary in order that North Carolina will receive the full benefit of available Federal funds.

In spite of some increase in state appropriations for the present biennium over the preceding one, North Carolina is still far down the list of states in the average grants paid its needy aged and its dependent children. The increased cost of living makes it necessary for us to give further attention to the appropriation for the aged and the dependent children. In November, 1946, 35,001 aged were paid an average of \$15.40, and 6,843 families of dependent children received an average grant of \$31.21. I am sure that you agree with me that some increase is necessary in both instances.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

There is an honest effort by an intelligent commission which has labored over the past four years to modernize in the interest of the policy holder our insurance laws. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. This commission will make a report to this General Assembly, and I hope that you will examine such report carefully and ascertain whether further remedial benefits can be obtained.

Recent fires in public buildings and hotels have been so destructive of life and property that I think it our duty to re-examine the building code and the enforcement of the laws pertaining thereto.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION AND THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

By recent act of Congress, the Employment Service has been returned to the state and is now affiliated with the Unemployment Compensation Commission. In order to facilitate proper coordination of these two activities, it will be necessary to enact some minor changes in the original law of 1936. During the past year the Employment Service placed approximately 123,000 workers in non-agricultural jobs and made approximately 60,000 farm placements under its contract with the Agricultural Extension Service. Forty per cent of all persons placed in jobs were veterans of World Wars I and II. The Employment Service has a splendid record in finding jobs for handicapped workers, almost three-fourths of whom are veterans.

The Unemployment Compensation Commission, with more than \$120,000,000 to its credit, is in a fine position to take care of the workers' needs in case a business recession should cause mass unemployment.

LABOR

North Carolina has been remarkably free of the prolonged controversies between labor and management which have afflicted some sections of our country. We have had a few serious strikes, but not more than three of them have resulted in a significant loss of production. Many strikes have been averted by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. Many have been settled around the council table. I am convinced most of the strikes can be shortened if not averted altogether by a serious effort being made by the leaders of labor and management to understand the problems of each other. When employers and employees enter into an agreement of mutual advantage to the contracting parties, then both parties should be held responsible for keeping the terms of the contract. Nothing short of a breakdown of our civil law will be the outcome, if contracts can be broken with impunity. I would like for North Carolina worthily to gain the reputation of being free from strikes in 1947. If, in your composite judgment, any legislation at your hand is needed to assist in obtaining this goal, I trust you will diligently apply yourselves to the task.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Conservation and Development has many duties in connection with conserving and developing the resources of the state. Among others, a vigorous campaign has been carried on, aimed at attraction of new industries to the state. Many direct contracts with out-of-state industrialists and an aggressive follow-up campaign have brought results. During the past eighteen months scheduled and actual investments in new, or expansion of old, plants have totaled \$147,000,000; new and prospective jobs have numbered sixty-three thousand, with an estimated increase in payroll of ninety million dollars. In spite of this increase in employment, due to the low per capita income, North Carolina in 1945 ranked forty-first among the states in per capita income.

In order to combat this low per capita rural income, a Committee on Rural Industries in 1945 held meetings in eleven of our cities, seeking to interest our people in the possibilities of small rural industries, using local labor and raw materials. It is thought that, instead of shipping our raw materials out of the state, we should process more of them here at home, thereby increasing their value and adding to our per capita wealth. Small rural industries should be given every possible encouragement at your hands.

AGRICULTURE

As heretofore pointed out, I take great pride in the accomplishment of our farmers in the past two years. A production record was established in nearly every crop grown. We produced sixty-seven per cent of all flue-cured tobacco in the nation. We are second in the production of sweet potatoes. Our corn yield has greatly increased. At the same time, our farmers spent many millions of dollars for commercial fertilizer, or one-sixth of the amount used in the nation. We cannot give the farmer too much protection in the buying of seed and fertilizer.

Much praise is due the Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service at State College, and other agencies for the fine service given the farmers in this wonderful production program. With less labor and more machinery doing the farm job, there should be a gradual increase in the per capita wealth, leading to a more abundant living for all our farm people.

I urge you to give every possible assistance to the agencies having to do with lending a hand to better farm production, seed and fertilizer inspection, plant diseases, livestock diseases, and

soil analysis. In this connection, forty-five per cent of our farms have electric service. I am anxious that this percentage shall be increased by at least twenty-five per cent during the next two years.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

North Carolina is favored with a very fine group of state-supported institutions of higher education. The three units of the consolidated university and three teachers' colleges for our white citizenship, North Carolina College at Durham, and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, together with three teachers' colleges for our Negro citizenship and one college for our Indian population, form a combined service in the field of state-supported higher education in which each, in my confirmed judgment, is rendering a greater service to our state than at any time in its history.

More than fourteen thousand students are enrolled at the three units of our consolidated university, of which number more than eight thousand are war veterans. Some similar proportion of veterans exists at each of the other of these institutions, and the demands for admission seem to be on the increase. To provide education for a part of the overflow, twelve veterans' university centers have been established throughout the state; and it is reported to me that they have served a useful purpose.

It seems to me that, if North Carolina is to maintain these several institutions of higher education in their respective spheres of academic excellence comparable with like institutions in other states, it will be necessary now to make some reasonable increase in the compensation of those who teach in and administer the policies of the institutions.

It is certain that recommendations have been made to the General Assembly with respect to long-needed permanent improvements and expansion of physical plant facilities. I regret the delay of building programs resulting from unusual post-war conditions, but the funds will be appropriated and made available for use when building is expedient.

PRISONERS AND PRISON SYSTEM

At present, we have a combined prison population approximating 6,500 persons. The male population is used principally in highway work. There are 210 women in the Woman's Prison here in Raleigh, who operate a sewing room making clothing for

the entire prison system. The women also operate a canning plant and during 1946 processed and canned over 200,000 gallons of fruits and vegetables.

It is reported to me that our Central Prison and most of our district prison camps are operated under sanitary and modern prison conditions. We still have seven cage-type prison camps. Inability to obtain materials and new equipment have prevented the reconstruction of this type of prison camp. I recommend that this be done at the earliest possible date. The unfortunate who fall into the toils of the law are entitled to humane and decent living conditions. Every effort is being made to rehabilitate and restore to society all who show indications of ability to accept in good faith peaceful and lawful pursuits in civil life.

PAROLE SYSTEM

One of the greatest aids in maintenance of good morale in a prison system is the incentive and hope by a prisoner that if he is a good prisoner he may at an earlier date be issued a parole and thereby obtain his freedom and have the opportunity to be restored to a place in the civil life of the state. During the past two years we have had an average prison population of six thousand. During this period, I paroled a total of 1,358 persons, of which number 673 were whites, 656 Negroes, and twenty-nine Indians. Among those paroled, it was necessary to revoke the parole of 117, but the remaining 1,241 have become good citizens.

It is interesting to note that during the war period it was the policy of the state, through the parole system, temporarily to waive or suspend the sentence of those prisoners eligible for and admitted into service of our armed forces. The record shows that 324 entered military service, and of that number 245 received honorable discharges, eight received dishonorable discharges, four received blue discharges, and four were killed in action; sixty-three are still in military service. I have issued a complete pardon to all who received honorable discharges. It is felt that the Department of Paroles is endeavoring to be fair and just to every prisoner. To that end, periodic checks are made of the record and file of each prisoner to ascertain his prison record and evaluate the possibility of whether he is eligible for a parole. I mention these facts somewhat in detail so that the law-abiding citizens of the state may know that paroles are issued only after careful investigation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The Department of Revenue plays a substantial part in the fiscal life of the state. Practically all of the revenue by which the state lives is collected through this department. In the administration of the tax policy, it touches intimately the lives of our people. No department of the state has a more vital relation to business, industry, and finance.

The Department of Revenue, with reduced personnel during the war period, collected double the revenue received during the pre-war period and, like most of the other state agencies, loyally carried on its work without complaint. The cost of tax collection in the last fiscal year was only seven-tenths of one per cent. I believe this to be one of the most economical records in the entire nation. However, in this inflated post-war period, the General Assembly should increase the personnel of the department and in particular the number of auditors employed in the field. Our citizenship have the right to know that the tax policy is being administered fairly and impartially with due regard for the rights of our taxpayers.

TAXATION

The present tax structure was largely enacted in 1933. Few changes of importance have been added. In 1939 the General Assembly declared a permanent revenue policy for the state by establishing the principle of a continuing revenue act. The policy of having a continuing revenue act has lent stability to the life of our state by making it unnecessary, every two years, to re-enact every article and sub-division of our revenue law. I do not advocate any serious changes at this time. However, there are some conditions we must recognize.

While our revenue requirements, because of state support of schools, are great, we cannot afford to make any major reductions in our present tax policies; yet it would also be a short-sighted policy if we failed to examine our tax structure carefully and remove any inequalities, inequities, and discriminatory or punitive taxes found there. We must take into consideration the non-competitive condition in which the state finds itself when our income and franchise rates are higher than similar rates in adjoining states.

I commend to you for your consideration the many cogent facts relating to taxation as set forth in the introductory state-

ment of the Budget Report. This report will be furnished every member within a few days, and it would be helpful if you would take the time to read it carefully.

TAX RESEARCH

The Department of Tax Research is on the threshold of greatly expanded work. The people of North Carolina need to know the impact of taxes on their business. Local, state, and Federal taxes, combined, constitute a considerable item in the selling cost of an article. We need to have as up-to-date, unbiased a report on comparable taxes as a cost factor as is possible to determine by a competent staff and adequate personnel and equipment. In my judgment, this department should be independent of all other agencies and made a part of the executive office of the state government.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

There are many other departments and agencies which have rendered fine service during the past two years and are entitled to definite recognition. Because they have not been designated by me, do not feel that I am unmindful of their service to the state. I ask that you give all the requests respectful consideration. I recommend that, within budgetary limitations and within your composite judgment, you make adequate provision for the needs of those you deem essential.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Nearing the conclusion of this biennial message, I make you the following brief recommendations:

First: That you enact a supplemental appropriation bill for 1946-47 which will provide an additional emergency salary for all the public school teachers and state employees, providing an increase approximating twenty per cent, effective as of January 1, 1947, and covering the last six months' period of the present biennium.

Second: That you make provision to transfer ten million dollars from the general fund surplus to the post-war reserve fund, so as to make that fund aggregate at least thirty million dollars. Also, provide that such reserve fund shall only be used to prevent a general fund deficit and for the protection of the salaries of the public school teachers and state employees.

Third: That in your appropriation bill for the biennium 1947-49 you provide a salary increase of twenty per cent for all state employees, including school personnel, for each year of the next biennium.

Fourth: That in making capital outlay appropriations, you should give first consideration to the charitable and correctional institutions, with the needs of the mental institutions heading the list. In all permanent improvement appropriations, provision should be made for the governor and the Advisory Budget Commission to have the authority to allocate such capital outlay appropriations as and when it shall appear to them that a dollar's value can be had for each dollar spent.

Fifth: That since no timing is called for in the Medical Care Program, you should give consideration as to what part of the program is feasible at this session of the General Assembly.

Sixth: That you enact a strong highway safety program, including provision for an increased number of highway patrolmen.

Seventh: That the Department of Tax Research be enlarged and expanded and maintained as an independent agency in connection with the governor's office.

Eighth: That the rate of contributions by the state and the participants under the retirement fund for teachers and state employees be increased from the present rate, four per cent, to that of five per cent.

Ninth: That the diversion of highway funds into channels other than for highway purposes should be avoided and the statutory provision authorizing the application of the sales tax to the proceeds of gasoline tax collections should be repealed.

Tenth: That some minor amendments should be adopted in the unemployment compensation law, as may appear necessary to implement the coöperation of the employment service and the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Eleventh: That no major changes in our tax structure should be made, but inequitable and discriminatory taxes, if found to exist, should be removed.

Twelfth: That careful study of all problems pertaining to veterans should be made to ascertain if further assistance can be provided by the state.

Thirteenth: That a balanced budget shall be maintained, as this is the surest way to provide stability in government.

CONCLUSION

To the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and to every member of the joint session of this General Assembly—I want to assure each of you as I close this biennial message that as governor I will coöperate with you in your legislative problems during your deliberations and meticulously carry out any duties assigned to me by laws you enact. Together let us work and plan for the good of North Carolina.

The spirit of idealism and of adventure is not dead in North Carolina. So, in the closing paragraphs of this message, I bring you words, freighted with my heart throbs, which may be blurred with my attempted rhetoric.

Sea-faring men tell us that there is a certain part of the Atlantic Ocean where a vessel moving westward always expects to encounter a dense fog. On these occasions, even while the sun still shines, there can be seen in the distance over the bow of the ship the dense fogbanks that must be crossed. As the ship approaches these murky clouds, the captain and navigator sail on, cognizant of the sea's dangers that may be concealed within the encompassing gloom.

So North Carolina, in these post-war days, must not be lulled to sleep by the lotus fruit of present increasing revenue collections, but must rather gird itself for the uncertain decreasing days that are sure to come. A confident captain must pilot our ship of state through the gloom of financial, industrial, and social fog, with the accuracy of the magnetic needle and the positive direction fixed by the North Star of service to all our citizenship. Although at times the stars of our state's progress may be temporarily obscured and the sun of future achievement hidden by the clouds of doubt and despair, our captain must give the command, "Sail on, sail on," until we reach that beachhead of achievement on the shores of a better and more progressive North Carolina, where the horizon of opportunity to our citizenship shall be forever widened and extended.

To this task I am dedicated and ask you to join me, with an earnest purpose which will brook no turning back. I summon the citizenship of this state, who are imbued with an unquenchable loyalty, to preserve all those achievements that are presently good and, with redoubled energy, seek to attain our hoped-for ideals. Let us join ourselves together as one great family of our beloved mother state and securely establish and maintain here

in North Carolina those beachheads of useful state service and enduring progress which our citizenship so much need and have long desired.

BUDGET REPORT

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 13, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and
Members of the General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit for your consideration, as required by the executive budget act, the budget for the state of North Carolina for the biennium beginning July 1, 1947. I transmit herewith for your consideration the budget report for the biennium 1947-49, together with the budget maintenance appropriation bill, the budget permanent appropriation bill, a bill transferring ten million dollars of the general fund surplus to the post-war reserve fund, and the budget revenue bill. Since no changes are recommended in the machinery act, the machinery bill is omitted.

On last Thursday, January 9, 1947, there was transmitted to you a supplemental appropriation bill providing additional emergency salary increases for the schoolteachers and state employees for the remainder of the present fiscal year, beginning January 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1947. That supplemental appropriation bill makes provision for an immediate increase in the salaries of all state employees and public personnel commensurate with the rising costs of living. In my opinion, a graduated twenty per cent salary increase will be just to all employees and will be within the limits of sound budget practice.

The budget report represents the composite judgment of the members of the Advisory Budget Commission, who have applied themselves diligently in searching out the facts of the state government in order to present a comprehensive estimate of the needs of its various institutions and agencies and the ability of the state to meet these needs.

Because of the inflated income period through which we are passing, wherein we are witnessing an abnormal revenue yield on one hand and an unprecedented cost of living on the other hand, both of which should decline before the next regular meeting of the General Assembly, it has been necessary to temper optimism with restraint.

In keeping with the principles of stable government, on which North Carolina has based its fiscal policy for many years, the current expense appropriations recommended in the Budget are to be paid from current revenue receipts. The surplus funds are to be used only for (1) a reserve fund, and (2) for permanent improvements.

Since by constitutional mandate the debt-contracting power of the state is very limited, it would be unthinkable to double our spending of normal pre-war years without providing an adequate reserve fund to absorb the shock of declining revenue in the post-war period. Hence, I strongly urge that you transfer \$10,000,000 from the surplus to the Post-war Reserve Fund, so that we shall then have a minimum of \$30,000,000 in reserve. Even this amount of reserve would do no better than absorb a fifteen per cent decline in revenue yield.

Since it is impossible to estimate with certainty the amount of revenue shrinkage during the next biennium, I recommend that you increase the reserve fund of \$30,000,000 one dollar for each dollar appropriated for objects or purposes not contained in the budget appropriation bill. In so doing, you can thus provide against salary cuts and curtailed services during the ensuing biennium.

The permanent improvement fund should only be spent when it appears to the governor and Advisory Budget Commission that a dollar's worth of value can be had for each dollar spent. I recommend that the permanent improvement appropriation bill vest in the governor and the Advisory Budget Commission authority to release this money for expenditure only after they shall be satisfied of the need for such expenditure and after satisfactory bids shall be in hand for the buildings proposed to be erected.

I call particular attention to certain recommendations in the budget:

1. I recommend a salary increase of twenty per cent for public school teachers and state employees for each year of the biennium starting July 1, 1947. This increase is justified for the same compelling reasons advanced for the emergency appropriation act.

2. I recommend that the teachers and state employees retirement fund payments be increased. The state must make additional contributions to match the employees' percentage increase from four to five per cent. Adequate provision for the employees

at the age of retirement will aid the state to employ and hold the highest type of teachers and employees in the service of the state.

3. It is estimated that on June 30, 1947, the general fund surplus will be \$74,501,437. After deducting a minimum of \$30,000,000 for the reserve fund, there should be approximately \$44,501,437, which should be appropriated to a special permanent building fund to be used for the enlargement and expansion of the departments and institutions of the state, some of which can be allocated to the Medical Care Program and the building of local hospitals, provided such funds are supplemented by Federal funds under the Hill-Burton bill.

4. The capital outlay appropriations recommended for the care and treatment of the mentally ill have been increased considerably and should have first consideration in the allocation of funds for new buildings. The budget recommendations here provide for the care of 1,550 additional patients at the mental institutions. Also, provision is made for the colored feeble-minded at the state hospital at Goldsboro and for the construction of a hospital for the treatment of spastic children.

5. The appropriations recommended for the general fund are the largest in the history of North Carolina. Likewise, the anticipated collection of revenue for the next biennium is twice as large as the collections for the 1939-1941 biennium. In view of these extraordinary recommendations, both as to expenditures and receipts, I trust you will examine carefully each and every proposed appropriation and satisfy your mind that available revenue will be in hand to meet each dollar appropriated.

6. The appropriations for the state highway and public works fund provide \$47,000,000 for the biennium to be used for the maintenance and betterment of county roads. This sum is appropriated in contemplation of the full-steam-ahead program for the improvement of secondary roads at the rate of three thousand miles per year for the next ten years.

7. The appalling waste of life and property on our highways is little short of shocking. Every effort should be made to bring a halt to this wanton waste. I recommend an increased number of patrolmen, together with increased personnel in the Motor Vehicle Bureau sufficient to insure prompt service for license examinations, and an adequate number of safety agents and theft inspectors.

As we enter this post-war period and watch the economy of our state and nation gradually settle to a period of normal business activity, with the war's restricting hobbles removed, with competition becoming keener and keener among rival businesses, it is our duty to remove all barriers restricting commerce, such as punitive and discriminatory taxes. I recommend that you examine our tax structure carefully and remove such taxes if they be found to exist. In particular, I call your attention to the franchise and the intangible rate changes recommended in the budget revenue bill.

The total recommendations of the budget provide a balance between the receipts and expenditures. The credit of the state and the stability of the government hinge upon keeping our financial house in good order. The budget recommendations and the companion bills are now committed to your care.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 24, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the purpose of making further investigations and recommendations to the General Assembly of one thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven, for the rearrangement of the judicial and solicitorial districts of the state and other recommendations with respect to the administration of justice in North Carolina.

In pursuance to this resolution, I appointed a commission which has made a study and investigation and filed its report, which I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.²

²The report, and other material submitted therewith, was referred to the Committee on Courts and Judicial Districts.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF DRIVERS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 37, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission, composed of five members, to inquire into the problem of financial responsibility, compulsory insurance or any feasible method of compensation for injury or damage to persons or property caused by operators of motor vehicles on the highways of the state.

In pursuance of this resolution, I have appointed a commission, which has filed with me its report which I transmit herewith, together with copies of a suggested bill recommended by the commission, all for the consideration of this General Assembly.³

MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 39, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the purpose of studying the advisability of establishing a system for the mechanical inspection of motor vehicles and the advisability of reviewing the qualifications of operators of motor vehicles and of reissuing operators' licenses to those found qualified, such commission to make a report to the governor and the General Assembly.

This commission has filed with me a report which I transmit herewith for consideration of the General Assembly.⁴

³The report, and other material submitted therewith, was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

⁴The report, and other material submitted therewith, was referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

MARKETING OF OYSTERS AND CLAMS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 48, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission for the purpose of studying the conditions with respect to the cultivation and marketing of oysters and clams in Eastern North Carolina and report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly of one thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven.

In pursuance of this resolution, I have appointed a commission, which has filed its report. I transmit such report herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.⁵

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 20, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission to inspect and report to the next General Assembly on the state's penal institutions.

In pursuance of this resolution, I appointed a commission; and this commission has made a report which I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.⁶

⁵The report and other material submitted therewith was referred to the Committee on Commercial Fisheries.

⁶The report and other material submitted therewith was referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.



Governor Cherry and the Council of State on April 5, 1945. *Left to right:* John Harden, *Secretary to the Governor*; W. Kerr Scott, *Commissioner of Agriculture*; Charles M. Johnson, *Treasurer*; Thad Eure, *Secretary of State*; George Ross Pou, *Auditor*; Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*; Harry McMullan, *Attorney General*; W. P. Hodges, *Commissioner of Insurance*; and Forrest H. Shuford, *Commissioner of Labor*.

TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 17, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 34, adopted by the General Assembly of 1945, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission to study the needs and facilities for motor vehicle transportation of property and to recommend appropriate legislation to the governor for consideration at the 1947 session of the General Assembly.

In pursuance of such resolution, I appointed a commission; this commission has made a rather thorough inquiry and investigation and has filed its report, which I transmit herewith for the consideration of the General Assembly.⁷

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 20, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of house resolution No. 861 of the 1945 General Assembly, a special committee of five persons from the State Board of Education was appointed to make a special study of the school building problem in this state and make recommendations to the next General Assembly.

Such committee was appointed by the chairman of the State Board of Education, and this committee has made a report of its findings, together with certain data collected, which has been submitted to me.

I herewith transmit a copy of the same to you for the consideration of the General Assembly.⁸

⁷The report and other material submitted therewith was referred to the Committee on Public Roads.

⁸The report and other material submitted therewith was referred to the Committee on Education.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 24, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 22 of the 1945 General Assembly, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint a commission to study and report upon the payment of teachers based upon the ability of the individual teacher.

Pursuant to this resolution, the commission was appointed and the commission has made a report of its study and certain recommendations which have been prepared in printed form.

A copy of such report is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.⁹

MEDICAL FACILITIES

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 24, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of house resolution No. 594, chapter 1096, of the *Public Laws of 1945*, the governor was authorized and directed to appoint the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, composed of twenty members. Among other things, this commission was directed to conduct certain surveys and make recommendations for the construction of necessary hospitals and health centers and to provide for the expansion of the medical school of the University of North Carolina and for the construction of a central hospital.

In pursuance of such act, I appointed the commission; and such commission has filed with me its report, together with other information relative to the general program for which the commission was appointed.

I herewith transmit such reports and data as was furnished to me to this General Assembly, with my approval.¹⁰

⁹The report submitted was referred to the Committee on Education.

¹⁰The report submitted was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

POST-WAR RESERVE FUND

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 27, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

The General Assembly of 1943 created a reserve fund, pursuant to chapter 6 of the *Public Laws of 1943*, and authorized the governor and Council of State to invest said funds as provided in such law.

In accord with the provisions of such act, there is submitted herewith as information to you our report covering the investment and management of such fund as of January 15, 1946.

REPORT OF POST-WAR RESERVE FUND

To the Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The General Assembly of 1943 created a post-war reserve fund of \$20,000,000.00 (chap. 6, *Public Laws, 1943*) and authorized the governor and Council of State to invest said fund as therein provided. The governor and Council of State were by said enactment required to submit to the General Assembly a report of such investments made in pursuance of this enactment.

In accordance with this provision we submit herewith a detailed statement showing the investments and earnings of this fund for the period of December 16, 1944, through December 15, 1946.

As shown by this report, this fund amounted to \$20,314,094.86 at our last report on December 15, 1944, including North Carolina bonds worth \$988,509.50, United States Treasury $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent certificates of indebtedness worth \$19,325,000.00 and uninvested cash of \$585.36.

On June 15, 1945, the United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness were sold and new certificates purchased at a net profit of \$10,022.12. The earnings from interest during the period amounted to \$356,537.86, making the fund worth \$20,680,654.84 as of June 15, 1946.

R. Gregg Cherry, *Governor.*

Thad Eure, *Secretary of State.*

Geo. Ross Pou, *State Auditor.*

Chas. M. Johnson, *State Treasurer.*

Clyde A. Erwin, *Superintendent Public Instruction.*

Forrest H. Shuford, *Commissioner of Labor.*

Wm. P. Hodges, *Commissioner of Insurance.*

W. Kerr Scott, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

Harry McMullan, *Attorney General.*

INVESTMENTS OF THE POST-WAR RESERVE FUND
DECEMBER 16, 1944, TO DECEMBER 15, 1946

State of North Carolina bonds,		
December 15, 1944	\$	988,509.50
United States Treasury $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent Certificate		
of indebtedness, December 15, 1944		19,325,000.00
Cash uninvested December 15, 1944		585.36
		<hr/>
		\$20,314,094.86
Profit from sale of certificate of indebtedness,		
June 15, 1945		10,022.12
Earnings December 16, 1944, to		
December 15, 1946		356,537.86
		<hr/>
		\$20,680,654.84

INVESTMENTS DECEMBER 15, 1946

State of North Carolina Bonds:		
5 per cent funding due 2-15-47	\$	116,332.54
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent general fund due 7-1-47		16,413.02
$4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent highway due 1-1-47		254,784.85
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent highway due 1-1-47 to 1-1-50.		181,326.60
$4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent highway due 1-1-47 to 1-1-49.		98,862.83
4 per cent highway due 7-1-47 to 7-1-48 ..		51,634.93
4 per cent hospitals due 7-1-49		14,156.15
$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent permanent improvement		
due 4-1-48		10,275.01
2 per cent permanent improvement		
due 7-1-48		45,978.56
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent public school building		
due 1-1-50		33,715.26
$4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent public school building		
due 1-1-49		17,321.75
4 per cent redemption due 7-1-50		18,506.23
		<hr/>
		\$ 859,307.73
United States Treasury $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent certificates		
of indebtedness:		
Series E due 6-1-47	\$	19,400,852.92
Series L due 12-1-47		420,000.00
Cash uninvested December 15, 1946		494.19
		<hr/>
		\$19,821,347.11
		<hr/>
Total Assets December 15, 1946		\$20,680,654.84

MARKETING IRISH POTATOES

SPECIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 29, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

Under the provisions of resolution No. 31 of the 1945 General Assembly, the governor was authorized to appoint a special commission to study the situation with respect to the production and marketing of Irish potatoes commercially in Eastern North Carolina and report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly of 1947.

Pursuant to this resolution, the commission was appointed and has made a report of its study, together with certain recommendations. A copy of such report and recommendations is herewith transmitted to you for your consideration.¹¹

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

SPECIAL MESSAGE

FEBRUARY 13, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

The General Assembly of 1945, under the provisions of resolution No. 40 authorized and directed the governor to appoint a special commission composed of five citizens of the state for the purpose of studying a building program for the state and allocating space to state constitutional offices.

Pursuant to this resolution, the commission was appointed and has made a report of its study and certain recommendations with respect thereto.

A copy of such report is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.¹²

¹¹The report submitted was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

¹²The report was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

INSURANCE

SPECIAL MESSAGE

FEBRUARY 19, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

The General Assembly of 1945, under the provisions of resolution No. 28 authorized and directed the governor to appoint a commission for the purpose of making a study and submitting recommendations to the 1947 session of the General Assembly upon the various branches of the insurance business.

Pursuant to such resolution, the commission was appointed and has made a report of its study, together with certain recommendations with respect thereto and has also proposed bills to carry into effect the recommendations made.

A copy of such report, together with copies of proposed bills, is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.¹³

WATERCOURSES

SPECIAL MESSAGE

FEBRUARY 21, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

The General Assembly of 1945, under the provisions of senate bill No. 378, authorized and directed the governor to appoint a commission to coördinate the activities of state departments in the maintenance of sanitary quality and economic utility of North Carolina watercourses.

Pursuant to such resolution, the commission was appointed and has made a report of its study, together with certain recommendations with respect thereto.

A copy of such report is herewith transmitted for the consideration of the General Assembly.¹⁴

¹³The report was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

¹⁴The report was referred to the Committee on Conservation and Development.

FORESTRY NEEDS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

MARCH 31, 1947

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and
Members of the General Assembly:*

The General Assembly of 1945, under the provisions of chapter 658 of the *Public Laws of 1945*, authorized and directed the governor to appoint a commission to make a study of forestry needs of the state with particular reference to existing standards in forest protection and forest cutting practices and report to the 1947 General Assembly.

Pursuant to such legislative act, a commission was appointed and has made a report, together with certain recommendations.

A copy of such report is herewith transmitted to you.¹⁵

¹⁵The report was referred to the Committee on Conservation and Development.

ADDRESSES

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN AMERICA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY UPON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE
ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH

JANUARY 15, 1945

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members
of the Joint Session of the General Assembly,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

In celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the oldest state university, it is fitting that we turn back to see briefly what happened on that earlier occasion. Today it is a far cry from that date a century and a half ago, and the state and its people have come a long way since January 15, 1795. At that time, North Carolina had only recently emerged from the long struggle for independence, and still more recently the state had entered the Federal Union under the Constitution. The scattered population totalled less than one-ninth what it is today, there was no city nor even any large town in the state, and travel and transportation were slow and difficult. The site of the state capital at Raleigh had been selected less than three years before, the first State House here had not yet been completed, and indeed the Legislature was holding its first session in Raleigh at the very time when the University was formally opened at Chapel Hill.

The site of the University had been chosen the same year the site of the capital had been agreed upon, and the two were some thirty miles apart. The cornerstone of the first building at the University, Old East, had been laid in 1793 and the village of Chapel Hill had been hewn out of the forest, but stumps yet stood in the midst of what were called streets. In January, 1795, the one University building stood surrounded by the pile of red mud which had been excavated for its foundation, and the only other structure yet erected was the house of the presiding professor. It was indeed a small beginning in an isolated community.

On that day, coming from the new and raw village of Raleigh, with its unfinished State Capitol, to the new and muddy village of Chapel Hill, with its one unfinished university building, were Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight and a group of prominent state officials, together with members of the General Assem-

bly. The day was cold and rainy, the wind whistled through the bare trees, and the distinguished assembly shivered as they proceeded with the exercises. The building, though not yet complete, was declared ready to receive students, and the governor then issued a statement inviting the youth of the state to enter the institution. As yet there were no students, and the first one did not actually arrive until February 12, nearly a month later. By the end of the term the number had increased to forty-one, and during the next term to nearly one hundred.

Small though these beginnings were, they represent a significant and distinctly American development. Prior to the Revolution nearly all of the institutions for higher learning in the thirteen colonies had been denominational. Harvard was Congregational, William and Mary was Anglican, and most of the others were under the control of one religious group or another. After independence had been won, however, the states determined to set up their own public institutions for higher learning—not for any limited group, not for any special class, but for the people as a whole. This was a long step in the direction of democracy, of granting an equal opportunity to all, regardless of wealth, creed, or social standing. It was a fruition of the doctrine of the rights of man which had been a rallying cry of the colonists in their long struggle for independence. And be it ever remembered that of all these institutions, the first to open its doors was the University of North Carolina!

Later other states followed North Carolina's example. Most of the original thirteen states established universities, and as one western commonwealth after another was admitted to the Union, a new state university was set up. Thus the march of the pioneer westward was marked by a parallel march of the state-supported university. Indeed, it was in the areas beyond the Alleghany Mountains that these institutions came to enjoy their greatest popular support and largest growth, and we think of them in particular in connection with the states of the Middle West and Far West. Today, all but a very few of the states of the Union, from Atlantic to Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, maintain these institutions.

There had been nothing quite like this in the Old World. In Britain, the universities functioned largely for the benefit of the upper classes—were in the main gentlemen's institutions—and on the continent of Europe, while this had been true to a lesser degree, there was nevertheless no institution designed to educate all the people, regardless of economic condition, social status, or

religious creed. Here in America, on the other hand, the university operated on the theory that all the people are entitled to an education and that it is the duty of the state to provide for this.

In the beginning, it is true, the theory was not fully carried out in practice. At first the state universities were hardly more than liberal arts colleges, and they did not include the various professional and graduate schools which we know today, they did not admit women, they were small and supported in only meagre fashion, and they were in no position to conduct advanced research. And yet the foundation was there. All that was needed was to build upon that foundation.

Since such small and limited beginnings, the state university in America has expanded and developed in many ways to meet the growing needs of democracy. As the American people broke away from the earlier concept of a society controlled and dominated by the upper classes, they came more and more to believe in the rights of the common man and in the equality of all. As tax-supported public grammar and high schools were established in one state after another, the state university came to be looked upon, not as something superimposed upon a group of privately supported academies and other private institutions, but rather as the capstone of the entire public educational system, which extends from the first grade all the way up through the university. It came to be, indeed, the crowning glory of the American system of public education.

Under this new and broadened concept, the state universities have constantly extended their functions and have come to render new services. From mere liberal arts colleges they have expanded into institutions with many and varied functions. Women have been admitted, divisions for professional and other specialized training have been set up, graduate schools have been established, extension divisions have been created, and publications have been issued in a variety of scientific and cultural fields. Thus the American state university has come to accept an ever broadening responsibility in order to meet the needs of a democratic commonwealth. Today, its varied functions include teaching and training the citizenship of the state, conserving knowledge and ideas, discovering new knowledge through research, publishing the results of investigation and interpreting them to the public and serving the state through extension courses, institutes, libraries, laboratories, and the work of experts on its staff.

The part which the state university has played in the growth of the American nation and the development of the American way of life is shown in bold relief when we look at conditions in certain foreign countries. In the nations which are dominated by dictators, where liberty and the rights of the individual have been stamped out, the universities have been closed or their function has been limited to little more than the dissemination of propaganda. There can be no objective and unbiased search for truth, nor is it permitted to teach the truth. Rather, the universities have been taken over to serve merely for the promulgation of party doctrine. In our own country, on the other hand, the universities yet remain as beacons of light for the discovery and teaching of truth. There are no restrictions or limitations on research and the quest for knowledge, for it is the conviction of Americans that there is nothing to fear from knowledge and truth. If "the truth shall make men free," then indeed the American state university is in the vanguard of the march toward freedom. For the future of American institutions and of the democratic way of life rest upon an educated and informed citizenship, prepared and unafraid to meet any and all the problems and issues which the future may hold.

In the growth and development of these typical and basic American institutions, our own State University has been at the very forefront. During the first few decades of its history, it grew into a useful liberal arts college, the natural sciences received emphasis, and later it was drawn into closer contact with the state at large, with its chief purpose the training of men for public service. Just before the War Between the States, the enrollment reached a peak of 456, and the "alumni included one President of the United States, one Vice-President, seven Cabinet Officials, ten United States Senators, forty-one representatives in Congress, fifteen State Governors, and many State Judges and Legislators." From 1814, when a University alumnus first became governor, until the present time, twenty-six of forty-four governors of North Carolina have studied at the University.

During the War Between the States, the University remained open, though most of its faculty and students joined the Confederate armies. But Reconstruction closed its doors, and they were not reopened until 1875. Since that date, the institution has seen its period of greatest growth and expansion, and each of the seven presidents has made a distinct contribution. The consoli-

dation of the three schools at Raleigh, Greensboro, and Chapel Hill into the Greater University of North Carolina has made possible increased services in many fields. At the outbreak of the war, the regular enrollment at Chapel Hill had reached 4,406; at Raleigh 2,572; and at Greensboro 2,260—a total of 9,238 students.

We may be proud that our University today, in a series of surveys and rankings by outsiders, is rated as one of the leading state universities in the nation. It stands high in graduate work in the ranking of the institutions in the South and in the nation. In a national foundation's survey of achievements in the natural sciences, the University stood first in the South. In surveys conducted by experts of the United States Navy regarding the best locations for pre-flight schools, Chapel Hill was adjudged to be among the first, not only in the South, but also in the East.

State College has received similar recognition. In the past ten years, it has come to be ranked first in the South in its agricultural program. Its school of engineering includes no less than four departments which have recently been placed on the approved list by the Engineering Society for Professional Development, and the National Society of Sigma Xi, which is installed only at institutions which can qualify for excellence of graduate research, has now been installed at the College. The textile school is easily the best in the South and is on the way to becoming the best in the nation.

Likewise, the Woman's College since consolidation has shown rapid advancement. General standards of academic work and scholarship have been raised, chapters of the National Society of Phi Beta Kappa and of five other national honor societies have been installed, and the College has been placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. These are but a few of the many instances which might be given to show the ranking of the consolidated University among the educational institutions of the nation.

Today, the University is not merely a *college*, as it was in the beginning, but it includes many divisions and branches, and it is equipped and prepared to train men and women in a wide variety of fields in law, in education, in medicine, in public health, in commerce and industry, in engineering, in agriculture, in the fine arts, in the natural sciences, in government, in library science, in journalism, in pharmacy, and in many other professions and activities. Such training affects and benefits, not

merely the individuals who happen to attend the University, but the daily life and well-being of the entire state and every citizen thereof.

In the present world conflict, the University, along with other institutions of higher learning, is playing a major rôle. Its full facilities have been placed at the disposal of the armed forces, and both the Navy and Army have maintained on the campuses a variety of units. Thousands of former students and members of the staff are in the armed forces, serving the nation in every part of the world.

When the war has ended, when Hitler and Tojo and their fanatical cohorts have been crushed, more than three hundred thousand young men and women will return to our state to pursue again the paths of peace. Many of them having had their education interrupted, will wish to take up again where they had left off. Others will need specialized training to equip them for what each of them will want—a job. It will be the duty of the state to provide in every way possible for these men and women who have served us so well, and we ought to make—and in so far as it is in my power we will make—that provision fully and generously.

In meeting this problem, we will expect to use to the fullest the facilities of our state university, with its physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual equipment for the training of men and women. Every war veteran who so desires—and there will be many thousands of them—can find here the opportunity to equip or re-equip himself as a peacetime citizen of the state. For this purpose, and for preparing the University to serve in every way in the growth and development which the state may expect after the war, we pledge and give our full support.

And so today, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the oldest state university, we are proud of the record of service which that institution has made to the state and its people. The past one hundred and fifty years have seen tremendous growth and achievement. We are confident that in the future our University will go forward to even loftier heights of service in the building of a greater and a better North Carolina.



Mrs. R. Gregg Cherry and her niece, Miss Anne Ferrand Henderson of Salisbury,
on April 25, 1945.

NORTH CAROLINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE BLIND

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF

RALEIGH

JANUARY 23, 1945

*Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the Council of State,
Members of the General Assembly, and Friends:*

Not so very long ago the toastmaster of a meeting similar to this one arose to introduce the speaker of the evening and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not bore you with a long speech, but I shall introduce you to a man who will." I wish to say in the beginning that I do not intend to make you a long speech. I am often reminded of the saying that every speech should be like a lady's skirt: long enough to cover the subject yet short enough to be interesting. I shall try to be brief.

Governor Broughton has interestingly told you about Mr. G. E. Lineberry, who for more than twenty-five years has been the superintendent and directing head of this institution, and Mr. Daniels has related to you the successes of many of the girls and boys who were trained here and who have gone out in the world and established high reputations for themselves and who have reflected glory and renown on the efforts of those who have so adequately and unselfishly served here. The training of the students in high standards, moral obligations, and inspiration to contribute something to the welfare of individuals and to the state has long been the purpose and accomplishments of those in authority. It is a challenge to the entire state to read and learn about those persons who have been trained in this school, who have wrought so well and so mightily in public life, in the world of music and literature, and other worth-while endeavors.

Tonight I wish to talk to you briefly about North Carolina's contribution to the blind during the past one hundred years. We are here tonight to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of this institution which has rendered faithful and constructive service to the handicapped youth of the state. On the eighth day of this month, one hundred years ago, the first act was passed for the education and maintenance of the poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons. Twenty-seven years previous to this, the General Assembly passed a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the

Deaf and Dumb. This, however, was a private act, and there was no state appropriation for the maintenance of the institution. The preamble to this first act reads as follows: "Whereas, certain individuals in this state have associated themselves together under 'The North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,' for the purpose of establishing an asylum for the reception and instruction of such persons in this state as may belong to that description; and that being desirous that legislation should extend to them the powers and privileges of a body corporate and politic, Therefore be it enacted, . . ." This private act of the Legislature incorporating the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was, no doubt, a forerunner of the legislation passed January 8, 1845, establishing the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

It is quite evident from these early acts that the state has been socially and financially interested in the people of the state who were handicapped in seeing, hearing, and talking. The act of 1845 made provisions for \$5,000 annually for the maintenance and education of such deaf and dumb and blind persons as were unable to pay for their maintenance and education, the money to come from the Literary Fund. The act also provided that the justices of the peace of the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions, at the regular court when taxes were levied, might levy \$75.00 "for the support and maintenance of every such deaf mute and blind person as shall be selected from their respective counties by the Literary Board for the purpose of education." The next year the Legislature made provision for suitable buildings for the accommodation of the students who should become inmates of the institution in Raleigh. It also provided that the buildings erected should be under the control and management of the directors and president of the Literary Board and that an additional \$5,000 be appropriated from the Literary Fund. The act also provided that land then owned by the state in or near the city of Raleigh should be used as suitable grounds for erecting the buildings. It is significant, I think, that these acts made no distinction concerning the races, but in January, 1849, the Legislature did designate that white persons over eight years old and under twenty should be provided for in the school. At this session of the Legislature an act also made provision for the maintenance and education of not more than five deaf mutes from each county, and in case of failure of the justices of the peace to provide for the necessary funds by taxation, the money

was to be provided from the Literary Fund and charged against the counties from their pro rata part of the funds for common schools.

In 1851, an act was passed which provided for private pupils, as well as those sent by the counties, provided the charge did not exceed \$30 per month per pupil for tuition and board. Under the act of 1849 the blind were inadvertently omitted from the provisions of the law, and in order to correct that discrepancy an act was passed in 1852 so as to include the blind in all provisions previously set out by law.

In 1855 the Legislature provided that pupils from other states could be admitted to the school upon such terms as were agreed upon by the board of directors of the institution. In 1859 an appropriation was made for the purchase of a printing press and other materials for printing books for the blind. In all the acts passed up to this time, no provisions were made for the education and maintenance of the Negroes, but in 1873 the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the construction of buildings on a lot owned by the state and bounded on the west by Bloodworth Street, on the north by Lenoir Street, and on the east by East Street, and on the south by lands owned by John W. B. Watson. The school for the deaf, dumb, and blind Negroes continued at this location until 1932, when it was moved to a new location on the Raleigh-Garner highway, where they now have an adequate plant and three hundred and forty-three acres of land to provide adequate grounds for recreational activities and also land for growing farm products for the pupils. In 1891 the Legislature authorized the deaf and dumb to be trained in a separate school because of the crowded conditions in the Raleigh school, and the school was located in the town of Morganton. In 1923 the school for the blind (white) was moved from its original location on Caswell Square to the site where it is now located. This, very briefly, is the story of the schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind in North Carolina, but it is of course not the entire story. It might be of interest in passing to say that the early laws referred to the school as an "asylum," and as late as 1904 the principal of the school was still protesting about its being called an "asylum." I quote: "We are still pleading with the public against being called an asylum. Many thoughtless, intelligent folks will persist in so regarding us. We are a part of the great public school system of the state, doing the same kind of work as that done in the public schools, the high schools, the University, the

A. and M. College and the normal schools—not so extensive in some directions; more extensive in others. Why, then, call our school an asylum?"

I wish to digress a few minutes to give you a few figures on the enrollment which will indicate the services North Carolina has rendered during the years. In 1880 the enrollment of deaf and dumb whites was 116, and the enrollment of the blind, white, was ninety, making a total of 206 white pupils. The enrollment of the Negro deaf and dumb was seventy-four, and that of the Negro blind was thirty, making a total of 104 Negro pupils. This makes a grand total of 310 white and Negro pupils in the school. By 1914 the enrollment of white blind pupils was 275 (the deaf and dumb having been transferred to Morganton in 1893), and the enrollment of the Negro deaf, dumb, and blind pupils was 245, making a total of 520 pupils for the Raleigh school. This year the enrollment of the white pupils is 155, and the enrollment of the Negro pupils is 209, making a total of 364 of both white and Negro pupils.

This decline in the number of pupils is probably due to better protection of children's eyes, more thorough examinations by better trained ophthalmologists, a better grading of the pupils in order that they may advance faster in their work, and the further fact that the State Commission for the Blind coöperates with the school in placing pupils in productive work. Another probable reason is the fact that blindness among children has shown a decline in the United States in the last several years, which may be due to better pre-natal care. Also there is a smaller percentage of the pupils above twenty-one years. This decline, I think, speaks well for the state's interest in this field of endeavor, and should impress upon the minds of our citizens the good work done for protective and preventative measures in preserving eyesight, because I feel that blindness is one of the most tragic handicaps that can befall people. I wish to add also in passing that it is gratifying to the citizens of North Carolina who provide the necessary funds for this institution that this school, since 1925, has been an accredited A-1 high school by the state and Southern associations.

The director of the school was called a principal until 1917, when the Legislature changed the title to superintendent and provided for a principal for both the white and Negro divisions. It was shortly after this that Mr. Lineberry became connected with the institution as the superintendent. North Carolina has

done much for the teaching and training of the handicapped youth of the state through this and other schools which sprang from it. But in addition to this, a great deal has been done not only for the children of the state but for the adults who, by reason of accident or other misfortune, have lost their eyesight.

In 1935 the Legislature passed an act to establish the State Commission for the Blind, and this state agency has also grown and developed and has rendered a noteworthy service to those less fortunate people.

The law charged the Commission for the Blind with the responsibility of learning the cause for and trying to prevent blindness, of maintaining a complete register of the blind and the capacity for educational and industrial training of the blind, of teaching trades and occupations which may be followed in the homes, and of helping the blind to dispose of their home products and find gainful employment; and the Commission was permitted to establish training schools and workshops and to aid blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing materials or machinery to them.

The commission entered actively upon the duties assigned to it by law. It began to work with all agencies interested in preserving and maintaining good eyesight, and to locate indigent persons who needed examinations, operations, and treatment. It has been estimated that approximately sixty-five per cent of all blindness is preventable, and this fact alone gives a decided importance to this phase of its work. By working with those persons whose sight is failing, a large number are restored to the condition where they are self-supporting.

Those persons who reach adulthood before partially or completely losing their sight find it most difficult to adjust themselves to the conditions surrounding them; and it has been established that approximately sixty-five per cent of blindness develops in adult life. These persons must be re-educated, if possible, to a useful life without sight, and must be taught a dependence upon their other senses for their success and for their enjoyment of all things. Training for these persons is most important and essential in order that they become an active part of a producing society.

After these persons have been trained and have adjusted themselves to their new circumstances they have to secure gainful employment, and this is one of the major duties of the commission. The commission, working in coöperation with other inter-

ested groups, such as the Guilford County Association for the Blind and the Lions Clubs, has assisted in establishing several workshops in the state where brushes, mattresses, baskets, mops, chair bottoms and rugs are made and various types of novelty work is done. Instruction is also given in braille, sewing, and weaving.

The Lions Clubs early became so interested in the work with the blind that they adopted as their major project "Work for the Blind," and in 1936 voted to present a trophy each year to the club which carried on the best project for the blind. The blind people of the state now regard all Lions as their friends.

These are not all the agencies or groups in North Carolina which have manifested a constructive interest in the blind and coöperate in the work of the commission. The North Carolina Employment Service, the State School for the Blind, the American Foundation for the Blind, the public welfare departments and the departments of public health, and especially public health nurses and ophthalmologists, have given extensively of their time, energies, and services to the relief of the blind and for the promotion of their welfare.

For one hundred years North Carolina has definitely made contributions for her blind citizens. Beginning with an appropriation of \$5,000 annually, the state now appropriates approximately \$250,000 annually for the prevention and correction of blindness and for the education and training of those whose eyesight cannot be improved. This amount of money does not include funds for vocational rehabilitation and aid to the blind, most of which is furnished by the Federal government. The state through the years has made definite progress in caring for her citizens, and no doubt will continue the good work and expand her interests in this portion of her citizens. But there is another phase of the work among the blind which I wish to mention because there is a possibility that we will have to face it soon, if it has not already become apparent.

Before this world conflict is over, and certainly after it is over, there will be an increased need for the training, instruction, and adjustment of those men and women who have been so unfortunate as to lose their eyesight or have their vision impaired while serving in this war. These men and women who are, or who will be, so unfortunate will need assistance, sympathy, and understanding of their problems. They will have to readjust themselves to society and to their environments and communi-

ties, but it will be new environments and new communities because the war has and will continue to make new conditions for the entire state. It is a sad and disillusioning fact that all service men and women while in the service dream of the happy surroundings and the plenty of everything they left behind and how much they will enjoy these same surroundings and circumstances when they return, little realizing that while the war was changing their mode of living, their financial condition, and their social environment, it was also changing all of these things in the community and state from which they went into the services. Realizing these facts and also adding to the fact that many of these men and women will be faced with the handicap of making other adjustments with no vision, it places a most sobering responsibility upon all the people of this great state. I feel sure that North Carolina, working in coöperation with the Federal government, will not let these people down. North Carolina has always been a generous state commensurate with her financial ability, and there is no reason to feel that she will do otherwise at this time when there is a possibility of the need being so much greater. North Carolina is interested in her unfortunates, and I sincerely believe she will continue to be.

The State Commission for the Blind will be ever alert to render whatever service it can according to the means provided by the citizens of the state. The several civic clubs of North Carolina will continue their work for the elimination of defective sight and blindness. The State Board of Health and the county welfare departments, I am sure, will not become lax in their efforts because I believe that the people in charge of these organizations, agencies, and departments are conscious of the sacrifices these men and women have and are making for freedom and liberty and for the right and privilege of having a government chosen by the people of the state and nation. May we as a state never forget what we owe to these unfortunate people, as well as to those who have served and sacrificed that we may still have and enjoy these blessings.

I believe in North Carolina. I have faith in her people, in her resources, and in her future. Let us continue to work together harmoniously, sympathetically, and progressively, and make this grand old state not only a great state, but the greatest state in the American Union.

CIVILIAN SERVICES IN WAR WORK

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF ACCEPTING FOR THE
HALL OF HISTORY A TRUE-TO-SCALE MODEL OF THE
BOEING B-29 SUPERFORTRESS

RALEIGH

JANUARY 25, 1945

I accept this model B-29 Superfortress for the state of North Carolina and its Museum with all the pleasure and appreciation it is possible for me to express. The North Carolina counties that bought the original, grown-up, deadly real editions of this new implement of war played a vital and important part in the Sixth War Loan.

The \$600,000 war bond drive necessary to sponsor one of these giant fortresses of the air was no easy task. You fine North Carolina women who accomplished this goal have had an important part in winning the war. She also serves who sells war bonds. Your work is one of the three paramount functions of waging a successful war. These primary functions are carried on by those who fight, those who supply the materials for fighting, and those who supply the money to pay for the goods of war. Yours is the last of these three tasks.

In the Navy, the highest praise a ship or crew can receive is the laconic message, "Well done," radioed or wigwagged from the Admiral's flagship. The Navy doesn't believe in idle words, and even these two short ones are not sent out very often. When they are, the men receiving them know that they have earned the respect and admiration of their fellow sailors. Today I want to borrow that phrase from the Navy and say to all of you, "Well done." You have carried out a big job with colors flying.

In many ways a war bond drive is one of the most difficult responsibilities a civilian group can undertake. It means that you must ask your friends and neighbors to assume new obligations at a time when many of them think, and sometimes rightly, that they are already carrying a considerable burden. When they saw you coming, the people of your community knew that they would be asked to give up, not waste fat or old newspapers or a length of worn out garden hose, but hard cash. And there are few people who hand over their money with cries of joy, even when they know they are to get it back with interest. You have had, of course, fine support from the press and the radio, but it is one thing for an editor or an announcer to declare that everyone

should buy till it hurts, and quite another for you to pick up a phone or ring a doorbell and say, "Mr. Smith, this is going to hurt you a little." That requires tact and good humor, quick-wittedness, and determination.

On the other hand, there is probably no home front job that brings so much satisfaction to its workers. You have been doing the real thing. You know that every time you added a dollar—or ten, or a hundred—to the war bond total you were speeding to our troops the weapons they need now, today, for the defeat of the enemy and the protection of their lives. You know that every bond you sold is one more sandbag in the dyke we have been building against inflation. I won't compare what you have done with what our soldiers are doing, for I hold that nothing a civilian can offer to victory is comparable to a soldier's offer of his life. I will say, however, that because of your patriotic salesmanship you have brought victory nearer, and every day saved—even every moment—means that lives have also been saved.

It was one of Hitler's favorite theories that the democracies were too soft to fight a first-rate war. He believed that even if we could knock together some kind of an army, we could never rouse ourselves sufficiently to support it on the home front. For all I know, he may still believe this—Hitler appears to cling tightly to his pet ideas—but it only means that he has been too busy elsewhere to keep close track of what you have been doing. Raising money is the kind of support Hitler understands and approves. He raises it himself, as a matter of fact, at the point of a bayonet; this method of persuasion we have apparently not found it necessary to employ in this so-called soft democracy of ours.

The hardest part of the battle is ahead, and none of us knows what further demands may be made upon him before the war is finally won. But this latest drive of ours was well done, and this community—indeed, this country as a whole—can congratulate itself that there are men and women living in it who, like you, can tackle the really important jobs as they arise.

You have made a great contribution toward accomplishing the two things we all want most: to bring us complete victory over our enemies and to bring our troops back sooner. North Carolina thanks you.

DURHAM RENOWNED THE WORLD AROUND

ADDRESS¹ DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

DURHAM

FEBRUARY 23, 1945

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to bring a word of greeting to such a representative group of North Carolina citizens. This is the annual meeting of your Chamber of Commerce and constitutes an important event in your community life. Any visit that I make to Durham always brings back recollections of the six pleasant years I spent here during my college days. Although that has been more than thirty years ago, the progressive, friendly, and businesslike spirit that then pervaded your citizenship is definitely recalled. The city slogan of those days was emblazoned upon a large sign placed on the top of a building on one of your prominent business corners and read: "Durham renowned the World around."

Not only is Durham one of the centers in North Carolina of educational, religious, cultural, and industrial progress, but it is populated by a citizenship which has a keen sense of proper values in governmental matters. Especially, I want to compliment your citizenship on exercising such good judgment in the selection of a governor during the primary last May. Seriously, our respects are mutual, and my appreciation goes beyond anything I could appropriately say at this time.

I have been your chief executive for a little less than two months, during which time I have been blessed with the presence of my first General Assembly. It has been my privilege personally to serve as a member in seven regular and two special sessions of our North Carolina Legislature, and I should be able to make some accurate appraisal of the persons who compose the present assembly. I am convinced that the membership of the present assembly constitutes a fair cross-section of our citizenship and that all are conscientiously trying to do the best possible job for our state. Legislative matters are influenced and circumscribed by the present war conditions which prevail throughout the world. It is believed that our General Assembly will transact its work in a business and statesman-like manner and with a minimum of delay.

¹This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

I bring you these brief words of greeting and express to your organization and to each person here present my sincere thanks for the courtesy of your invitation and hospitality.

NORTH CAROLINA TRADITION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL
FEBRUARY 24, 1945

I am happy to be in Chapel Hill today to have a part with you in the first University of North Carolina graduation event in which members of the V-12 and civilian students receive diplomas at the same time. I am happy to be with such a fine group of graduates as you conclude the 1944-1945 winter term with its prescribed courses of study and periods of training here at the oldest state university in America.

Many have been the problems men and women have faced on being presented here for graduation since that occasion 150 years ago when the first student to register on this campus walked 200 miles for the opportunity.

Wars have come and wars have gone in the past 150 years, and North Carolina and its university have continued through this century and a half to prepare the young men and women of the state for leadership in either war or peace. Graduates that I face today constitute an unusual group that must face the problems of both war and peace. These are strange and different and exciting times. Graduating classes have always faced difficult worlds to conquer. With more truth than perhaps ever before you have a world to conquer in actuality. And after the world is conquered, you have the more difficult task of aiding this world through reconstruction and development and conversion to peacetime usefulness.

You, therefore, have had to prepare yourself for war and for peace. We all feel that victory in the war is a certainty and that final victory is definitely ahead of us. As we gather here in one of North Carolina's beauty spots for today's events, thousands of other graduates of this venerable university are this instant giving their best efforts and their lives on war fronts that virtually cover the world.

Some are in mud and others are in snow. Some are in rain and others are in mountains. Some are on the sea and others under the sea. Some are in the air, and still others watch every quivering leaf of the jungle and listen to every sound, that they may kill before they are killed. The spirit of North Carolina is exemplified in the hardships these North Carolina-born and North Carolina-trained fighters endure.

The best effort of the state and of the nation is still directed at military victory. But while this best effort is given to combat, we want to have sufficient foresight that North Carolina and the United States will not be entirely unprepared when peace follows, bringing a new crop of difficult and unsolved problems.

You are being asked to help plan for victory and then for the general good of the state, the nation, and the world. You are being asked to consider your own best welfare and the most good for the entire world.

Looking toward the important tasks to which you are assigned, this University of North Carolina has led you through its best paths of training, of both the body and the mind. This is indeed a stronghold of education, and its processes have gone on in times of peace and times of war, in times of plenty and times of economic depression. Education is the bulwark of our republic. Our form of government cannot long exist if the people are not informed. In North Carolina the keystone of our educational system is our state university. You have had the good fortune to sit in classrooms and drill on training fields at an institution that will, I believe, be a part of you as long as you live.

In fact, this is a training ground for leadership. You have been trained to that end as North Carolina has trained leaders here for 150 years. When the present war is over I hope that all of you, native sons and daughters and sons and daughters by adoption from other areas in the sisterhood of states, will turn your eyes again to the Old North State, no matter where you may be. I believe that you will at that time find a North Carolina ripe for economic growth and offering at the same time the most pleasant place in the world to live, to work, to dream, to love, to play—to live the life of useful and productive and happy citizens.

We have always had an intense feeling here in North Carolina that the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are very real things. Because of that the Tar Heel State offers bright spires of strength to those who look for courage and inspiration.

At a time when man is busy striking man with all his might it appears easy for some to become discouraged and disillusioned. You who are young and strong may on occasions look across the world and see life broken and strewn wilfully upon the beaches, upon the hills, and in the streets of many cities and find it easy to ask: "Where now is this dignity of man? Where now are our individual rights?"

But if such doubts assail you, you have only to look about you here to see that in North Carolina traditions do not die and the walls of state university buildings that have stood for 150 years do not tumble into dust. This is because individuals such as yourselves have been willing, if necessary, to pay in blood and in pain and treasure to keep our towers standing, our pennants flying, and our ideals eternally alive. So I appeal to you to square your shoulders and lift your heads and know that on the individual depends much of what happens to the government, to the world, and to mankind. I bid you Godspeed.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TO OUR VETERANS

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION
OF THE LEGION HOME IN WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON
MARCH 3, 1945

It has been my high privilege to visit Wilmington on many patriotic occasions. By reason of my personal association with comrades of New Hanover during the first World War and my contact with members of the American Legion and other veterans' organizations since 1917-1918, I have formed a warm attachment for the splendid citizenship of this great county. During the last state primary election, the Legionnaires and citizenship of this community showed such good judgment in the selection of a governor of North Carolina, that I am especially glad to come here today and take part in the dedication ceremonies of your Legion Home.

THE PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion was born on the battlefields of World War I. It is fulfilling its high destiny in serving God and country during World War II. We are now far advanced in the fourth year of the second World War. It is gratifying to know that the

American Legion, before and since the attack on Pearl Harbor, has been a tower of strength in America's all-out war effort. In the progress of this effort, we believe that the men now in our armed forces are going to save our United States of today and that they will manage our United States of tomorrow. It is on account of the fact that we know the soldiers of today are passing through some of the same experiences—and possibly in a more aggravated form—that we of the first World War experienced some twenty-seven years ago and that the hearts of the membership of the American Legion are with our soldiers of today. We are always thinking about them and trying to be useful to them. It is with such a spirit of coöperation and helpfulness that we dedicate this Legion Home here in Wilmington.

WE MUST HAVE CONTINUED AND UNITED WAR EFFORT AT HOME

To win the war at home, it will be necessary that we sometimes at least feel the pinch of sacrifice and deny ourselves in our contributions to the war effort. It is true that the citizenship of our nation has over-subscribed every request for the sale of war bonds and war stamps and the support of the financial structure of our government thus far in World War II. We have contributed liberally to the Red Cross and to the United Service Organizations and other war funds relating to the welfare of our fighting forces.

We know that only our fighting men can whip our enemies. That is their job and they are trained for it, can and are doing it, and will do it in a bigger way from now on. But our fighting men are truly dependent on us. We on the home front are the men behind the men behind the guns. They are looking to us for the guns, the shells, the planes, the tanks, the ships, the supplies, and everything else needed to round out a well-equipped army to win this war. We can keep these sinews of war flowing to our armed forces in an uninterrupted stream and thus insure their survival on the battle line and their success in the winning of the war—or we can fail them. If we fail them, then we leave them to die on the battlefield and we doom this nation to take a second-rate place among the nations of the world and possibly to the penalty of ultimate destruction.

Even though our armed forces are achieving phenomenal successes on every front upon which they fight, I sincerely believe it is the obligation of every American on the production line today, whether he be an executive of management or a worker in the plant, a farmer in the field or a worker in an office, to think se-

riously and reflect soberly, deeply, and conscientiously before he commits any act which in any way impedes or hampers our production for the war. No justification exists for any slow-down or absenteeism on America's production line—no matter where that production line is located and no matter what it produces, if such production will further the success of our fighting forces. To the heroic fighting men on Iwo, the Philippines, and the other areas of the Pacific, on the Italian front or on the European front, or on the sea, or down under the sea, or on the bomber trails of the sky—the petty disputes between management and workers on the home front mean nothing but continued exposure to enemy attack and the continued keeping of our fighting forces away from their homes and firesides. The American citizens on the home front will either do their job or else they cannot be designated as true patriots.

WE MUST SHARE THE SACRIFICES OF FIGHTING MEN

I said that to win the war we at home must sacrifice and contribute our full share; and more than that, we ought to make the men of our fighting forces know and understand that every one of us is close to them and that we are wholeheartedly and unreservedly supporting them. Recall to your mind the innumerable examples of the spirit of sacrifice with which men go into battle, ready to die for the country. That is a very high and fine and unselfish spirit which constitutes the summation of patriotic purity and personal unselfishness in the human heart and soul. Colin Kelly, in the early phases of the present war, did not fly fearlessly and deliberately to his death for the purpose of destroying a Japanese battleship without the high feeling in his heart that the life he was giving was surrendered to save America—and to save you and to save me. General Wainwright, a prisoner of the Japanese, did not carry on with his sick, hungry, ragged remnant of the army at Bataan and Corregidor without believing in America with his whole heart and soul and without a mental assurance that General MacArthur would return and America's armed forces redeem its pledge to relieve a downtrodden and suppressed people. The soldiers in North Africa and those who charged up the hills of Sicily and crossed the Mediterranean in landing barges for the beachhead at Salerno, and the group that stormed the beaches at Normandy and later stemmed the tide of the German breakthrough on the western front, each and all exposed their physical bodies and used every ounce of energy which

they possessed as they faced the scores of enemy artillery, machine guns, and the walls of anti-aircraft fire. These were truly heroes of America's armed forces, and those who paid the supreme sacrifice were and are the seed corn of patriotism in American life. Those who spent their all in those battles and those like them in every other battle in which America has fought should be symbolized as heroic souls planted on foreign soil for the perpetuation of our American way of life and the enduring peace which we hope will follow this war.

WHAT, THEN, CAN WE DO?

In view of the terrific sacrifices the members of our armed forces are willing to make—and actually are making—it would not be out of place for you to ask me and for me to ask you, “What can we do to further their interests and the progress and success of our nation in time of war?” We of the American Legion have long since decided that we must do everything in our power to help those men who now compose our fighting forces and try to be worthy of the fine example which they set. Whatever we do will be small beside what they have done, are now doing, or will do in the future.

Here in America, we have caused the Congress of the United States to make available to the men of the present armed forces all the rights and benefits for which we have worked and accomplished during the past twenty-seven years, and we are offering and encouraging the men of this war to become a working part in the American Legion.

In addition to this, the Legion has assisted and helped to pilot the G. I. bill through the present Congress, and it goes further and makes more bountiful provision for the members of our present armed forces than was ever conceived or granted by any nation to its armed forces anywhere at any time. We will aid and assist our sons and daughters of the present armed forces in their efforts to get their just rights under this bill.

There were over four million men in service during the first World War, and of that number about one-third belong to the American Legion at the present time. That number has made the American Legion the biggest, strongest, and most powerful veterans' organization ever established anywhere. But it must be recalled that there are close to twelve million men and women in the present armed forces, and, from that military and naval strength, some one-half to three-fourths million are com-

ing out each year and being replaced by others; so that eventually there will be some twelve to fifteen million persons eligible to membership in the American Legion when the day of unconditional surrender of all our enemies comes about and the war is concluded. That means that the overwhelming number in the present armed forces will become an essential factor in the American Legion, thereby assuring a continuance and permanency of the lofty and fine principles enunciated by the American Legion in its devotion and service to God and country.

TRIBUTE TO VETERANS

There is no tribute which we can pay that would be completely worthy of the fine young men and women who serve our nation today as members of our armed forces. I sincerely believe that we are today unconquered because our men are on the fighting fronts; and I believe more strongly that we will be free tomorrow and continue our way of life because our men have fought and suffered for us. Our debt to them cannot be measured. Everything we do ought to be dominated by the thoughts of war and the thoughts of the men who are fighting our war.

We must see that the best of care is made available to our disabled veterans and that adequate provision is made for the dependents of disabled veterans and of deceased veterans. There must be reasonable economic first aid, such as proper educational opportunities, special training, discharge pay, and aid in home, business, and farm purchases. These are primary and concrete problems and ought to be handled fairly, uniformly, and justly. Any plan or scheme of assistance to the members of our armed forces should apply equally to the soldiers of every state. There must not be any geographical difference. It seems plain that most of this assistance must be handled by the Federal government under uniform Federal legislation covering all veterans, as provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In connection with these problems, North Carolina's first obligation is to help to see that adequate veterans' care legislation is adopted by Congress. The so-called G. I. Bill of Rights at present seems reasonably adequate. If, in the future, additional needs develop, the people of this state will speak through our representatives in Congress to secure corrections or expansions.

If proper congressional action cannot be secured, then North Carolina must supplement the program, if justice to our veterans or their dependents requires it.

Our second obligation with reference to this united Federal and uniform program of direct aid to veterans is to see that our soldiers who return to North Carolina are advised of their rights and get the benefits to which they are entitled. There must be no failure to secure for a North Carolina soldier his lawful veteran's benefits because of lack of information or because of indifferent handling.

We already have some State Service Officers giving advice and aid to war veterans. The North Carolina Legislature is now in session; as governor of our state I have recommended and the American Legion and the Veterans' Committee of the House and Senate have favorably adopted a bill to set up a State Commission of Veterans' Affairs which will endeavor to expand the State Service Offices which have been heretofore ably conducted in the department headed by Legionnaire Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor. Its purpose and intent is that the service to our veterans shall be coördinated into one agency and expanded as future needs may require, so as to give information in the preparation and presentation of claims of veterans of all wars who may need advice, aid, or assistance. It is earnestly to be hoped that no veteran of the present conflict will ever be denied his rights from a generous government by reason of lack of knowledge of what his rights are or be denied his rights because his claim has been improperly handled. We want to make it possible for an experienced and informed person who has knowledge of the rules and regulations of veterans' affairs to be available in easy reach of every returning veteran.

REHABILITATION OF VETERANS

When a veteran has returned and has received all the veteran's care and all the veteran's direct benefits to which he is entitled, our state problem has just begun. Thereafter, he must become a part of our home life again. This is not a problem of direct financial aid except for the disabled. The war veteran does not expect or desire to be a continued ward of the government. Charity is not the answer. The average veteran will want a job and recognition of a proper place in the community that will make him a real part of the community. We must provide a job for him and make room for him in the community. It is not enough that we merely see that he gets his discharge pay, a parade, and a few days of glory and applause. We must make him one of us again.

The change back to civilian life is going to be a rough jolt to the veteran, no matter how much he has longed for that opportunity. He will miss the excitement, the ordered life, the absence of worry about money, and the freedom from commercial competition which have been a part of his life as a soldier. He is going to miss terribly his wartime companions, particularly those who will not come back. At times, he is going to feel a sense of bitter resentment at what he thinks was the ease, and the profits, of those who remained at home. I believe that if the veteran is given responsibility, recognition, and advancement in our commercial, civic, and political life, we will have furnished at least partially a cure for his natural restlessness. If we are sufficiently unselfish, we can supply the needed coöperation. Assuredly, we will meet the returning veteran with a great outpouring of affection, respect, and praise. But may we not hope that we will meet him with a spirit of understanding which shall be seasoned with the spirit of unselfishness and, in truth and fact, reinstate the veteran as an essential part of our community life? With such a spirit, we can rehabilitate the veteran and continue the building of good communities and a great state and nation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to repeat that the foremost business of our nation today is "to win the war." Looking and longing for that day of unconditional surrender of our enemies, our hearts go out in earnest supplication that the men of the present armed forces and their comrades of other wars will join hands with right-thinking Americans everywhere and assume that leadership which will assure for America a permanent and lasting peace. We must band ourselves together in the American Legion and other servicemen's organizations to fight a faulty public sentiment which may prevail in the same manner as that which followed the last war; if allowed to exist again, it will result in the loss of another peace following another victorious war.

Imbued with the humanitarian spirit of these great principles I have tried to explain, and feeling the warm fellowship and spirit of coöperation here exemplified among those who have enjoyed the experience of that greatest of all brotherhoods, the comradeship of arms, Mr. Commander, I join with this group of Legionnaires and servicemen, and their relatives and friends in dedicating this Legion Home. When the words here spoken will long cease to be remembered, this day and event shall only be

recorded in the forgotten annals of Legion and patriotic history; I have faith to believe that the good deeds of the servicemen and citizens of Wilmington in erecting this home and this patriotic shrine will be remembered and preserved by those who come after us, as a memorial worthy to survive.

AN ESSENTIAL YOUTH PROGRAM

ADDRESS BROADCAST² OVER RADIO STATION WPTF IN THE
OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL 4-H CLUB WEEK

RALEIGH

MARCH 3, 1945

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

As governor of North Carolina, I am happy to have a part in the observance of National 4-H Club Week and would like to extend greetings and best wishes to the 93,000 4-H Club members in North Carolina, their parents, and friends. You, as an organization and as individuals, have an important part in shaping the agricultural life in our state. It has been interesting to observe the development and organization of the 4-H Club in North Carolina. It first came into existence in the state about 1909. In its infancy as an organization, its primary purpose was to increase the acre yield of corn. So it was born of a necessity. Just how well it is filling that need may be judged by the fact that the average yield of corn has more than doubled since 1909. At the same time, the average acre yield of corn per club member over that same period of time has been more than forty bushels an acre, which, incidentally, is twice the average yield for adult farmers.

No one familiar with the facts would question the influence of the 4-H Club on the increase in the yield of corn in this state. But that is only one indication of the importance of the growth and development of your organization. From that one club of some twelve or fourteen members, it has grown into an organization with a membership of more than 93,000 young farm people, enrolled in project activities dealing with homemaking and agriculture. Your organization includes in its program all those things so essential in the make-up of a boy and a girl and those things designed to give training which can make you a better citizen. In this enrollment is included not only the white boys

²This address was transcribed earlier for presentation on March 3,

and girls in our state, but boys and girls from the Negro group and the Indian group, each, of course, with its own organization and its own program.

I have learned that since Pearl Harbor you have concentrated your efforts on those things which would aid most in the war effort. Last year, according to your record, you produced more than enough food to feed 25,000 soldiers for a period of one year, you assisted in the farm labor program as never before, and you participated in the March of Dimes program. Because of your contribution to the war effort you were honored by being elected to christen two liberty ships, one of them bearing the name of your former extension leader, Cassius R. Hudson.

North Carolina is proud of the display of courage, physical stamina, ingenuity, and bravery of her men in the armed service who are fighting for a great victory, but she is equally proud of your efforts. These men making the fight for victory will be able to continue this supreme effort just so long as those of us here at home do equally as good a job on the home front. While the men in our fighting forces are giving all their strength and vitality to defend the freedom and the continued existence of our country, we here at home must see to it that nothing is left undone to speed the day of victory.

During this National 4-H Club Week, I appeal to you to re-dedicate yourselves to the task ahead with special emphasis on food production, health, farm safety, and conservation. The food you produce will help to speed the day of victory, and your training in leadership will help to assure a just and lasting peace. I have before me a brief summary of some of your accomplishments during 1944, and I believe that these would be worth repeating here so as to aid you in setting your goals for 1945. It shows:

That 93,119 boys and girls took part in the program;

That 8,165 local volunteer leaders assisted with the 4-H program in North Carolina last year;

That you grew 91,046 acres of garden products;

That you grew 19,505 acres of food crops;

That your poultry projects produced 584,100 chickens and 851,353 dozen eggs;

That you owned 3,689 dairy animals, 18,755 hogs, beef cattle, and other livestock;

That you canned 1,248,441 quarts of food;

That you collected 3,217,154 pounds of scrap iron; and

That you purchased and sold \$3,993,750 worth of war bonds and stamps.

In the production of food you helped to make ours the best-fed fighting army in the world. This is an enviable record, and I truly hope that in 1945 you will continue this program of food production and conservation.

Many of your former members are now in the armed services, on the far-flung battle fronts of the world. They are better soldiers because of their training in the 4-H Club; they are better fed because of your efforts; they will be in a better position to assume places of leadership in the post-war period because of the training in community coöperation, organization, and leadership afforded in the 4-H program.

Your motto is to "Make the Best Better." I interpret that to mean that each day and each year those of you who live up to this pledge will strive to make today a better day than yesterday and that you will strive to make 1945 a better year than 1944; and that is certainly a noble undertaking. Do not forget that the way you do those jobs today as boys and girls shapes your hands for your responsibilities of tomorrow as men and women. May I say to those of you who are leaders in this 4-H program that, as you guide and shape the hands of youth, you mold the character and caliber of our citizenship of tomorrow. There is no job which has a greater value or will pay greater dividends.

Much is being said today about youth movements and youth organizations. The mighty war conflict in which we are now engaged should teach us a never-to-be-forgotten lesson as it relates to training youth. You know the story of the Hitler youth movement and something of its significance. All of us should take a lesson from that page in the history of youth organizations. If a youth organization can do in war and destruction what the Hitler organization has done, picture, if you can, what a youth organization directed in the channels of community building and peaceful pursuits could do to build a greater commonwealth.

We have a youth organization in the 4-H Club—an organization that is reaching 1,700,000 rural boys and girls over the nation. This organization is significant in that there are no dues and no initiation fees. You belong to the 4-H Club because you elect to be a member; you plan and conduct your own meetings under the guidance of trained leaders. This organization is significant because it attracts local leaders with vision and understanding of the problems and opportunities of young people.

These leaders give freely of their time and talent without pay to help you in your various activities. I doubt if there is another organization which offers so much for so little, or at any price, for that matter. Yours is a democratic organization which includes in its program those things essential to good living and to good citizenship.

The Agricultural Extension Service of State College is to be congratulated on the work done in training leaders as well as club members, and for fostering such a movement as the 4-H Club. The club office has rendered a great service to the state in this field, and as club members I know that you fully appreciate what is being done.

In the designation of 4-H, one of your *H*'s stands for "health," and I am glad of that, because there is much that you can and are doing to help bring about better health in our state. It is alarming to note the number of young men rejected from the military service because of physical defects. Here in our own state, more than fifty per cent of our young men are sent back home because of physical disability. This is something to alarm us, because those men and boys who are unfit for military service are physically handicapped for civilian occupation.

This health situation is one that must be corrected. There is much you boys and girls can do to correct this condition. First, you can guard your own health, and second, you can create a consciousness in your community as to the necessity for general health improvement. Through your health improvement work conducted by local 4-H Clubs and your county, state, and district contests, you are helping in an immeasurable way to bring about a better health program over North Carolina. There are many other ways in which you and your organization can be of service to your community and to your country, but perhaps the greatest challenge is the challenge that each of you must accept; that is, the challenge of doing a better job in 1945 than you did in 1944.

In closing, let me call your attention to the following statement taken from President Roosevelt's letter to 4-H Club members, in which he said: "Final victory of our armed forces is still to be attained. Your efforts must be carried forward with even more momentum in 1945. To this end, may National 4-H Club Week, March 3-11, result in a rededication by all 4-H Club members of their heads, hearts, hands, and health to fullhearted endeavor in all that makes for victory. Such rededication is significant, especially in this crucial war year 1945.

"The degree to which we can make victory last and build an enduring peace will depend upon our loyalty to the ideals we hold. We proudly believe that when the cause of Democracy finally wins, history will record that American youth played a decisive role."

STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE VETERAN'S PROGRAM

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE VETERANS AT CAMP BUTNER
CAMP BUTNER
MARCH 23, 1945

I am happy today to come directly from our State Capitol at Raleigh to Camp Butner and meet here with a group of men who have for the most part been fighting abroad for the things we in North Carolina and the other forty-seven states love and are willing to fight for. You are heroes all, and I salute you. I am proud to be in your company today.

A democracy thrives best when mutual confidence and understanding exist between all the people and their elected representatives. By all the people I mean those in both civilian and military rôles. In North Carolina it is my desire to promote and preserve such a feeling during my administration. I consider this my privilege and my duty. In building in North Carolina a mutual feeling of confidence and understanding between all peoples and their representatives at Raleigh I need and seek the coöperation, advice, and help of all public-spirited citizens who are interested in the welfare of North Carolina.

Those who govern do so with the consent of the governed. Hence, we who entered January 4th upon the execution of the trust the people of North Carolina placed in us are not unmindful of the responsibilities we have assumed or of the importance of conducting the affairs of state with that high degree of integrity and fidelity so necessary to good government.

In the midst of war we take pride down at the State Capitol at Raleigh—as well as in every hamlet and along every hillside in this Tar Heel State—in the fact that North Carolina has assumed her rightful place alongside her sister states. We are furnishing to the service of our country not only thousands of heroic men and women like yourselves but, in addition thereto, untold quantities of raw and manufactured materials for the

prosecution of this world-wide conflict in which many of you have had an active and front line participation. In recent weeks the state of North Carolina was asked by Major General F. E. Uhl, commanding the United States Army's Fourth Service Command, to recruit 105 Woman's Army Corps recruits to serve as hospital technicians. The campaign was to last for three months. On March 13th, when a little more than one of the three months had passed, North Carolina had already reached its quota, and it now continues to recruit these WAC technicians to help fill the incomplete quotas of other states. That is a very recent expression of North Carolina's attitude and North Carolina's way of doing things.

War necessarily gives rise to problems of government. The peace to follow will bring more and perhaps graver problems. These must all be met. They must be solved. One certain assurance of solution is the preservation in government of honesty, efficiency, soundness, and a will to serve all the people. Whenever governmental functions and services can be improved, improvement should be made—with serious study and sound procedure rather than by haphazard or hasty legislation.

On Wednesday of this week the North Carolina General Assembly adjourned at Raleigh after having been in session for the eleven-week period that began January 4th. So you see, I am fresh from the front, too—the legislative front. Things can get rugged there at times, too.

I am sure you will be interested in one of the things that this General Assembly did, no matter what state you will live in after war is over and your uniform has been exchanged for whatever civilian costume was yours in other days.

I refer to the enactment into law here in North Carolina of a legislative measure providing for the creation of a North Carolina Veterans' Commission. The purpose of this commission, as its name indicates, is to serve the veterans of this and other wars. The function, duty, and purpose of the commission will be to coördinate, harmonize, and perform the services now being rendered for veterans by various state departments and agencies, to the end that such services may be more effectively and economically administered, and to the very best interest of the veterans themselves.

Such a commission will, I believe, give to all veterans, through a coördination of services, a definite and practical means of availing themselves of all such rights and benefits as they may

be entitled to as veterans, without unnecessary inconvenience or delay. In no sense will this new state commission supersede or duplicate the work of Federal, private, or civic agencies rendering service to veterans. It will be the function of this commission to furnish a means of contact and coördination between veterans and all facilities in order to make more fully and readily available to all veterans all rights and benefits to which they may be entitled.

Five persons, to be appointed by the governor, will comprise the commission. The law provides that they shall themselves be veterans and that both major political parties in the state will be represented in the membership. The commission will meet quarterly each year and at such other times as may be fixed by the chairman.

It will be the power and the duty of the North Carolina Veterans' Commission to gather data and information as to the facilities and services available for veterans, their families, and their dependents and to inform agencies furnishing information and services throughout the state regarding the availability of facilities for education, training, health, rehabilitation, housing, employment, and other things of concern to the group coming home from war.

The commission will assist veterans and their families in the presentation, processing, proof, and establishment of such claims, privileges, rights, and benefits as they may be entitled to under Federal, state, or local laws. The commission will also coöperate with the various governmental units in seeking to serve the veterans. It has the authority to accept property or funds from public or private sources to be used in aid or furtherance of the interests of veterans. At the same time, this new North Carolina law provides that our veterans' agency shall not take over or supersede any service being rendered to veterans and their dependents in any city or county by private, civic, or governmental agencies. Therefore, the services rendered by the commission shall be only such services as are not otherwise available.

The commission will elect a director, specified as a veteran; will make regular reports on its work; will be housed in state quarters at the state capital city of Raleigh; and will take over all properties and facilities now being held or administered by the state for the benefit of veterans and their families.

Thus you see the state of North Carolina has the interests of its service men and women in mind and at heart while the fury

of battle still rages on fronts that encircle the globe. It is a particularly keen pleasure for me to be here with you today and report that fact and outline to you the provisions and purposes of a law so recently enacted that the ink is but little more than dry on its text. I hope that in the years ahead many of you will be found as residents of North Carolina. As a state of growth and opportunity, and as a state providing a pleasant place to live in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, I welcome you all into our citizenship. I am sure that those of you who will one day return to other states and to homes you have there will find that in your absence your own legislatures have been thinking of you and making there the same provision for your future protection, security, and pleasure as those we have just set up here in North Carolina.

As a soldier of World War I, I know that most soldiers look forward primarily to the day when they can go home. North Carolina and the other states feel that it is a duty to prepare for that event. We must make certain, to the best of our ability, that we are ready to receive our uniformed sons and daughters. We must assure your return to happiness, to opportunity, and to a real chance to pick up the broken threads of your lives.

No doubt, the Federal government will provide liberally for you who have fought the battles of your country. Perhaps we cannot, as a state, tangibly aid you to a marked degree, but we are in a position now to provide means and facilities whereby you may more easily and more promptly and satisfactorily apply for and receive the Federal benefits due you.

The state Legislature, under my recommended program for veterans, has in so far as it was possible and practical integrated services with those of the Federal government wherein they affect veterans. I believe that all problems have a solution and that the problem of the returning veteran is no exception. Big problem that it is, we in North Carolina have started working on it and have set up the machinery for handling it. I think that the program we have recently projected in this field is a sound one.

I today have the opportunity of officially welcoming you and your program of hospitalization and rehabilitation to North Carolina. As for the future, you who are native sons and you who may elect to stay with us are welcomed home. "Down home in the Old North State," as one of our songs puts it, we offer you the promise of no fear for the future, no lack of devotion to duty, no absence of appreciation for what you have done and are doing.

With the loyal coöperation of every North Carolinian and the strength and courage that only God can give us all—civilian and soldier—we will succeed in the transition period ahead. You have served your country well. We will not forget this service. I wish you good health, a quick end to the war, and a happy life ahead for you all.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ADDRESS³ DELIVERED OVER A STATE-WIDE RADIO NETWORK
IN MAKING A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE
RALEIGH

MARCH 27, 1945

North Carolina's second wartime legislature last week completed a term that embraced sixty-seven legislative days. A survey of the work of the 1945 session shows that the principal effort of the law-making body looked toward laying a substantial cornerstone for the building here in North Carolina of a secure and substantial post-war economy.

The legislators went home leaving the state's budget balanced; provisions made for the payment of its general fund debts of \$51,585,079; a post-war reserve fund of \$20,000,000 set up as a cushion against the money headaches that are likely to follow the war; \$5,000,000 of this post-war reserve fund earmarked for veterans; the principles established and machinery set up for a State Hospital and Medical Care Program; the adoption of comprehensive school legislation effecting the provisions of the recent constitutional amendment establishing a new board of education and providing for a comptroller to handle the school finances under such board, rewriting the textbook adoption law, amending the school machinery act so as to vest in the State Board of Education authority to enforce compulsory attendance of those within school age, raising the school attendance age from fourteen to sixteen years by a gradual process with exception for reasonable excuses, and providing schoolteachers with salary increases that will give them wages ranging from a beginner's pay of \$125 a month to \$162 a month plus an emergency salary of \$10 for each of the twelve calendar months; provision made for the state to carry its own fire insurance; and a Veterans' Commission established to handle the affairs of the men and women who will soon be returning from war in great numbers.

³This address originated over Radio Station WPTF, Raleigh.

To give North Carolina this program, of which some of the high spots only have been touched on in the foregoing abbreviated summary, the Legislature passed 1,103 bills and fifty-three resolutions. This was 300 more laws than were enacted in the 1943 General Assembly. Some people are astonished at the idea of 300 more laws than at the last General Assembly two years ago. There is an explanation for this. More than 300 of these laws were local bills adjusting the salaries of local county officials in keeping with the new wartime scales of compensation. There have been fewer than usual state-wide laws enacted in the recent legislative session.

In looking at the accomplishments in the fiscal realm we find that one of the first acts of the General Assembly was to adopt unanimously a recommendation that funds be set aside from the state's surplus to pay the \$51,585,079 general fund bonded indebtedness. This was a wise action and places the state in the enviable position of providing for prior obligations, which were incurred for the purpose of increasing the facilities of the state's institutions when current revenues were not available, out of a surplus created by abnormal revenues coming from abnormal war conditions.

Close on the heels of this action, the legislative pattern was set to provide the \$20,000,000 post-war reserve fund to expand the physical plants of our hospital and educational institutions and to aid returning veterans.

The general appropriation bill came later in the session, providing \$131,086,161 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1947, to maintain and operate the various state departments, institutions, and public schools. In comparison with the 1943-1945 biennium appropriation of \$110,590,336, this shows an increase of \$20,495,825. The appropriations just made are, then, by far the largest ever made by this state for the maintenance and operation of our public schools, departments, and agencies. But appropriations adhere to the sound basis of keeping expenditures for current operations within current revenues.

Appropriations for charitable and correctional institutions total \$10,107,152 for the biennium, an increase of \$3,574,263. These appropriations make provision for correcting existing undesirable conditions in our hospitals and for better care and treatment of the mentally sick.

Funds appropriated for the operation of public schools total \$88,967,324, an increase of \$10,208,076 over the present bien-

nium and \$34,983,257 over expenditures for the biennium of 1939-1941, the last biennium before we entered the present war.

Salary increases have been provided for all teachers and all full-time state employees. The present war bonus has been made a permanent part of the salary, subject to the provisions of the Retirement System and providing for greater retirement benefits for all teachers and state employees.

The base salary of teachers has been increased from \$98 per month to \$125 per month for beginners; and those teachers in the classification of A-0 to A-9 will receive in base pay and emergency salary a monthly salary ranging from \$125 to \$175. Those of the graduate classification will receive increases beyond the \$175. The emergency salary of \$10 per month to state employees and teachers will be paid to teachers on a twelve-month basis. The contingent feature of the emergency salary hinges on whether revenue is sufficient to take care of these payments. If funds are available it will be paid monthly during the year, or will be paid at the end of the fiscal year. Thus, if revenues continue to come in at a high rate, the conditions bringing this about also bring about higher living costs, making salary increases necessary. On the other hand, if revenues decline, the necessity for increased salaries will be somewhat alleviated.

Appropriations for the state's higher educational institutions are \$9,531,189 for the biennium, an increase in this item of \$2,633,181. These increases will replace losses in institutional receipts because of low enrollments and keep our institutions on a high standard of operations so as to provide adequate and proper educational facilities for the boys whose education was disrupted by the war.

The 1945 Legislature took the view that this is no time for extensive revision of our tax structure. Such changes as were made were of a minor nature. Changes worth noting are as follows:

In the sales tax, exemptions are extended to sales of seed, feed, and insecticides used in connection with stock and poultry raising and agriculture. In addition, sales of medicine and medical supplies to physicians, and sales of medicines and medical supplies when made by physicians and hospitals to patients in connection with treatment are exempted.

In the income tax law, children over eighteen that are regularly enrolled in an educational institution may now be claimed as dependents; and money actually spent (*not in excess of \$800*) in support of a person in an institution for the mentally or physical-

ly defective, is allowed as a deduction. Ministers of the Gospel and workers in orphanages are not to be required, as heretofore, to return the fair value of their board and lodging as income. Within certain restrictions, taxpayers are allowed to deduct unusual amounts expended for medical care and funeral expenses in amount not to exceed five per cent of net income. Also corporations, under proper rules and regulations, are allowed to deduct contributions made by them to pension trusts established for the welfare of their employees.

General business corporations and railroads are allowed to deduct from their franchise tax the amount of intangible tax actually paid during the previous year on money on deposit in banks in North Carolina. The purpose of this amendment was to give some relief for double taxation.

For the convenience of bankers and at the request of their association, the four dates that are used in computing the intangible tax on money on deposit are changed from the 15th day of March, June, September, and December to the 15th day of February, May, August, and November.

In Schedule B, the Legislature continued for two years the temporary wartime reduction in certain license taxes paid by dealers in bicycles, radios, refrigerators, automobiles, and a few other businesses substantially affected by wartime restrictions and rationing.

The tax on unfortified wine is increased from 20 cents to 30 cents per gallon, while the tax on substandard, synthetic and imitation wines is increased from 20 cents to \$1.20 per gallon. However, the subsequent passage of the wine control act permits the elimination of wines of the latter character. Here let me say that in my opinion the adoption of the State-wide Wine Control Act will be the means of providing our citizenship with a definite measure of relief from the abuses which have resulted from the sale of substandard, synthetic, and imitation wines which have been dumped into North Carolina for sale through numerous outlets over the state. In the first place, the sale of wine for consumption on the premises is confined to "A" grade hotels and cafes. This materially limits the numbers of outlets for sale; in the second place, under the Wine Control Act the State Board will set up standards and regulations prescribing the kind and brands of wine that can be offered for sale and the type and character of containers in which the same may be sold. It is believed

that the law provides a practical method of regulation and control and that many of the evils heretofore existing in this industry will be eliminated.

The most important change in our tax law is in the field of insurance, and this was made necessary because of the well-known Southeastern Underwriters' Decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. This case held that insurance is interstate commerce, thus reversing a long line of decisions extending over a period of seventy-five years. This decision made it necessary for the states to re-examine their methods of taxing the insurance business.

For many years, the state of North Carolina has levied a premium tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all insurance (except workmen's compensation, which rate was four per cent). However, the law provided that if any company would invest as much as fifteen per cent of its funds in bonds of the state of North Carolina or bonds of its local subdivisions, or in loans to persons in this state, or in stock in domestic corporations, or in property situated in this state, it should pay at a reduced rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent on its premiums.

After reviewing the situation, the Legislature thought that it was wise to rewrite our premium tax law and to place this tax on a new basis. The law was therefore repealed, and a new premium tax was enacted. A flat two per cent is levied on the premiums of all companies (except workmen's compensation insurance, which continues at the rate of four per cent). This flat rate of two per cent was enacted in lieu of all other taxes except certain regulatory fees and ad valorem taxes on property.

On the whole the Legislature took the view that this was no time to experiment in the field of taxation; that it was wise in this abnormal period to "hold the line" and to postpone the question of any major changes in our tax structure until the coming of peace.

Much of the attention of the 1945 Assembly was turned to post-war plans for better care of the state's unfortunates—the mentally or physically ill, the aged and indigent. Measures were passed embodying the recommendations of commissions appointed to study the need for a program of state-wide medical care and hospitalization, and for the establishment of a hospital for the care of feeble-minded Negro children and another for spastic paralytic children.

The act consolidating the four mental institutions of the state at Morganton, Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Kinston which was adopted in 1943 was rewritten, making additional safeguards for the admission of patients to such institutions. Also, the entire Board of Control was reworked so as to provide some representation on the board from each Congressional district. Provision was made to abolish the local executive committees which had heretofore functioned at the several institutions, and in lieu thereof one central executive committee from the whole board would assume such duties. In my opinion this will tend to eliminate competition between the several institutions and assure all equal treatment.

The State Hospital and Medical Care Bill, considerably pared down from its original proportions, passed the Assembly with money allocated for the establishment of a medical care commission, a fund to aid medical students, and contingent appropriations to match funds for indigent patients. Special emphasis was placed upon the development of hospital facilities and adequate medical care in the state's rural areas. The medical care commission is authorized to make plans for post-war expansion of the two-year medical school of the University of North Carolina into a four-year medical school and for the erection of a teaching hospital in connection with the school.

In the public school field, in addition to the increased teachers' salaries, the compulsory school attendance age was raised from fourteen to sixteen years. This law, looking to keep young people in school two years longer than in the past, under the state law, is flexible only in the case of farm children who traditionally leave school during certain months of the year to work on the farm.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment adopted at the November, 1944, election establishing a new State Board of Education, the Legislature divided the state into eight educational districts. One person has been appointed from each of such districts and two from the state at large. The terms are staggered for two to eight years, and this assures the board reasonable continuity.

Since the new educational amendments made no provision for a comptroller, the Legislature adopted a comprehensive act which sets up definite fiscal control of public school finances. About two-thirds of the state's general fund is spent in support of our pub-

lic schools, and the General Assembly in its wisdom adopted legislation regulating school finances without interfering with or interrupting the promotional program and instructional service of the state's superintendent of public instruction.

North Carolina public schools have not had a schoolbook adoption since the late lamented history adoption some years back. In an effort to clarify the laws, an entire new school text book adoption law was enacted by the General Assembly. This act makes provision for the establishment of a High School Text Book Commission of five persons and an Elementary Text Book Commission of seven persons. The personnel of these commissions will be practical and presently acting school-teaching men and women. Their job is to read and evaluate the subject matter of the text books offered for adoption. A separate written report of each member of this "reading and studying" commission upon each separate book will be submitted to the State Board of Education, which will select and adopt the books to be purchased for use in our public schools. It is believed that this law will bring beneficial results and eliminate much criticism heretofore existing in connection with adoption of schoolbooks.

The state's unemployment compensation law was liberalized in that the maximum weekly benefit to workers under this law was raised from \$15 to \$20 and the minimum weekly benefits from \$3 to \$4. A resolution was passed in connection with this state agency opposing federalization of unemployment compensation and directing the North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission and North Carolina representatives in the National Congress to oppose any move in this direction.

The 1945 General Assembly appropriated \$3,060,544 for the development of agriculture in North Carolina during the biennium 1945-1947.

Of the total funds, \$1,632,269 were set aside for the Department of Agriculture, to be used for the development of marketing facilities, to improve laboratories, carry out a program for improvement of the poultry industry, control poultry diseases, and to assist with research projects.

The agricultural experiment station received \$610,983 for the biennium. The funds will be used especially for food processing and nutrition and for tobacco investigations and research. Extension service funds total \$817,292 for 1945-1947. In this field, increased appropriations will be used for educational services.

A survey made for the agriculture department shows that the removal by the Legislature of a sales tax on feeds, seeds, and insecticides will save the farmers of the state an estimated \$100,000 annually. Legislation affecting agriculture included provisions for development of country roads, control of Bang's disease, enriching of flour, bread, degerminated meal and degerminated grits, and enrichment of fertilizers. Telephone coöperatives in rural communities were authorized, and the agriculture department may set up a program for control of pullorum and regulate hatcheries.

The Board of Agriculture was authorized by the Legislature to invest surplus agriculture funds in interest-bearing securities of the state and Federal government.

Provision has been made for greater protection to the forests of the state and for coöperation with agencies of the Federal government dealing with development of the natural resources of the state. There is provision for coöperation to a much greater extent in the development and promotion of the agricultural interests, recognizing that this state is largely agricultural and that the best methods of production, curing, and distribution are a vital interest to all the people and that only through whole-hearted coöperation and effort can this state hope to compete and develop along with the rest of the country.

Eleven bills were offered in the General Assembly to strengthen the regulation of insurance business in North Carolina. Two new laws in the field greatly strengthen the control of the state over rates used by insurance companies. A new standard valuation law provides for the use of mortality tables reflecting more modern experience and replacing those in use since 1868. A standard fire insurance policy form was adopted for North Carolina, replacing one adopted in 1915. Out-of-state insurance companies in the fire and casualty fields are now required to make certain deposits before being allowed to do business in North Carolina. The insurance commissioner can also make this requirement of domestic companies if public interest demands it. New regulations were put in the law prescribing what is necessary for new companies to engage in the various kinds of insurance business in this state. The general regulation of insurance has been greatly strengthened with respect to requirement for unearned premiums, loss, and claim reserves for different types of companies. The amount of liability that may be assumed by different types of companies in any single risk is also limited.

Insurance agents, as well as companies, are also now limited in their activities. The insurance commissioner is given new powers to make rules and regulations, examine companies and agents, and have a part in hearings held when charges are filed against companies or individuals. New restrictions guard the writing of industrial sick benefit and group accident and health insurance. Companies are now required to report instances of the embezzlement of funds by agents.

In general this group of insurance bills, enacted into law, greatly strengthens the authority of the state over the operation of insurance companies and is in the interest of the people of the state.

In addition to the legislation dealing with general insurance laws, the General Assembly ventured into a new field and enacted a law making the state a self-insurer of its property. Investigation revealed that the state was expending about \$185,000 per biennium insuring the buildings and property of the state. In recent years the state has improved and fire-proofed many of its buildings, and the ratio of fire loss has materially decreased. With this information in hand, together with the experience of the Federal government and some other states, the Legislature enacted a law making North Carolina a self-insurer.

There was no material change in the state's labor laws.

An act establishing an arbitration service in the Department of Labor and providing for the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes pertaining to wages, hours and working conditions in North Carolina was approved and becomes law on July 1, 1945.

The law provides that the commissioner of labor shall maintain a list of qualified public-spirited citizens who will serve as arbitrators and, where both parties to a dispute elect to arbitrate under this act, the commissioner will appoint one of these as chairman of an arbitration panel, the parties to the dispute selecting two arbitrators each to complete the panel. If the parties prefer to submit the matter to a single arbitrator, the commissioner of labor will select such arbitrator from the list he maintains.

While not directly labor legislation, the passage of a bill requiring minors to remain in school until sixteen years of age brings the school attendance law into conformity with labor laws which do not permit full-time employment of minors under sixteen years of age.

The Department of Archives and History has been operating an historical museum since 1914, but there has been no definite legislation dealing with it. The 1945 Legislature adopted an act providing for such a museum.

The 1945 General Assembly through the legislation enacted recognized the need to strengthen our public welfare system and took significant steps in meeting it. In terms of the number of needy persons affected, the most important piece of public welfare legislation was a senate bill which amends certain sections of the general statutes relative to old age assistance and aid to dependent children so as to provide for full conformity with the provisions of the Social Security act. This makes it possible for North Carolina to receive more generally than in the past the benefits provided by the Federal act. At the same time the bill passed by the Legislature will facilitate and make more effective the administration of the public assistance program for the aged and for dependent children in the one hundred county departments of public welfare.

Another measure makes possible more effective aid for needy persons not covered by the public assistance program by giving county commissioners authority to levy and collect special taxes, not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, for the support of county homes and for relief in addition to the five-cent levy which has been the legal limit heretofore. In other words, a ten-cent levy is now possible.

One of the most useful programs under the supervision of the State Board of Public Welfare is the licensing of foster homes for the boarding care of dependent and neglected children. A companion program for the care of the aged and the physically and mentally infirm has now been authorized which provides for the state board to license private homes caring for two or more persons in the specified categories who receive financial assistance or other service from county departments of public welfare.

In the broad field of child welfare a number of measures were enacted to provide increased protection for the children of the state who require special care and attention.

Five bills were enacted affecting public libraries.

These concern methods of financing, by local taxation and otherwise. A fund of \$320,000 was set aside as state aid for public libraries for the biennium. The Library Commission Board is authorized and empowered to allocate the funds as a stimulating fund to the counties on an equal basis. At the pres-

ent time sixty-two of the one hundred counties in the state are sharing in these funds by maintaining county-wide library service with appropriated county funds.

By reason of the restricted operation in the highway system due to war conditions and notwithstanding reduction of almost thirty per cent in highway revenue over the past three years, there has been accumulated a substantial cash balance in the state's highway fund. Well within the limits of this balance and the reasonably anticipated revenue for the biennium, the General Assembly has authorized the largest maintenance and betterment program ever authorized for any two-year period, and in addition thereto a substantial new construction fund.

There has been made available from state funds alone for road construction, betterment and maintenance for the ensuing biennium a total of \$80,000,000. In addition to this, if the war should terminate, there will be available from unexpended balances and newly authorized appropriations a total of approximately \$28,000,000 from the Federal government, thus making possible a grand total for highway maintenance and improvement of \$108,000,000.

These funds are to be divided into three general classifications, namely, for the regular Federal aid state highway, the secondary or county highways, and the roads and streets in the municipal areas.

In connection with the development of an improved secondary road system and in compliance with the requirement of the Federal law, the State Highway and Public Works Commission is now engaged in the selection of a secondary Federal aid system in North Carolina, consisting of 6,000 miles covering the more important county roads and being interlinked with the improved state highway system. Maps showing these proposed roads are now being submitted to the boards of county commissioners of the state and will be later submitted to the Public Roads Administration at Washington for approval.

In addition to providing for the substantial improvement of our highway system, the General Assembly has carried out its obligation for the retirement of \$9,775,000 of the highway indebtedness and has placed a million dollars in the sinking fund to apply on future bond maturities. When this appropriation has been applied, the remaining outstanding highway bonded indebtedness will be \$41,281,000. There will be in the sinking fund approximately \$16,500,000, thus leaving a net highway indebt-

edness of \$24,781,000. The state's original highway bonded indebtedness amounted to \$116,850,000.

The General Assembly also set up a North Carolina Veterans' Commission empowered to gather data and information as to the facilities and services available for veterans, their families and their dependents, and to inform agencies furnishing information and services throughout the state regarding the availability of facilities for education, training, health, rehabilitation, housing, employment, and other things of concern to the group coming home from war.

The commission will assist veterans and their families in the presentation, processing, proof, and establishment of such claims, privileges, rights, and benefits as they may be entitled to under Federal, state, or local laws. The commission will also cooperate with the various governmental units in seeking to serve the veterans. It has the authority to accept property or funds from public or private sources to be used in aid or furtherance of the interests of veterans. At the same time this new North Carolina law provides that our veterans' agency shall not take over or supersede any service being rendered to veterans and their dependents in any city or county by private, civic, or governmental agency. Therefore, the services rendered by the commission shall be only such services as are not otherwise available.

The commission will elect a director, specified as a veteran; will make regular reports on its work; will be housed in state quarters at the state capital city of Raleigh; and will take over all properties and facilities now being held or administered by the state for the benefit of veterans and their families.

The 1945 General Assembly also made history for the state when it established by law the first state recreation commission in America.

I think the 1945 Legislature has earned and deserves the approval and commendation of the people back home in the one hundred counties comprising North Carolina. Because of war conditions, many important items of legislation necessarily had to fall into the watchful waiting classification. Where positive action could not be taken looking toward the progress of the state, the stage was set and the way was cleared for progressive action in the days ahead when the emphasis can be on peace, prosperity and general happiness rather than on war.

Your North Carolina and my North Carolina was in safe hands with the 1945 General Assembly.

FRATERNITY AND SERVICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE RALEIGH CHAPTER
OF THE EASTERN STAR

RALEIGH

APRIL 7, 1945

It is a pleasure to attend this meeting of the Eastern Star. I am affiliated with a great number of fraternal orders, and I am always glad to meet with a fraternal group whenever opportunity will permit. I count it a privilege to attend your meeting and have a part in your installation ceremonies and try to give some encouragement to your new officers and your membership.

The Order of the Eastern Star is probably the oldest woman's fraternal order in America. Composed of members of the Masonic fraternity, their wives, sisters, daughters, mothers, and widows, you really form the "One Great Fraternity in America." As I understand the facts, your order has a membership today of over two million persons and there are over ten thousand chapters. The membership is represented by chapters spread throughout the world. The ideals, motto, and purposes are such as to inspire and build all those fine ideals that make for better citizenship and better living conditions throughout the world. In North Carolina, the membership, including this chapter here in our capital city, has contributed much in the way of real charity and the building of a better state. I congratulate you upon your achievement.

FRATERNITY HAS A MEANING

Fraternity is inborn in human beings, and it is also found in the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. I believe it to be our duty to make the best of it for the benefit and betterment of mankind. In these tragic war years of this generation, it surely enters into our daily life and touches all the fine motivating purposes that right-thinking people sponsor and support in these troublesome times. I did not come to preach a sermon or impress you with Biblical research; but thinking of something to say to you on this occasion, I went back to the Bible to find the basis of fraternity.

The Bible makes mention of three rules that touch the life of every one in your lodge. Let us list them:

First, the Iron Rule. You will find it in Judges 15:11, "As they did unto me, so have I done unto them." Sampson is speaking. His countrymen said,

"Sampson, you are getting us in wrong with the Philistines." Sampson chuckled and made answer, "As they did unto me, so have I done unto them." The Iron Rule!

Second, the Silver Rule. Read Micah 6:8, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." This was Warren G. Harding's favorite verse, and he kissed it on the day that he took the inaugural oath.

Third, the Gold Rule. Fix its location in Matthew 7:12. It is purely humanitarian, for it says, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Nearly any creed, Christian or non-Christian, can accept it. It is the greatest of all ethical rules.

The Iron Rule and the Silver Rule have no place in our discussion. I direct your attention and that of your splendid order to the Golden Rule.

The Golden Rule requires us to consider everyone in the light of brotherhood in which we are to extend to him every good that we could rightly wish him to bestow upon us. If he is in any need that we can supply, growing out of ignorance or poverty or misfortune or sin or sorrow, we should deal with him as did the Good Samaritan with the wounded Jew, going to his aid, showing him our sympathy, and providing for him necessities as our means permit. If to one in trouble we are able to extend a sympathetic and helping hand, we should give him what we would be glad to receive in like circumstances from him; if we are involved with another in a business transaction in which he falls into our power and we might press him hard and drive him to ruin, we are to consider what we would think just and right if our relations were reversed. If we are tempted to pass severe and sinister judgment upon another, we should temper our speech with the same restraint and kindness we would wish expressed towards us.

It is universally true that we disclose the finest qualities in our nature when we respond to the ills and misfortunes of others. That "a touch of pity makes the whole world kin" is a fact that tends to restore lost confidence in human nature which we may have experienced. Repeatedly in the past and today, in our life as a people here in America, we have given generous evidence that the heart of America is kind and sound. Even today as we engage in a world struggle with misguided and fanatical enemies, the American people must and we are willing to sacrifice to save the lives of uncounted millions from starvation and great suffering. That is the true spirit of brotherhood.

Fraternity is but the practice of brotherhood. True fraternity is an ideal that cannot be confined within the walls of a lodge room, but, like the light of day which finds its way through the clouds, good deeds will seek an outlet beyond the confines of lodge rooms and will be evidenced by kind thoughts and helpful influences. Somehow brotherhood winds its way into the hearts of all who come within the length of our cable tow.

I am sure that often in our lodge rooms there is molded what in time becomes public opinion and contributes definitely to the forces for better government and a more progressive civilization. It is natural that every worth-while man or woman should have in his heart a strong desire to do that which gives an opportunity to be active in the promotion of some type of human brotherhood. Surely, it is the chief business of every organized fraternity to help its membership to express the ideals of brotherhood in the terms of helpfulness to others. In your great order, the principle of civic and religious liberty, through tolerance, justice, and equality of opportunity, are taught by precept and example. The respect for the rights of others is the heart and soul of true fraternalism. I believe in that type of fraternity, which never cast a shadow upon a home, never wounded a human heart, and never wronged a human soul. It is never deaf to the cry of the needy, never blind to the wants of the deserving, and its broad and noble heart very promptly responds to the call of the erring and a cry for help from any of its kind. It is one of the mighty forces today working towards the upbuilding of the race of men and women.

We believe in constructive work. There is little use to oppose everybody or fight everything, no matter how much you dislike it—just keep busy doing good, and the evil thing will give way and remove to make room for the good, as the old, dry leaves on a tree may hang on until the sap rises up and shoots out new buds in the spring.

I am thinking of a comparison. Yonder is a river with steep and rocky banks, and it roars like a young Niagara, as it rolls over its rough bed. It does nothing but talk about itself all the way from its source in the mountains to the place where it empties into the sea. The banks are so steep the cattle cannot come down to drink. It does not run one fertilizing rill into the adjoining field. It has not one grist mill or factory on either side. It sulks in rainy weather with chilly fogs. No one cares where that river was born, and no one cares when it dies in the sea.

But yonder is another river; water lilies sleep on its bosom. It invites herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and coveys of birds to come there and drink. It has three grist mills on one side and six cotton factories on the other. It is the wealth of two hundred miles of luxuriant farms. The birds of heaven chanted when it was born in the mountains, and they hail it as it comes down to the Atlantic coast.

The first river is the man who lives for himself; the other is a man who lives for others.

During this coming week, I am going into the mountains of Western North Carolina to consult and plan with legislators and certain businessmen, with the hope that something may be done for our far western mountain counties and their people who are so much affected by the absorption of their lands and homes by Federal park and power developments. Along the water courses affected, many have been forced to move from their original homes, and many others will in the near future be required to do likewise. As I think of these mountains and the help needed by this fine group of our state's population, I am reminded of another parallel in fraternity.

The mountains are in families, or ranges, or chains as we speak of them. They run parallel to each other, though sometimes they get edgewise, at right angles, and cross each other, as do quarreling kinsmen. They are, however, usually together. As a rule, the mountains keep company and teach us that association and not isolation is the principle upon which the race is founded. Man is not to shut himself up alone. God has no room for, no need of the recluse. He who formed the stars and created the crystal blue of the mountain lakes and holds together the rocks of our mountain ranges always intended that mankind should dwell together in loving unity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I bring you a short poem from an unknown author, without a title; but I like to call it a true expression of faith, hope, and love.

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words as with burning pen,
In tracing of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have *Hope* though clouds environ now
And gladness hides her face in scorn.
Put thou the shadow from the brow;
No night but hath its morn.

Have *Faith*, where'er thy barque is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth;
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have *Love*. Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus engrave these lessons on thy soul—
Faith, *Hope* and *Love*—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NEGRO

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL
USHERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA
OXFORD

APRIL 15, 1945

I am happy to be here today for the purpose of addressing a representative body of North Carolina's largest and most important minority population group. As your governor I was delighted when the opportunity presented itself to meet with you, discuss some of the problems of our day, and learn from you and your leaders something of the fine program of work you are doing here in North Carolina.

Let me remind you at the outset of these remarks that in North Carolina the Negro race represents 27.5 per cent of our population. A little better than one of every four persons living in our fine state is a Negro. The 1940 census shows North Carolina with a population of 3,571,623, of which 981,298 are Negroes.

From this great portion of our citizenship has arisen in recent years, largely through such organizations as your Interdenominational Ushers' Association, a new kind of spiritual value that is obtained from doing things for our less fortunate brothers. The Ushers' Association has given a new meaning to the Bible admonition that we are our brother's keeper. The members of your race have grown greatly in respect—respect from other races and respect within your own race—for having undertaken magnificent programs looking toward the care and support of your own indigents within your own race. I can think of no more

prideful boast than for any race, creed, color or group to be able to say, with head high and eye aglow: "We look after our own!" Of course, that is what you are doing in connection with such occasions as this.

I am sure you are fully acquainted with the tremendous benefit that is to be derived from churches of all denominations banding themselves together in a common cause such as is yours in the Ushers' Association. While you are young when compared to many religious, business, and educational organizations and associations in North Carolina, your history is rich in tradition and in the record you have for benevolences and varied achievements.

There is scarcely a denomination into which your association has not spread since its formation just nineteen years ago. I have been interested in the story of your beginnings. It was indeed appropriate that your first organization meeting was held on Easter Sunday, back in 1926. The small band of men and women gathered for that occasion possessed a vision and an understanding that has since been more fully revealed. Several denominations were represented on that auspicious day at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church in the capital city of Raleigh. Your meetings have since been held at Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point, Durham, Salisbury, Kinston, and here at Oxford.

I am sure you review with pride your accomplishments in the many and varied fields in which you operate with your thousands of members scattered through scores of churches. Bright spots in your list of accomplishments include the aid and support you gave the Efland Home for Girls as long as that institution was open, your promotion of oratory and the development of public speaking talents through annual contests, your training of men and women in the arts of first aid and administration to the aged, the infirm and the sick in your churches and your communities, your teaching of better rules of health and cleanliness of body as well as of soul, and your work with and for young people through your junior department and organized Junior Usher Boards. All these things commend you and your program to all the people of this North Carolina that we all love.

You fine Negro citizens of North Carolina gathered here today have assumed the general responsibility of keeping alive the programs of your various churches and doing good works in your communities in the state. Your programs appear to have been well planned and well executed. Yours is an experiment in co-operation and harmony with your local churches and in your individual communities,

I have been impressed with your stated qualifications for a church usher. Your organization insists that ushers be Christians, be friendly, be tactful, be dignified, be pleasing in appearance, and be courteous.

What better pattern of requirements could we lay down for any service group? What more representative group could we depend on here in North Carolina for a safe and sane pattern of living for our races of people, side by side, to the mutual advantage of all?

In present times we hear considerable debate on what certain people describe as "race problems." Much of this debate is prompted by emotion rather than by reason. Much of the discussion overlooks certain facts that should be apparent even to the casual student of such matters.

One of the greatest crimes ever committed against humanity, nature, justice, and decency was the taking of black men out of Africa and their transportation to America as slaves. The guilt for that crime must be shared alike by Northern shipowners and Southern planters. All America has paid for this sin of the fathers down through subsequent generations.

The enslaved suffered a great wrong, but the race as a whole can be considered to have gained a bargain over the years in that you who are descendants of that earlier and unhappier race live under better circumstances and possess more advantages than would likely have been the case if your forefathers had not been victims of a great wrong.

Today your race, shorn to a remarkable extent of the bitterness you might be expected to possess, shares the right and the privilege of a ready-built civilization forever. You are examples here today of the extent to which you have been able to absorb the benefits of culture to a higher degree than members of your race who have never been transplanted.

Consider with me for a moment what might have been your lot, for instance, if on gaining your freedom here you (or your ancestors) had been left to your own devices, given one of the forty-eight states to be your own, and shut off from all intercourse with the white race. Would you have built the civilization that is yours today? Would not North Carolina as a whole and America as a whole have missed much?

I think what has happened here in our own state, a situation about which we all here together today are most familiar, is a demonstration of the wisdom of the manner in which a free race of men was handled by others and by themselves.

We found a different answer in Liberia. Freed American slaves were established there for a full generation before slaves were set free here in the United States. They had every opportunity there. They were helped by the white people. In spite of this they seemed to make virtually no progress, and a few years ago an international commission found them guilty of selling natives to Arabs as slaves.

In contrast to their brothers under the skin remaining here in the United States, the American Negro freemen taken back to Liberia built no railroads, developed no modern highways, and continued to live in huts of mud and grass. Their land is rich in minerals, but they have not explored it with mines. Virgin forest still covers much of the surface of that country. Those who understand the simplest things about trade and commerce were trained by missionaries. The residents of Liberia are today a pleasant, friendly people, but a people—according to North Carolinians who have worked there with them in mission fields—not capable of building a civilization by themselves.

I am quite aware of certain mistreatment—of a minor nature—to which Negroes here in the United States are still sometimes subjected. I assume there have been instances when members of the race, as charged, have been denied the right to work on an equal basis with members of the white race. We still have not completed the job. Our pattern of life still is not perfect.

But in spite of any imperfections in our way of life and living and in our relationships, let me call your attention to the fact that here in North Carolina—and throughout the South—Negroes have schools, hospitals, orphanages, and the other benefits identical to those provided for white citizens and taxpayers. Of course, much of this results from the initiative of such organizations as your own Ushers' Association. The Negro race has advanced as all peoples advance—by earning advancement. I am sure that you agree with me that your race has had one of the greatest opportunities of any race of men in history. Your meeting here demonstrates how well you have taken advantage of these opportunities.

We who have, through our ancestors, made a nation from wilderness and made races of men into better races of men have a common principle involved. It is the same principle that our sons, boys of every race, creed and color, are now preserving by giving their all. That being the case, let us quickly dispose of any soul-searing race difficulties that may arise in our midst. Let us instead visualize the return to civilian life here in the grand old

Tar Heel State of our young men from the hardships of war to a readaptation to civilian life. These young men have lost precious years of their youth, and their reabsorption into life here at home will not be easy. The challenge of that situation and attending post-war problems is a new common bond to further cement our peoples into a union of citizenship. All North Carolinians, working together, must first help to finish the war and then work as a team to expand and diversify our economy and enrich our American and North Carolina way of life. In preparing for our returning servicemen we will be preparing also for future generations of North Carolinians, for the sons and daughters of our sons and daughters, that they may love and work and play here in a great state to the mutual benefit of all.

That, it seems to me, is the great goal toward which we should jointly strive.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME FRONT DECLARES WAR

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

APRIL 17, 1945

We have heard a great deal in recent years about war. We have been living and fighting war for a long time. So you will understand my language tonight when I tell you that in North Carolina this week we have declared a new war, on the home front. We are now at war on bad automobile brakes.

All the law enforcement officers of the state this week launched an offensive on bad automobile brakes. In this they join with all the law enforcement officers of all the other states of the Union. It is a nation-wide war.

The program is aimed at the preservation of the passenger car equipment of the land and of the lives and limbs of those who ride in these cars. The president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police started this unique check on cars. North Carolina has fallen in line. The need for the program should be clear to all drivers and all pedestrians. Evidence indicates that ten per cent of all our passenger cars have brakes that range from unsafe to actually dangerous.

Because it is designed to save lives and preserve property for further use, the program has been designated a war emergency program. During these days when no new automobiles are being

produced for civilian consumption, an average of one passenger car heads for the scrap pile every two minutes around the clock, day in and day out. These automobiles are for the most part damaged beyond repair in wrecks, many of which are the result in part or in whole of bad brakes.

Statistics further show that in every twenty-four hour period sixty-five persons lose their lives and 2,330 other persons are injured in automobile wrecks, many of which would have been avoided by adequate brake equipment. This means that, here in the United States every day, there are sixty-five persons who leave home in the morning never to return.

In the face of these facts I think it is high time that we declare this new war—truly a war on poor brakes. To do so is also to back more effectively the general world-wide effort seeking to free the world and return our service men and women to our homes and their homes.

Police manpower shortages will not permit giving the check to all cars; consequently the public is urged to coöperate by having their servicemen inspect their brakes and make needed repairs. A similar brake check program, with good public support, in one state last year reduced the ratio of cars with bad brakes from one car in seven to one in twenty-three.

This new brake check takes but sixty seconds to complete. It has been devised to be of the utmost practical value to police officers. Developed through careful research, it takes into full consideration the current problems of traffic law enforcement and the engineering and mechanical aspects involved. Simplicity is its dominant characteristic. The method has been given full trial in one large state with highly successful results.

When an officer has stopped a car for a moving violation, he asks the driver to vacate the driver's seat. The officer then opens the car door on the driving side and leaves it open while he performs the simple act of depressing the brake pedal with the toe of his right shoe. In this manner he determines the distance between the pedal and the floorboard and ascertains when the brakes begin to grip.

The keystone of the police program is a small wooden block one inch thick which police officers will use in checking brakes. Officers will place the block on the floorboard under the foot pedal. The pedal is gently depressed. If it strikes the block before the brakes begin to grip, the officer will know immediately that the brakes are probably unsafe.

Motorists whose brakes are found defective will be required to have them attended to if they continue to drive their cars.

Traffic accidents interfere seriously with the war effort by killing and injuring workers and by removing much-needed cars from service.

Today's cars, on the average, are nearly twice as old as in pre-war times and are naturally far more susceptible to breakdown.

The total number of cars in the hands of essential drivers is getting dangerously low. From more than 29,000,000 passenger cars in 1941, registrations as of January 1, 1945, have dropped to an estimated 24,400,000. Of those, some 650,000 on the average are believed to be awaiting repairs. That leaves about 23,750,000 in active service.

The Office of Defense Transportation believes that 20,000,000 privately owned cars in the hands of essential drivers would constitute the minimum that could keep America's civilian economy operating efficiently. Ordinarily, a margin of 3,750,000 cars over this critical number might be considered adequate, but cars that are in the hands of essential motorists are receiving hardest usage, and consequently they are breaking down first.

No full practicable substitute for private car transportation is possible in the American economy. Seventy million people live in rural areas or in urban places that do not have transit facilities. Bus systems serve directly only sixteen per cent of rural dwellings and less than eight per cent of the farm units. In all but the largest cities most travel is done by private passenger car. Local transit systems throughout the country are already overburdened.

In planning the brake check program, careful consideration was given the availability of brake parts and of manpower. Aided by the automotive industry and parts and equipment manufacturers, a survey was made which indicated the practicability of the program. Enough parts are on hand to take care of needed repairs. Scarcities in some sections of the country are being relieved by redistribution. Brake fluid was in the shortage class, but relief has been obtained. Following discussions with the Office of Defense Transportation by police association officials, plans have been made by ODT to follow through the War Production Board to obtain more fluid.

The War Manpower Commission recently reclassified garage mechanics as essential, giving them the same status as workers in war plants. It is expected that the labor factor will not grow worse and may improve.

Among the organizations supporting the program are the Office of Defense Transportation, U. S. Army Service Forces, the Office of War Information, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, the Council of State Governments, the National Safety Council, the Automotive Safety Foundation, the National Conservation Bureau, the American Automobile Association, and the National Post-war Traffic Safety Committee, composed of forty-eight national organizations interested in safety. Altogether, nearly one hundred groups are supporting the program.

Heading the program are Brigadier General D. C. Draper, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary; Edward J. Hickey, general chairman of the State and Provincial Section; and Robert E. Raleigh, acting director of the Safety Division. Mr. Raleigh is in active charge of the program from the Safety Division headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.

The police program, although centering around the brake check, will cover all things having to do with car safety. North Carolina motorists are urged to keep their cars in safe running condition as well as safe stopping condition.

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOME OF ITS PROBLEMS

ADDRESS⁴ DELIVERED BEFORE THE HIGH POINT TRAFFIC CLUB
HIGH POINT
APRIL 24, 1945

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Traffic Club, and Guests:

I am delighted to be in your good city and enjoy your hospitality. When I received the invitation I was admonished not to talk shop; whether that meant I should not talk about transportation or about the affairs of Raleigh, I am not certain, but like the apostle of old I must stick to a subject which I know something about.

Our hearts have been saddened by the loss of our great president. During the next thirty days President Truman has asked the nation to observe a state of mourning and in keeping with that request I shall make my address at half-mast length.

⁴This address was also delivered before the Sand Hills Kiwanis Club in Pinchurst on April 25, 1945.

I shall thus speak to you briefly about North Carolina and some of its problems in which you as citizens are greatly interested.

Some years ago, when I decided to ask the good people of this state to honor me with the highest office within their gift, I resolved to find out all I could about North Carolina, its people, its resources, and the possibility of developing them and to ask the Legislature to translate into law certain remedial measures for the general welfare and common good of the people. I did not anticipate, however, that our nation would be engaged in a world conflict, nor that I would have to deal with the problems incident to war.

So I shall speak first about the war problems, and then about the problems of peace which we hope will soon follow.

Just as war creates manpower shortages, it creates shortages in other fields such as transportation, gas, tires, electrical equipment, road machinery, certain foods such as meats and canned fruit, and other supplies and materials. The state must maintain certain services even in time of war. These services, such as the state institutions for the insane, the hospitals, the charitable institutions, and the colleges, are all affected by the loss of staff and personnel which are extremely difficult to replace. The salaries and wages have to be considerably increased in order to keep up standard operations. These problems are further complicated by the constantly rising cost of living, requiring additional expenditures for supplies and materials. Nowhere is this more evident than in the highway system. The maintenance of our 60,000-mile highway system with a greatly curtailed maintenance force and difficulty of securing material and machinery has forced the state to suspend its construction program and even to curtail its maintenance program. Also, the revenue received for the highway system has been considerably curtailed. However, we have an unexpected surplus on hand which, added to the Federal funds which will be available at the end of the war, will give us considerable funds with which to construct many miles of new highways and to bring our maintenance and repair work up to date.

Our state general fund budget has also been greatly disturbed by the war economy. For several years prior to the war the general fund income and expenditures of the state could be predetermined with some degree of accuracy. Beginning with the war period, however, the normal income of around \$40,000,000 was increased rapidly until it reached \$76,000,000 by June 30, 1944.

This rapid and unprecedented increase brought about a general fund surplus which will approximate \$70,000,000 by June 30, 1945. Naturally, a surplus of this size created a problem new to this state. For many years we had been struggling to keep a balanced budget—to make buckle and tongue meet, so to speak. Now we were suddenly able to pay our bills with money left over. Immediately our institutions, agencies, and public schools requested substantial increases; this was the natural thing for them to do. At the same time, the taxpayers of the state made a strong demand to have the tax rates cut to the level of similar rates in adjoining states in order to be able to have fair competition in the markets with the business of our neighboring states. There was a further angle to these problems—that of the general fund bonded indebtedness of the state, which will amount to \$46,000,000 plus on June 30, 1945. Now, in my opinion, the recent General Assembly faced and solved these problems in a most satisfactory way. They placed approximately \$52,000,000 of the surplus in the general fund sinking fund, which is a sufficient sum to retire the *entire* general fund bonded indebtedness of the state, both as to principal and interest, as it matures, in the total sum of \$75,000,000 plus. Since the annual appropriations of the general fund will be relieved of paying \$5,000,000 per year for debt service, the credit of the state will remain unimpaired, even though we may face depression periods in the future, and the entire revenue collections from general fund sources will be available for the support of the institutions, agencies, and public schools of the state.

At the same time the recent General Assembly provided for considerable increases for the state agencies and schools, plus a proviso of an additional \$120 per year per employee and teacher if the money is available. At the same time the General Assembly provided for such tax relief as was consistent with an abnormal war period. It must be borne in mind that we have already reached the peak in our revenue collections and a downward trend will be experienced after this year. The present appropriations for general fund purposes have been increased to approximately \$66,000,000 per year. The question posed for the post-war years is whether the revenue will be sufficient to maintain the present spending level for general fund purposes.

Our greatest source of revenue is the income tax, which last year produced \$36,000,000. The next is the sales tax, which produced \$19,000,000 last year. These levels will probably be maintained for the present year, but in the post-war years the trend

will be definitely downward. If the General Assembly had cut the rates for either of these two major taxes, the loss in revenue would have been so great that the next General Assembly would have been faced with cutting the support to the state agencies or increasing the tax rates to their present or even higher levels. The 1945 General Assembly seemed to prefer letting the tax rates remain as they were and to face the problem of tax rates in the peacetime period, when the amount of revenue received will be somewhat constant. In other words, adjustment of tax rates should be a peacetime problem to be adjusted in the light of conditions then existing.

A further problem brought on by the war is that of the returning veteran. Today we have more than 330,000 of our sons and daughters from North Carolina in the armed services. This is nearly one-tenth of our total population. We are proud of their record. The Old Hickory Division (Thirtieth)—my old division—has been spearheading the drive for Berlin. The Eighty-first, Wildcat, Division has been giving a good account of itself in the South Pacific. Our heroes are to be found among the leaders in the Air Forces and in the Marines. The decorations and citations for valiant service have been received by a large number of our young men. Many of them have made the supreme sacrifice and a large number have been seriously wounded. They have been numbered among the heroes of Africa, Sicily, Anzio, Normandy, Saipan, and Iwo Jima—row upon row of white crosses mark the last resting places of thousands of them. A large number of homes have been saddened and many business concerns have suspended business or have had their business seriously disrupted. For all these sacrifices and many more to come, a grateful state could do no less than to acknowledge this debt of gratitude and to make some provision for lessening the shock made by the impact of war, the extent of which cannot yet be determined. The 1943 General Assembly set aside a post-war fund of \$20,000,000 which the 1945 General Assembly held intact, a part of which will undoubtedly be used for the benefit of the veterans. This General Assembly also provided for a State Veterans' Administration to see to it that the veterans would receive all the benefits of the "G. I." Bill and other Federal assistance. Where the Federal program leaves off, the state must step in to do all it can to help these returning veterans to adjust themselves to a normal living. Certainly our duty will be to receive them with sympathy and understanding.

These are some of the war problems, but there are many others which the war has tended to obscure—problems which are with us constantly and which with the end of the war will emerge for attention.

Among these are adequate support of the public school system; adequate care of the unfortunate in the state institutions; improvement and maintenance of the State Highway system; an adequate and equitable tax system; ways and means of increasing our per capita income in the state at least to the national average; the development and conservation of the natural resources of the state; full employment; and many other related problems. I shall discuss some of these briefly.

Perhaps schools, roads, taxes, and jobs will require more attention in the post-war years than the others. They are somewhat related, and all of them are directly affected by the national economy in that our state revenue is proportionate to the national income. That is to say, judging from past experience, when the national income is \$100,000,000,000, the state general fund revenue will be approximately \$50,000,000. The state is now operating on a \$62,000,000 level, and next year it will operate on a \$66,000,000 level. Most people agree that the national income will be nearly \$120,000,000,000 after the war if we can provide full employment and the present price levels. If so, the state can maintain its present level of appropriations.

It has been brought to our attention very forcibly during these war years that a large number of men called for the war effort have been turned down because they were functionally illiterate, that is, they have not passed the fourth grade in school. It would also appear that North Carolina and some of the other southeastern states are making a greater tax effort to support their schools than some of the Northern states which provide greater support per child per school than we provide. The reason for this situation is to be found in an analysis of the per capita income of the several states.

In 1943, the average per capita income for the United States was \$1,031. The average for North Carolina was \$619, or sixty per cent of the national average. This gave us a rank of forty-third among the states. Now couple this with the fact that North Carolina and the other southeastern states have more children of school age per 100 adults than any other part of the United States. The average for the United States is thirty-six children of school age for each 100 adults of working age. In North Caro-

lina the ratio is fifty-one children to each 100 adults of working age. In Virginia the ratio is forty-three children to each 100 adults. Now we are blessed with a great number of children, but at the same time we have a low per capita income, and so we have not been able to provide as much support for our schools per capita as many of the richer states. Now it is very evident that if we are ever going to increase our support for schools and institutions, we must increase our per capita earning power. This suggests a challenge for the days of peace.

How shall this challenge be met?

The problem of full employment for all our people, including more than 300,000 veterans who will need jobs, will also challenge our attention in the days ahead.

The heavy Federal debt of \$300,000,000,000 which will require the payment of high taxes for many years to come will probably cause the Federal government to invade other fields of taxation and further restrict the sources of taxation now available to the state.

I am raising these questions now in order that you and other interested citizens may be giving some serious thought to their solution—a solution which must be found before the full impact of the peace period problems are upon us.

The Federal government will not be in a position to do the job—each of the forty-eight states will have to do its proportionate share.

I think every community should be making an inventory of the available jobs and have them ready for the men when they come home.

In how many kinds of new business enterprises are you men willing to invest your money, in order to provide increased per capita wealth for your community and to provide jobs for returning veterans? How many of our citizens will be willing to expand old businesses? A careful inventory should be made of all these expansions.

How many new homes will be built in your community when manpower and materials are available?

Are we providing adequate credit facilities so that in addition to what the Federal government provides in the "G. I." bill there will be ample funds for men to use in getting back on the road to gainful employment?

Back in the days of depression when young Governor Stassen came into office, he called in some friends and is reported to have

said, "We must find out what new jobs and new manufacturing enterprises can be had in our state." As a result of this request a state-wide search of new manufacturing possibilities was made. They discovered for the first time that the unused stone in that state would make fine rock wool. The rock wool industry is thriving in Minnesota today.

Now, I feel that North Carolina abounds in such unused opportunities. For instance, we send a lot of fine pottery clay to Ohio. Why not manufacture more pottery in North Carolina? There are many other related instances crying for development by North Carolina brains and capital.

I am reminded here of the story related by a great Southern editor, who said that he attended the funeral of a friend who was buried in the hills of Georgia—the coffin was made in Cincinnati; the handles made in Pennsylvania; the grave was dug by a spade made in New York; the burial clothes were made in Chicago. And although the grave was near the fine stone of Georgia, the simple grave marker was made of Vermont marble. Georgia furnished only the corpse and the hole in the ground.

Now, my friends, the situation in North Carolina is not so bad as the story I have just related, but I suggest that you examine every article you deal with at home or in your business and I believe you will find some startling results. Most likely when you get up in the morning your bath or shaving soap will come from New York or Chicago; your razor from Pennsylvania or New York; your toothbrush from New York or Michigan, and only the towel may have a chance to be a North Carolina product. You will then go to breakfast dressed in a New York or Chicago suit of clothes. You will enjoy a good breakfast of Florida fruit, bacon from Chicago, butter from Wisconsin, toast made from flour mills of Minnesota, marmalade from Maryland, and probably only the eggs will come from North Carolina—but the feed the hens fed on was probably from the Midwest.

Now I have an abiding faith in our people—I believe we have the vision, the skill, the money, and the determination to face all these problems of the future and solve them. I have stated them only to challenge your best efforts in helping us with the solution.

RURAL EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT SCOTLAND COUNTY'S
ANNUAL FARMER'S BANQUET

LAURINBURG

APRIL 26, 1945

It is a real pleasure to be present at this Annual Farmers' Banquet and to be able to talk to you about some of the problems confronting you, our state, and our nation. I feel that in a general way I can talk to you shoulder to shoulder, because I have worked on the farm and have been interested in farm life from my youth.

North Carolina is today and has always been an agricultural state. In the early period North Carolina was exclusively agricultural and exported such products from the farm as pork, beef, and lumber. North Carolinians grew their own food and exported the surplus, but when they were not planting and harvesting they were hunting, trapping, or getting staves, lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. As you know, the state became known as the Tar Heel State, acquiring that name because of the large quantities of tar and its by-products which were exported. These exports were the main money crops of our state. Cattle and hogs were easily grown because they could forage for themselves without much trouble or expense to their owners.

Farmers usually had large numbers of cattle which were not often seen except in the fall of the year. In our early history, people would clear some land, erect a small house, and begin growing their supplies. When the land was exhausted they would acquire other lands, clear some, and start over again. There were no methods of rebuilding the soil, no scientific farming, soil analysis, or rotation of crops, and no particular stress was placed upon thoroughbred livestock with the possible exception of horses—the most important possession of the early settlers. Life in those days was simple, hard, and crude. Men lived hard and died young.

North Carolina, of course, has developed as other states and as the nation has developed, and today she is one of the greatest industrialized states in our nation. But the state is primarily agricultural, and whether you are a farmer, professional man, clerk, or industrial worker, with all of the modern improvements on the farm and in the city and with our system of electrification and communication, you probably do not live the hard and simple life they once lived. But let me digress a little more.

North Carolina made provision for the education of her youth in the first constitution, but it was not until 1795 that the University opened its doors for students. After the University was established, agriculture was mentioned as one of the subjects to be taught, but, chiefly for lack of funds, nothing was accomplished. The proposal to teach the subject was kept in the plans for fifty years when finally a professor of agricultural chemistry was employed. During this time there had been demands by the people for instruction in agricultural subjects. In 1822 Governor Gabriel Holmes recommended that agriculture be taught at the University and suggested that the professor of chemistry and mineralogy take an interest in the improvement of agriculture and devote part of his lectures to that subject. The next year Governor Holmes recommended that the General Assembly make provisions for an experimental farm near the University on which the students might be taught agriculture. Even though the Legislature failed to heed Governor Holmes's recommendations, county agricultural societies, which had already begun to be organized, were exerting some influence. Out of the interest and activities of these societies grew the State Board of Agriculture, which is the forerunner of the present State Board of Agriculture. Articles on agriculture were encouraged, provisions were made for their publication in book form, and one thousand dollars was given to the Board of Agriculture to defray the expenses.

Other efforts were made to arouse interest in agricultural education, but nothing tangible was accomplished.

By 1854 the University would allow agricultural chemistry to be substituted for ancient and modern languages; B. S. Hendrick was employed as professor of agricultural chemistry, but even though this was an effort in the right direction, the results were negligible. Later the University began to use the land-grant funds, which were chiefly for agricultural studies, but the people were not satisfied. In 1887 the General Assembly enacted a law establishing what is now known as State College of the University of North Carolina, in which people are taught the best methods of scientific and practical farming. This institution has done a wonderful work in training young farmers and in various other scientific fields, and its influence is definitely felt throughout the state.

You here present, being farmers, or at least being interested primarily or to a large extent in farming, should be interested in the number of acres of land used in the many phases of farming.

There are approximately 31,451,000 acres of land in North Carolina, with approximately 18,845,000 acres in farms. According to the United States Census of 1940, the value of farms (land and buildings) in North Carolina was \$736,708,000. The average value per farm was \$2,647, and the average value per acre was \$39.09. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$45,-468,000.

Today approximately one-third of the population of our state is engaged in farming and forestry—an industry usually connected with the farm. About an equal number are engaged in manufacturing. About 130,000 persons are engaged in transportation and communication, 435,000 are engaged in the wholesale and retail business, 65,000 are engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate, and 102,000 are engaged in government work. Thus you see that manufacturing and farming employ about two-thirds of our total population. Although North Carolina has become to some extent industrialized, and although it is now considered the greatest textile state in the Union, it is still extensively and largely agricultural, and will probably always be so because of our fertile soil and favorable climate.

In 1942 North Carolina ranked first among the forty-eight states in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, and lespedeza for seed. She leads the world in the manufacture of tobacco and has the largest bright leaf tobacco market in the world, which is located in Wilson. Today, in North Carolina, tobacco is the leading cash crop with cotton, poultry and poultry products, and dairy products valued in the order named. Of course, the state produces large quantities of peanuts, sweet potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, cattle, sheep, hogs and many other items too numerous to mention.

As the state is and will always continue agricultural, let us consider the needs of the farmer and what can be done that will make his life fuller, that will make his labor more productive, and that will give him and his children greater advantages, financially, socially, and educationally.

But before we get too much into this discussion, let us consider a few figures taken from the United States Census Report of 1940. There were, in North Carolina in that year, 3,571,623 people, of whom 1,649,820 were twenty-five years old or older. Of this number, there were 74,528 urban persons who had had four years' high school training and 38,356 persons who had had four years' college training. Of the total number of persons

twenty-five years of age or more, there were 41,766 rural non-farm persons who had had four years' high school training, and 20,557 persons who had had four years' college training. And of the same class, there were 36,512 rural farm persons who had had four years' high school training and 8,123 persons who had had four years' college training. In the entire state, there were 152,816 persons twenty-five years old or older who had had four years' high school training and 67,036 persons of the same class who had acquired four years' college training. There were 974,173 persons living in urban areas and 2,597,446 persons living in rural areas. Thus you see that about one-fourth of our population lived in the cities and towns, of whom 14.3 per cent had had four years' high school training and seven per cent had had four years' college training. Three-fourths of our population lived in the rural areas, of whom 5.3 per cent had had four years' high school training and 1.2 per cent had had four years' college training. This to me in a measure reveals our lack of more progress in agriculture.

Now let us look at Scotland County, in order to get a little nearer home. In 1940 there were 23,232 people living in this county. Above fifty per cent of these were women—the women always outnumber the men. There were 13,373 people living on farms in this county. I think it is interesting to note that there were, in 1940, 447 men twenty-five years old or older who had attended high school from one to three years, and there were 229 men twenty-five years old or older who had attended high school for four years. There were 232 men twenty-five years old or older who had attended college from one to three years, while there were only 145 men twenty-five years old or older who had had four years' college work. Now let us look at the women. In 1940 there were 509 women of the same classification who had had one to three years of high school work, and 333 women who had acquired four years' high school training. There were 336 women of the same class who had acquired one to three years' college work and 198 women who had had four years' college work. Again the women lead the men, but the point to remember is the fact that out of the population of Scotland County aggregating 23,232 people, in the year 1940 only 343 persons twenty-five years old or older had had four years' college training. I am persuaded that Scotland County is typical of the state and not an exception.

We have briefly discussed education and population in the state and in Scotland County; now let us look at the conditions of modernization of farm life. Today there are 100,000 farms in North Carolina supplied with electric current. Putting this the other way round, there are now 15,000 miles of electric wire supplying current to rural areas within the state, while the state could well use and not be adequately served by the construction of between 45,000 and 50,000 miles of electric wire.

Again getting down to your home county: In 1934, there were in Scotland County 26 rural units served with 4.6 miles of electric wires, while in 1944—ten years later—there were 555 rural units served with 164.6 miles of wiring. But this great increase does not supply the needs. There are 1,702 farming units with electric current now, while there are at least 3,000 farm consumers who should be supplied. I am informed that the Carolina Power and Light Company and the Lumbee River Light Membership Association are signing new members to be supplied as soon after the war as possible. Electric current is now a necessity on the farm as well as in the city. Today there are many electric stokers in tobacco barns. People are curing sweet potatoes with electric equipment at a cost of one and one-half cents per bushel of potatoes. It has been established that it is practical to cure hay with electric current; and many persons are using it in the poultry and dairy business. At one time electric current was wanted solely for lighting purposes, but recently one farmer was asked if he had to eliminate one service from the many services which electric current supplied him which he would agree to do without. He immediately replied, "Electric lights." Farms, as well as manufacturers, need current to run the necessary machinery in their business operations: electric pumps for running water on the farm, electric milkers, electric brooders, electric current to saw wood, run the churn, the washing machine, the corn mill, the threshing machine, and electric lights to put the hens to work before the city folks have turned over the first time after going to bed. Electric current is an absolute necessity on the farm as well as in the city. With it, the farmer can have the same labor-saving devices and the same modern home comforts as the city man.

As I have said, North Carolina being rural and at least two-thirds of our population being engaged in or almost directly dependent upon agricultural pursuits, our people ought to be interested in vocational agriculture. The Smith-Hughes Vocational

Education Act was passed in 1917, and today there are 389 departments of vocational agriculture, with 299 located in white schools and ninety located in Negro schools. There are now approximately 75,000 persons enrolled in these schools throughout the state.

The purpose of this type of vocational instruction is to round out the educational program, particularly in the rural schools, where farmers constitute the major group. Efforts are made to train persons who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon farm work or who themselves will become active farmers. Under this program systematic class instruction is available to four groups of students:

(a) All-day students, including farm boys fourteen years old or older, who are regularly enrolled in high school.

(b) Part-time students, including farm boys who have stopped school, but who feel the need for information and instruction on farming and who may attend short courses of twenty lessons or more.

(c) Evening class groups including farmers, men and women, who want specific instruction or certain problems discussed concerning the management of the farm and home. These are short courses which are arranged to meet the convenience of those attending.

(d) Day-unit groups including farm boys who are enrolled in the schools in the immediate vicinity of the school with a teacher of agriculture. The teacher can arrange to meet a group of students for one or more lessons per week if there is a demand for this type of work.

Records show that approximately sixty-five per cent of the boys who have had one or more years of agricultural instruction remain on the farm.

The teacher in vocational agriculture may divide his work into three phases:

(a) Evening class for out-of-school boys.

(b) Community work.

(c) Supervising practical work for students.

The teacher endeavors to give the pupil fundamental principles underlying farming in his community and to show him how these principles may be put into practice in order to obtain the best results. All students do practice work on their home farms. The students, while taking these courses, are making money and practicing systematic saving for such purposes as going to college or other enterprises in which they are interested. Agriculture is now considered and ought to be definitely considered a science, and to farm successfully one must know how to farm scientifically. The farmers must know soils, soil conservation and

improvement, drainage, cattle breeding, poultry raising, dairying, machinery and the repair of machinery, electric equipment and many other things. In fact, the farm now is as industrialized and as scientific as any other business or occupation.

I am sure that people have no desire to go back to the so-called "good old days," but instead are looking forward to bigger and better farm crops, more thoroughbred cattle and hogs, better methods of farming, better cattle, hog and poultry production, and a fuller life for the people who make their livelihood from the soil.

Another organization which is an integral part of the program of vocational agriculture is the Future Farmers of America. This is a national organization located in forty-seven states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The members of the Future Farmers of America, among other things, learn through active participation how to conduct and take an active part in public meetings, to speak in public, to buy and sell coöperatively, to solve their own problems, to finance themselves, and to assume civic responsibility. The real foundation upon which this organization is built is leadership and character development, sportsmanship, coöperation, service, thrift, scholarship, improved agriculture, organized recreation, citizenship, and patriotism. This organization is serving a real need of the farm boys of the nation. Of great importance is the fact that when the youth acquires such knowledge, most often the parent becomes interested in improved and better methods of farming and farm life.

North Carolina has the largest membership in the national organization. Approximately 15,000 farm boys are members of the 400 chapters located in the ninety-six counties where there are departments of vocational agriculture.

Another phase of education which to my mind is of vital importance both to rural and city girls is the study of home economics. This phase of education has developed chiefly since the passage of the Smith-Hughes act in 1917, but the greatest development has come since the passage of the George Deen act in 1937-38.

Home economics is by its very name suggestive of importance. There is no institution with greater potentialities for influencing personal, social, and economic life than the home. People of every walk of life are interested in homemaking, and at some time in their lives usually try to do something about it. When

people realize the importance of knowing proper clothing, food, housing, child care and development, family health and safety, economical purchasing of food and household furnishing, and personal family relationships, the study of home economics will get its proper place in both the city and rural schools. Farmers' wives who do most, if not all, of their household work and city wives who may not do their own work, but who must supervise it, must know how to do the job or the health, welfare, and development of the home will suffer. More girls should receive this type of training if they are to develop into the wives and homemakers they should.

There are several other phases of education which could be mentioned here but which I shall omit at this time. I have in mind vocational guidance, vocational rehabilitation, 4-H Clubs, distributive education and so on, all worth-while phases of education as well as those I have mentioned. I have supported and shall continue to support them. But I want to discuss something a little different. It has occurred to me that there is something which is not provided for certain girls and boys but which should be provided for them. According to some figures which I have mentioned earlier, a very small percentage of the boys and girls finish high school, and a much smaller number of those ever go to college. Just think that in 1940, out of a population of 23,232 people in Scotland County, there were only 343 people twenty-five years old or older with four years' college work! Or take the state as a whole: seven per cent of the city population had four years' college training, while 1.2 per cent of the farm people had four years' college training. Now this number included teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, and all other professional and non-professional persons. There were 6,321 persons twenty-five years old or older in Scotland County who had had four years' high school training. You see immediately that there were twice as many persons with four years' high school training as with four years' college training. Of course, these figures have been changed during the past five years, especially with the war causing such a shift in the population, but I believe there is a decided need for schools, be they county, district, or area schools, where girls and boys who are interested in getting training in the best methods of scientific and practical farming and who cannot go to State College or some other college can get such educational advantages. So many of our farm boys do not wish to go to college or cannot go because of financial or other rea-

sons, but would, in my opinion, be glad to attend an area or district school where purely agricultural subjects would be taught both from the scientific and practical viewpoints. These boys should know soils, how to analyze soils, soil erosion, rotation of crops, fertilizers, drainage of land, forestry, cattle breeding, hog raising, dairying, poultry raising, farm machinery and repair, and electric equipment and repair. A thorough training should be provided in farm sanitation, better heating and housing, adequate water supply, plant and animal diseases, and kindred subjects. These schools should be located on farms which would serve as laboratories for practical training. Such schools in short would become the agricultural centers for the advancement and promotion of farm life generally.

As stated above, State College is doing fine work for farm boys, but the schools I have in mind would fill the needs of those boys and girls who would never go to college, but who would be anxious to make a better living, live a fuller life, and be worth more to the community, the state, and the nation.

In my inaugural message to the General Assembly last January, I recommended that the Legislature give careful consideration to such a program. The General Assembly, taking my recommendation into consideration, passed Senate bill No. 386, which provided that the governor appoint a commission of eight persons to investigate the feasibility of establishing one or more area vocational schools in North Carolina. This commission will include findings of fact as to the necessity of such school or schools; the probable cost of the establishment and maintenance; the availability of funds from all sources; the types of courses of study needed and recommended; and all other information which will be helpful to the governor in determining whether or not such school or schools shall be established. The commission shall from time to time, as it makes progress, file its report with the governor, setting forth its findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

This commission will be appointed and will make its recommendations.

Last year, Senators George, Thomas of Utah, Hill, Johnson, Aiken, LaFollette, and Ellender introduced a bill and are sponsoring it through Congress, which, if passed, will appropriate \$24,000,000 to be used for planning, developing, and operating area schools organized for the purpose of conducting vocational and/or vocational-technical education of less than college grade.

These schools, according to the bill, will be operated by the State Board for Vocational Education. Such development and operation of area schools may be held to include, among other things, salaries of teachers, acquisition of training equipment, instructional supplies, maintenance of plant and equipment, and transportation of students.

If the George Bill passes Congress, this \$24,000,000 of course will be allotted according to the population of states and territories of the United States. This means that if the bill passes, North Carolina will be allotted approximately \$750,000 annually for these schools.

The state of New York has done more along this line than any other state, but California has also been interested.

Again I say that since our great state is essentially and primarily agricultural—not forgetting how rapidly it has become industrialized since 1900—we must try to provide the best educational opportunities for our boys and girls who will remain on the farm. Farmers just as surely need preparation for progressive and successful farming as do lawyers for the practice of law or doctors for the practice of medicine, or any other profession. Why not make farming a profession with the same high standards of preparation and efficiency as any other business? No state or nation can live without the things the farmers produce, and with the education and training, modern machinery and scientific methods, I have faith to believe that our North Carolina farmers will be able to live a fuller and better life, and our state will be lifted to new heights of social betterment and economic achievement.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

OPENING SEVENTH WAR LOAN DRIVE

RALEIGH

MAY 13, 1945

I am happy to have the opportunity tonight to open the Seventh War Loan Drive in North Carolina with this appearance over the radio. It is my duty and my privilege to make this special appeal to my fellow citizens. Allow me for a few moments to consider with you an important responsibility of this hour.

In the Seventh War Loan you are going to be asked to buy more bonds than ever before. You are being asked to do this for two reasons.

First, because there will only be two War Loans this year as against three last year. The cost of the war is just about as high as before. Even though Germany has collapsed there will be little change in war expenses for some time to come.

The second reason the Treasury is trying to raise more money at this time is a little more complicated, but just as important. Protection, as you know, is keeping up. That means the incomes of people are high. Not necessarily is the individual income of each man and woman high, but in many, many families two or more are working, and the money they bring in between them means they have a lot more money than ever before.

In spite of all the money around, there aren't very many things that you can buy with it. For instance, have any of you men tried to get shirts or underwear recently? And you women—have you found it easy to get hold of even a few hairpins lately? Many things you want just aren't there. And others are going to be harder and harder to get. Though luckily the great majority of Americans are doing their part, some of them forget when they see something they have wanted for a long time and buy it, no matter what the price or who may offer it to them. In other words, some of them buy in black markets. That hurts everyone. If we start paying big prices for things just because we have money in our pockets and try to outbid the other fellow, pretty soon we'll all be paying our hard-earned money for stuff that isn't anywhere near worth the dollars we pay for it. That's inflation!

The surest way we can avoid that sort of thing is to get that money out of our hands into War Bonds so we won't even be tempted to buy things at crazy prices.

Of course I know if you put your money in bonds you can get it if you need it—but that's just the point: with your money in bonds, you'll think twice before you buy things you don't really need. Furthermore, the money you save will grow so that later on you'll have more money to buy better things at cheaper prices. In other words, if you're smart you'll put every nickel you can into War Bonds and help yourself as well as your country.

That makes good sense, doesn't it? But there's more to buying War Bonds than just good common sense. For most of us here today there is a lot of quiet sentiment behind buying bonds. May-

be that's not the word for it. It's a hard thing to describe, but many of us, every time we buy a War Bond, think of someone, probably far away in terms of distance, but in terms of sentiment awfully close to our hearts. When we buy a bond we are in a sense speaking to our father, son or sweetheart in the service and saying, "I'm back of you—I'm not only praying for you, but doing everything possible to help bring you back sooner." In some instances we are even saying, "I'm proud of what you have done."

So—because it makes sense to buy bonds for now and the future, and because you know you want to carry your share of the responsibility we all have to our country and our fighting men—dig down and buy to the limit! It will be easier to raise your buying this time because you can spread your payments into installments between now and the end of June.

Dig down now! Buy more than you ever thought you'd buy. The three dollars you lend today will come back to you later as four dollars at a time when what you buy will be your money's worth. By doing without a few things for yourself right now, you'll be helping make more certain that the North Carolina and the America our men on the fighting fronts dream about will be moving along in a steady, sure way toward a future of peace and a better, happier life.

HEALTH CENTERS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF A HEALTH CENTER
MONROE
MAY 14, 1945

Every American, regardless of creed, color, or economic status, is entitled not only to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but also to good health, in order that he may properly enjoy these blessings—not as a matter of charity, but as his or her inherent right.

Health is the basis of human happiness: the cornerstone upon which rests not only the welfare of the individual, but of the nation as well. I emphasized this principle in my platform when seeking the nomination for the office of governor, and also in my inaugural address. In each case, I urged the adoption of a program that would provide for the medical examination of and adequate care for all children in the state whose parents are not able to provide them. I pointed out then, and I reassert now, that

such a program is in no sense intended to be a plan of socialized medicine; but it is my earnest conviction that where parents are unable to finance the cost of remedying physical defects among their children, the state should assume that cost. This is neither "federalized," "socialized," nor "state" medicine, but the fulfillment of a solemn human obligation.

Altogether too many of our young men have been turned down by draft boards because of physical defects which could have been remedied by proper medical care in childhood. Until this whole subject finally is reviewed, the question of our standing as to the percentage of rejectees will remain a debatable subject; but whatever our rank in this matter, we should determine to give our children the best in the way of health opportunities, in order that they may be fitted for the tasks that lie ahead. We know that upon their shoulders will fall responsibilities unparalleled, perhaps, in human history, as they, taking our places—picking up where we left off—strive to build a world in which the barbarities of the immediate past can never be repeated.

If we are to get the most out of the millions we are investing in public education, we must make certain that our children are healthy. Education cannot reach its full fruition in the mind that is housed in a diseased body, or in one that is impaired by defects. If these defects can be remedied, but are not, because of our indifference, then upon our shoulders the blame must rest.

It is as much the right of every man, woman, and child in North Carolina to enjoy the benefits of public health as it is to enjoy the benefits of public safety, public roads, public schools, and the many other things which we pay for in taxes and take as a matter of course. We labor under no illusions of having received charity when we send our children to the public schools, when we ride along our highways, or when we look about us and see policemen ready to protect us against the criminal element. Such services belong to us, as citizens.

Public health is simply mass protection. It in no way jeopardizes the livelihood of the private practitioner, who has invested his money in a medical education and has the right to expect a reasonable return therefor. In fact, it takes many burdens from his shoulders, enabling him to give his time to those who are able to, and who should, pay him for his professional services. The average doctor cannot be expected to be responsible for mass protection against communicable diseases for which preventives have been discovered. That is a matter for the state, just as the

state provides the legal machinery for guaranteeing all its citizens justice in the courts. But the fact that such machinery has been provided for mass protection against crime and injustice does not mean that the private practitioner of law must go out of business. Not at all. His services are made to fit into those provided by the state.

The same is true of medical doctors, as to their relation to public health. In fact, in the early years of its existence, the North Carolina State Board of Health consisted of the entire State Medical Society, which acted through a committee; and to-day, four of the nine members comprising the board are elected by and from the membership of the State Medical Society.

As most of us know, there are two branches of medicine—curative and preventive. These are so interdependent that the success or failure of one means the success or failure of the other. The line of demarkation is often very faint, perhaps, in the eyes of the layman. It is, therefore, highly advisable that each person who is able to do so go to his private physician for periodic check-ups, in order to prevent the preventable while there is yet time. The Psalmist declared: "I am fearfully and wonderfully made, marvelous are Thy works." The human body is a delicate piece of machinery, fashioned by the Great Architect of the Universe; and to the declaration of the Psalmist, Saint Paul added: "Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost." This imposes upon man an added responsibility. He should protect his body against disease, not only because of its value as the instrument with which he must work and receive wages to care for himself and those dependent upon his support, but also as the dwelling place of the highest ideals of life.

We hear much these days about the dignity of the individual, and to preserve that dignity millions, during the past five and a half years, have suffered and died. Unless we make their great loss our priceless gain, their blood will have been spilt in vain, and we can never hope for that final brotherhood of man toward which we look forward and for which we so earnestly pray. We have won great military victories; we have overcome enemies which appeared to be all but invulnerable as they went up and down the world spreading death and destruction among innocent men, women, and children. But unless we translate these military victories into spiritual gains, we may well ask ourselves that searching question: "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Just over a month ago this nation and the world suffered a staggering loss in the death of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose life was dedicated to the highest ideals of mankind, but more especially to helping the weak and the underprivileged. He was truly a friend of man, and he left us an incentive unparalleled, perhaps, in history. Though himself afflicted in body, his great mind towered into the blue skies of clear and sympathetic thinking, and "seeing the multitude, he had compassion upon them."

Through the agencies at our disposal, it is possible for us to achieve much toward the uplift of humanity—and I know of no more important medium through which this can be accomplished than through the organization we know as Public Health, to which this building stands as a magnificent tribute—a tribute to our efforts in behalf of mass protection against preventable diseases.

We have in North Carolina a state health department which is regarded as one among the very best in the United States. This is borne out by the fact that in time of peace, when international travel is permitted, the North Carolina State Board of Health is visited by public health workers from all parts of the world, who come to study the methods we employ. Prior to the opening of hostilities that grew into World War II we had visitors from every continent—from Turkey, Hungary, Great Britain, India, the Philippines, Hawaii, the West Indies and many other places. During the past year, public health workers have come from the Argentine, Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, Mexico, Costa Rica, the Republic of Panama, and other South American and Central American countries. They came, for the most part, under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, in whose eyes the North Carolina State Board of Health occupies an important place, not for any sentimental reason, to be sure, but because of its achievements.

Public Health, as I have said, is dedicated to the prevention of disease: and, I might add, to the alleviation of suffering among the underprivileged.

Now, let us consider briefly some of the gains we have made in North Carolina that might be attributed to preventive medicine. I might stand here and talk for hours in general terms—I might make all sorts of claims, but unless these claims could be substantiated, there would be little profit or encouragement in what I might have to say.

During the year 1917, when we became an active belligerent in World War I, more than fourteen out of every one thousand persons in North Carolina died, many from diseases that could have been prevented. During the following year, that is, 1918, when we were visited by the great influenza epidemic, nearly eighteen out of every one thousand died. No one who survived that dreadful year will ever forget it. The plague struck in our homes, in our armed camps, here and overseas—everywhere people were dying by the thousands. On the platform of every railroad station coffin boxes containing the remains of influenza victims were piled high on trucks, awaiting shipment.

As compared with our general death rate of more than fourteen per thousand in 1917 and nearly eighteen in 1918, North Carolina's death rate last year was only 7.9 per one thousand population, which was the lowest in the history of this state. We should do everything within our power to preserve that record—yes, to lower it.

In 1917, North Carolina's infant mortality rate was nearly 100 out of every thousand babies born. Last year it was just 44.7, the lowest in our history. Even that rate is entirely too high, but it shows that we have made gains. We still have a long way to go, and it is going to take much hard work and the spreading of much information among prospective mothers—but we can do it, if we set our hands and our hearts to the task.

Another encouraging achievement in North Carolina last year was the reduction of the maternal death rate to 2.9 for each thousand live births, which was also the lowest in the state's history. In 1917 there were 7.8 mothers who died as the result of every one thousand live births, as compared with less than three such deaths in 1944.

There are in North Carolina approximately 300 public health maternity and infant clinics, to which the indigent of all races go for examination and treatment, if they need it. Expectant mothers are supplied with the very best information that will help them over the period through which they are passing. These mothers and their babies are given the same treatment they would receive if they were able to pay for it.

In addition to all this, the North Carolina State Board of Health is the agency through which the Federal government administers funds for carrying on the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care Program in this state. This program provides for free maternity care for all women whose husbands are in the

4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th pay grades of the armed forces, and for free medical and hospital care for infants of men in these classes during their first year of life. At the present time, between 1,000 and 1,200 wives of servicemen are being delivered every month that passes. Through March of this fiscal year—that is, from July 1, 1944, through March 31, 1945—the United States Children's Bureau channeled through the North Carolina State Board of Health for the prosecution of this program the sum of \$1,048,178, making a grand total of \$1,855,703 since the program got well under way about two years ago. Of this amount, the sum of \$1,095,625 has actually been spent in North Carolina, under public health supervision, for pre-natal, obstetrical, and post partum care, and hospitalization for wives and babies of servicemen. Under this program, the families are allowed absolute freedom of choice in the matter of selecting their doctors and hospitals, who are paid out of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care fund. There must be selected, however, a cooperating hospital, as these were chosen because they measured up to the standard requirements and were willing to have a part in this work.

There has been a perceptible decline in both maternity and infant mortality since the inauguration of this program, which insures standard medical care at no cost to the beneficiaries.

We have, through immunization and sanitation, all but stamped out typhoid fever in North Carolina. Throughout last year there were only twelve deaths from typhoid fever in our state, as compared with nineteen in 1943 and—believe it or not—839 in 1914 and 129 as late as 1933.

We have gone for years without a single death from smallpox, but this does not mean we should relax our efforts, for it is through constant vigilance in our vaccination, immunization, and sanitation efforts that communicable diseases are eliminated or controlled. This was demonstrated in Canada several years ago in a community that had neglected vaccination. A Pullman porter developed the disease en route to one of the Canadian cities, where he made contacts on his way to a hospital. Shortly thereafter, a very serious epidemic broke out that resulted in numerous deaths. We must never let that happen in North Carolina.

North Carolina's death rate from tuberculosis in all forms dropped last year to a new low of 36.5 per one hundred thousand population, compared with 39.1 in 1943. Twenty years ago that same rate was approximately 100, while thirty years ago it was

approximately 140. But we can never be safe from the spread of tuberculosis until all open cases are detected and segregated for treatment. We must separate the well from the sick if this dreaded disease is to be controlled.

The United States Government recently made available the sum of \$10,000,000 to aid the states in a great case-finding program, and the North Carolina Legislature, at its 1945 session, appropriated approximately \$40,000 with which to match Federal funds for the next biennium. In the meantime, however, approximately \$19,000 has been made available by the Federal government for work in North Carolina until July 1, this year, when state-appropriated funds will become available.

The continued downward trend in North Carolina's pneumonia death rate, as reflected in the 1944 vital statistics report, is also highly gratifying. During last year there were in North Carolina 1,555 deaths from pneumonia, with a death rate of 41.5 per one hundred thousand population, as compared with 1,692 deaths and a death rate of 45.7 per hundred thousand during the preceding year of 1943—thanks to the sulfa drugs and penicillin!

During the entire year of 1944, there were only 37 deaths from diphtheria in North Carolina, compared with 56 in 1943—but from now on there should be no such deaths, as diphtheria is a preventable disease, and the law provides for the immunization of every North Carolina baby before it reaches the age of one year. Twenty years ago, the death rate from diphtheria in this state was nearly 12 for every one hundred thousand population. Now it is just one.

Recently, we have heard much about efforts designed to conquer cancer, which continues to make terrific inroads into our population. It is hoped that all such efforts will continue and that this dread disease may some day be brought under control; but even now cancer deaths can be greatly reduced by early diagnosis, surgery, radium, and X-ray. North Carolina's cancer death rate last year was 61.4 per one hundred thousand inhabitants—too high, to be sure, and growing all the time; but, at that, the North Carolina cancer death rate is only about one-half of the national rate, which is around 122 per one hundred thousand population. North Carolina, moreover, has the lowest cancer death rate of any state in the South Atlantic group. While this is gratifying, it should cause no relaxation in our efforts to bring the disease under control, as our own cancer death rate has risen about ten points in the past ten years. Cancer is

now fourth among the leading causes of death in this state, having passed tuberculosis, which has dropped to eighth place. As late as 1916, tuberculosis stood at the top of the list.

No state in the Union has made greater strides in the war against venereal diseases than North Carolina. For the control and final eradication of this form of pestilence, North Carolina has within its borders one-tenth of all the public health clinics in the United States. In combating venereal diseases and bringing them under control, our public health officials have kept abreast of the times. With the aid of Federal, philanthropic and state funds, the results have been definite. At the present rate of the decline of syphilis deaths—from 421 in 1940 to 241 in 1944—the disease undoubtedly, in the opinion of public health officials, will appear as a minor cause of death ten years from now. That would be the earliest date that death reports would reflect the true situation in regard to today's syphilis morbidity, which shows a reduction in late syphilis in the past four years of more than fifty per cent.

I have given you some of the outstanding reductions in mortality rates in North Carolina in recent years, most of them in connection with preventable and controllable diseases. As I have previously told you, public health is chiefly concerned with preventive medicine. It has not, does not and will not infringe upon the rights of the private practitioner of medicine. It will coöperate, but it will not seek to dictate. On the other hand, the private practitioner should give and has given public health a coöperation that is commendable and which emphasizes the interdependence of the two great branches of medicine.

This health center, which today we are dedicating in the progressive county of Union, stands as a tribute to preventive medicine, and its importance will be demonstrated to a greater degree with the passing of time.

This is one of seven such centers that have been erected in North Carolina defense areas with the aid of Federal funds provided by the Lanham act. Whether there are more such centers will depend upon the passage of what is known as Senate Bill 191, now pending in Congress, which would provide aid to states wishing to erect such centers, not only in defense areas, but anywhere they are needed, if counties will match the funds. Hence, the passage of this bill is of extreme importance to the public health picture, as it would make available the sum of \$110,000,000 for hospitals and health centers throughout the United States.

The Lanham act was passed as an emergency measure. Senate Bill 191 would provide a continuing fund for post-war construction of such centers as this, and under certain conditions it could result in the erection of centers in many other counties where they are so sorely needed in the promotion of public health activities.

A public health worker recently made this suggestion, which I pass on to you as food for thought. "What," he asked, "could be a finer monument to men in the armed services from any county who have made and will make the supreme sacrifice, than a health center? Some communities are considering the erection of auditoriums, others playgrounds, and still others, monuments, but what finer monument could be erected in any county than a health center, dedicated to the saving of human life and the preaching of the gospel of disease prevention?"

You have only to consider the quarters in which your county health department formerly was housed to appreciate this magnificent plant, which stands out as a beacon of progress. It is not only a tribute to the advance of public health, but a civic asset, as well.

The plant we now dedicate not only symbolizes the dignity and importance of health, but the dignity of the individual, who, to be at his best, must be healthy.

North Carolina has come a long way down the path of material progress during the past two or three decades. We have kept abreast of the times, and in many instances we have blazed new trails. We have not achieved perfection, and we never will, because perfection is something that, at best, can only be approximated, but never reached. Yet we have many reasons to rejoice in our achievements, especially those reached through our desire to serve humanity.

Long ago we realized we could not live in mud and ignorance, and we provided facilities for our emergence from both. We now know that we cannot make terms with any disease that can be prevented. We must, with the help of science, prevent the preventable. We intend to do just that. We have provided the means for universal education, and each of us looks forward to the day when not only more than 95 per cent of our people—as is now the case—enjoy the benefits of organized public health, but one hundred per cent. What has been done here will go a long way toward furnishing an incentive for that goal.

ENTERING THE NEW, POST-WAR WORLD

ADDRESS⁵ DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT
OF ALEX H. WHITE HIGH SCHOOL
POLLOCKSVILLE
MAY 18, 1945

You are getting your diplomas from this high school in what is perhaps the most important month in the history of the world. The month of May, 1945, will be recorded in history as the time when the freedom-loving nations of the world forced the surrender of the European dictator, freed millions of people he had oppressed, and girded their strength for the final assault on the ramparts of tyranny in the Orient. That complete victory will soon come to America and her allies in the second phase of this World War, you and I both believe.

You are also graduating in a month and in a year when all those nations which love freedom and have opposed the efforts of dictators to enslave the world are meeting in an American city to discuss plans to preserve the peace of the world for all time to come. This meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco will affect your lives and the life of the world for many generations. It is an effort of all those people who love liberty and justice to evolve a plan which will settle international disputes by peaceful means. It is an effort to make a better world in which the members of this graduating class can live or work. It is an effort to insure peace and to make it unnecessary for the young people in this school and in thousands of others to fight another war to protect the liberties which America has enjoyed for nearly one hundred and sixty years.

Truly you are graduating at a momentous time in the long history of the world. Although one of our enemies has surrendered and the other sees the handwriting of doom on history's wall, this does not mean that you and a million or more other high school graduates will not have problems to face and solve. It will not be an easy world in which to live and to work. It will be a different kind of world, with new problems and new responsibilities for the young people who will govern this nation in the years ahead. It will be a world in which this country will take its responsible place in helping to cure the ills growing out of a global war that resulted in the death and crippling of a million of the young people who, in normal times, would have helped with the work

⁵This is only an excerpt from the address, the text of which is not available.

of the world. Whole nations have been impoverished. Homes and industry have been destroyed. Civilians, including women and children, have been murdered. Homes have been broken up by the death of brothers, fathers and husbands who have been in the military service, and literally millions of people will starve unless the fortunate people of the world find a way to feed them.

LIFE'S EVER CHANGING PROBLEMS

ADDRESS⁶ DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
AT ROXBORO HIGH SCHOOL
ROXBORO
MAY 22, 1945

Let's examine some of the problems that will confront the world during your lifetime. We cannot cover all of them. No living man can know what new problems will develop by the time some high school student of your generation becomes governor of North Carolina.

We do know that the nation will come out of this war with the greatest public debt that the world has ever seen. We may owe \$350,000,000,000 by the time we whip Japan. That amounts to about \$2,700 for every man, woman, and child, white or black, in the United States. I am telling you about this because you and I are going to have to pay this debt. You will pay more of it than I will because your generation will be paying on the debt when mine has passed on.

Although this is the greatest debt that any nation in the world's long history has ever incurred, I want to emphasize that the money was used to buy something for you more precious than anything else. The sacrifice you and I will make to pay this debt will be nothing like so great as the sacrifice our soldiers and sailors made on the far-flung battlefields of the world. This money was used to buy the right to life and liberty for untold generations of this country and to preserve the right to freedom for millions of people in other countries.

In order to pay these debts, it will be necessary for the government of the United States to require you to pay higher taxes for a longer period than any other generation. You, and others like you, who will direct the affairs of the government in our

⁶This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

state legislatures, in the halls of the National Congress, and the other positions of responsibility will find it necessary to require the average citizen to make a larger contribution to the government than ever before. If you are like your forefathers, you will not get a great deal of pleasure out of paying these taxes. I think the pain of heavy taxes often causes irritation because the taxpayer does not take into consideration what he gets for his money. Those of us who will pay this war debt should never forget that at least a million men and women in all branches of our armed services have paid a far greater debt by their sacrifices to enable us to enjoy this freedom today and in the future.

PROBLEMS OF LIVING A LIFE

ADDRESS⁷ DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF
WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS COLLEGE
WINSTON-SALEM
MAY 25, 1945

*Mr. President, Members of the Faculty,
Members of the Graduating Class, and Guests:*

We are standing today at the threshold of a new world, a world which has largely been fashioned by the lives of two men. These men came into power about twelve years ago. They guided the destinies of their respective nations with increasing power until death came to each of them only a few days ago. One of them came to an untimely end—defeated, deserted, and unsung, with death and destruction all about him. The other was laid to rest with tender hands among flowers and tears while the nations of the world stood at attention, bowed in grief.

These men represented two different philosophies of life.

Hitler believed in the old Darwinian slogan, "the survival of the fittest," and interpreted this to justify mass murders and wars of conquest until it became a slogan of death. His partner in crime, the mutilated Mussolini, also had a slogan, "Mankind is tired of liberty."

Hitler sought to goose-step the nation into doing the bidding of his will. He had the Bible removed from the churches and established *Mein Kampf* in its place. He substituted his own pic-

⁷This same address was delivered before the graduating class at Duke University, May 26, 1945.

ture for the crucifix before the altars. He sought control of the mind and the will of men. He sought to remove God from the nation and to depend entirely on his own strength and intuition. He sought to develop a culture which would create race hatred. He confiscated private property without due process of law. He ruled by edicts which were more direct and authoritative than the decrees of the Roman Caesars. In short, he revived the slogan of the old French monarchy, "I am the State." All the youth of the land were to pay homage and obeisance to Hitler. These children were to become the fanatical stormtroopers who would willingly give their lives for their Fuehrer. To them he was their country and their god. In times of stress and strain these youths, in their fanatical worship, continued the war until Germany was utterly destroyed. These disillusioned and frustrated youths are today occupying untimely graves or are prisoners of war. They were educated for death.

On the other hand, Franklin Roosevelt believed in the Bill of Rights and the freedom of man and spent his life in trying to promote and preserve these freedoms. He tried to harness the forces of nature to serve mankind beneficially. He championed the cause of little nations and sent them food in time of distress. He worshiped the God of his fathers and was prayerful in his attitude in approaching all problems of magnitude. And although he ruled over a great nation and associated with kings and rulers of other nations, he never lost his touch with little men and crippled children. He went about the country despite a great physical handicap, with a display of bravery and fortitude unparalleled, and sought to relieve distress wherever he found it. He wanted the schoolhouses to stay open all over the country in order that little children might have an opportunity to make the most of this life. He sought means of providing food for the hungry, of training the minds of the young, and of bringing relief to the aged and suffering. Like the teacher of old, he went about doing good. He believed in education for living.

Like a blazing meteor, Hitler flashed through the political skies of Europe for a season and disappeared, leaving darkness behind him. Roosevelt appeared as a star; his philosophy will endure through the years to come, leaving behind him light and guidance.

Today the nations of the world are gathered at San Francisco seeking means of preventing future wars. If success is had, it will be because the United Nations, under the guiding light of our

departed leader, shall determine to use their force for means of peace, rather than for destruction. The youth of America, who fight under the flags of the United States, look upon these flags as banners of freedom. They have carried them proudly to the uttermost parts of the earth, wherever oppression ruled. The training they had in youth led them to feel free and to have an urge to carry this freedom to the other nations of the world. Indeed, the American youths have been trained for living.

To those of you who will be stepping from the college campus into the streams of life on the streets of today—I ask you to pause and make this reflection, “Wherefore my education? Have I been trained for dying or living—to be free or enslaved, to a life of selfishness or service?” I suggest this reflection because the whole adult world is just now pondering the future, a future with many grave questions—questions of war and peace. I wish to discuss with you briefly some of these problems of life and living, here in North Carolina, in an era of peace.

First: I hope you have decided to make North Carolina your home.

Altogether too many of our young people, upon graduation from college, have left the state for employment in the Northern states. Some of our very ablest young men and women have followed this course; it is a drain on our potential leadership which we can ill afford. I can assure you there are many opportunities for advancement here—opportunities which will challenge your courage and initiative, opportunities which, embraced, will reward you richly.

Second: I hope you will decide to take an active interest in the affairs of government.

I am much concerned here. Too many of our citizens neglect to inform themselves about their government. We are the heirs to a great heritage, an inheritance purchased by blood and bravery. It can be preserved in no less way. There have been too many signs in recent years of willingness on the part of our citizens to let the government do the job. We have been too willing to rely on the government rather than ourselves. We have been too eager to accept checks from Washington for acres not in cultivation. I believe the government should assist in times of distress and disaster, but I do not feel that an able-bodied citizen can retain his self-respect and accept his daily bread from the Federal treasury.

Because of the 300 billion dollar debt which the Federal government will owe at the end of the war, largely incurred in the prosecution of the war, the Federal taxes will necessarily require a considerable percentage of your earnings for years to come. Your generation will be called on to make a careful study of the tax structure on state and national levels. You cannot afford to be ignorant of the methods of taxation or the purposes for which the tax money is spent. It will be your duty to see to it that taxes are equitably imposed and wisely spent only for the necessary purposes of government.

Further, many of our ablest citizens shirk jury duty and refuse to be a candidate for public office. Both are vital services in a democracy. Our best trained minds should be willing to share the responsibilities of representative government.

Third: I hope you fight for the right of free speech and a free press.

These twin guarantees of freedom, having their roots embedded in the fundamental law of the land, have been sturdy oaks in their resistance against the storms of violence and abuse, when various alien "isms" sought to gain a foothold in this country. The restraining influence of the press has been one of the bulwarks of freedom.

Twenty-five years ago Lenin said, "Why should freedom of speech and the press be allowed? Why should a government which is doing what it believes to be right allow itself to be questioned? Ideas are more fatal things than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

On the other hand, Thomas Jefferson said, in 1786, "Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost"; and again, "The only security of all is a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted when permitted freely to be expressed." Voltaire said, "Though I disagree with every word you say, I am ready to die for your right to say it."

When Hitler started out to conquer the world he first stifled the voice of the press. A controlled press and radio dictated the thoughts and actions of the Germans. Freedom's light was soon snuffed out.

Fourth: I invite you to become interested in public education—that great lamp of freedom,

What will the teachers in the classrooms be thinking tomorrow? Are they sympathetic with communistic concepts? Do they admire the force and efficiency of totalitarian government? Do they believe in democracy? What will they teach your children? Will isolationism spread through the classrooms—fostered in most cases by alien interests? Will you be on your guard to see to it that the fundamental freedoms of democracy are presented to the growing American youths in such a way that they can fully appreciate this wonderful land of ours? The control of public education gave Hitler a powerful weapon in about ten years—but—

When Hitler died the German youths were lost—they had no other leader to whom they could turn. They had placed their lives in his hands. When Roosevelt died, the whole nation had a period of mourning, but our armies continued their successful march, our factories continued to hum, and the commerce of our country was uninterrupted.

When Hitler went to war he slowed up the educative process. When we entered the war the tempo of the educative process was increased.

When Hitler went to war he filled the jails and concentration camps with political prisoners and minority races. When we entered the war, we built no concentration camps, but encouraged the minority races to enter the fight with us to retain their freedom.

When Hitler made war he dissolved the Reichstag and became the only law-making body in Germany—his shouted sentences became law; his edicts became sentences of life or death in accordance with his current mood.

When we entered the war the orderly processes of government continued. There was no blackout for our legislative bodies. The orderly processes of election were not suspended or delayed.

In Germany the people had yielded all their rights under the Weimar Republic to a dictator to such an extent that they had no machinery left to protect them in their rights of life, liberty, and property. They became the helpless pawns in the great game of war played by a great gambler, who staked the fate of his country on stargazing. Said he, "Our Reich will live a thousand years." In twelve short years it was gone.

I ask you to enlist your services and energy in the fight to keep the public schools open to all. There must be no dim-out or black-out of this great lamp of freedom. It must remain lit to throw light on freedom's path.

Fifth: We are citizens of the world. Upon the successful conclusion of the war with Japan, the United States will be the strongest power among the nations of the world. Space has been conquered. Our ability to fight two wars at the same time, on opposite sides of the earth, has demonstrated our power, but in like manner it has shown clearly that we can be attacked from two oceans at the same time. Thus we cannot afford to live at odds with any of the nations. Friendly relations must be maintained by every possible means. A greater degree of tolerance and understanding of the problems of other nations will be required. Our schools should stimulate the study of the customs, history, and language of the other nations.

My idea of an education for living would envisage the day when we use our facilities for conquering disease, gained in this war, to assist other nations in banishing crippling diseases from the face of the earth. Our educational facilities and our resources of this country can play a tremendous part in promoting world peace if we will use the test tube as a weapon of diplomacy.

Again the means of rapid transportation will make Europe and South America easily accessible. There will be wonderful opportunities for trade and commerce. At the same time, this commerce must be used as a means of insuring friendship with our customers. Many other similar means and methods can be developed to gain and hold the friendship of the other countries. You can see that our frontiers will not be limited by the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific. Indeed, our horizons will be world-wide.

And so, members of the graduating class, I am glad to invite you to become active citizens in a world now in trouble but soon to be at peace—a world which for a time will dedicate all its effort and energy to the pursuits of a peace—a peace that will be of short or long duration according to the thinking of the men of your generation. If you can fix as your goal a life of service dedicated to your country and your God, all will be well. If on the other hand you should surrender your heritage of freedom to follow the strange doctrine of some foreign "ism," then your education may well be for the death of yourself and those about you.

In the words of the poet, I close:

That we may tell our sons, who see the light
High in the heavens, their heritage to take,
I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,
I saw the morning break.

MAINTAINING A LASTING PEACE

ADDRESS COMMEMORATING MEMORIAL DAY

GREENSBORO

MAY 27, 1945

I am glad to come here this afternoon to the county of Guilford, which was organized and established in the far-off year 1771 and which took its name from Lord North, who became the Earl of Guilford. Today, it is the most populous county in the state of North Carolina. It is also significant that we gather in the shadow of the battleground of Guilford Court House, which Revolutionary battle was fought in March, 1781. Most histories record that in the cause of our Revolution the Battle of Guilford Court House was "the most important ever fought in the state, and the most important to the cause of America in the whole South."

We are gathered here this afternoon to commemorate our National Memorial Day. It is fitting that we should meet in this historic spot for this Memorial Day in the most important month in the history of the world. The month of May, 1945, will be recorded in history as the time when freedom-loving nations of the world forced the surrender of the European dictator, freed millions of people he had oppressed, and gathered their strength for the final assault on the citadel of tyranny in the far-off Pacific. That complete victory will come to America and her allies in this second phase of World War II, and you and I believe it is not too far distant.

It is also significant that we are meeting here in a month and in a year when all those nations which love freedom and have opposed the efforts of dictators to enslave the world are meeting in an American city to discuss plans to preserve the peace of the world for all time to come. This meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco will affect your lives and the life of the world for many generations yet to come. It is an effort of all those people who love liberty and justice to evolve a plan which will settle international disputes by peaceful means. It is an effort to make a better world in which our citizens and the people of the world can live and work. It is also an effort to insure peace and make it unnecessary for the youth of our land and millions more in other lands to fight another war, in another and succeeding generation. It is further a wholehearted effort to protect the liberties which America has enjoyed for nearly one hundred and sixty years.

Truly, we are meeting here on this Memorial Day in a momentous month in a momentous year in the long recorded history of the world. Although two of our enemies have surrendered and the other views with alarm the handwriting of doom on history's wall, this does not mean that millions of our sons and daughters will not be required to continue to serve in our armed forces and that an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure will not be required to finish the job.

We do know that our nation will come out of this war with the greatest public debt that the world has ever known. We may owe a total of three hundred fifty billion dollars before we can whip Japan. That enormous sum amounts to about \$2,700.00 for every man, woman and child in the United States and our insular possessions. Although this is the greatest debt that any nation in the world's long history has ever incurred, I want to emphasize that the money was used to buy something for our nation which is more precious to you and to me than anything else on earth. The sacrifices which you and I will make and the succeeding generation will be required to make to pay this debt will be inconsequential as compared with the sacrifice which our sons and daughters serving in all branches of our armed forces have made on the far-flung battlefields of the world. The money which our nation has spent has been used to buy the right to life and liberty for untold generations of this nation and to preserve the right of freedom for millions of people in other countries.

WE MUST HAVE CONTINUED AND UNITED WAR EFFORT AT HOME

To win this war, it will be necessary that we at home sometimes at least feel the pinch of sacrifice and deny ourselves in our contributions to the war effort. It is true that the citizenship of our nation has over-subscribed every request for the sale of war bonds, war stamps, and the support of the financial structure of our government thus far in World War II.

We know that only our fighting men can whip our enemies. That is their job, and they are trained for it, can do it, are doing it, and will do it in a bigger way from now on. But our fighting men are truly dependent upon us. We on the home front are the men behind the men behind the guns. They are looking to us for the guns, the shells, the planes, the tanks, the ships, the supplies, and everything else needed to round out a well equipped army to win this war. We can keep these sinews of war flowing to our armed forces in an uninterrupted stream and thus insure their

survival on the battle line and their success in the winning of the war—or we can fail them. If we fail them, then we leave them to die on the battlefield, and we doom this nation to take a second-rate place among the nations of the world and possibly to the penalty of ultimate destruction.

Even though our armed forces are achieving phenomenal successes on every front upon which they fight, I sincerely believe it is the obligation of every American on the production line today, whether he be an executive of management or a worker in the plant, a farmer in the field or a worker in an office, to think seriously and reflect soberly, deeply, and conscientiously before he commits any act which in any way impedes or hampers our production for the war. No justification exists for any slowdown or absenteeism on America's production line, no matter where that production line is located and no matter what it produces, if such production will further the success of our fighting forces. To the heroic fighting men in the South Pacific and the Orient, whether on the isles or the mainland, or on the sea, or down under the sea, or on the bomber trails of the sky, the petty disputes between management and workers on the home front mean nothing but continued exposure to enemy attack and the continued keeping of our fighting forces away from their homes and fire-sides. The American citizens on the home front will do their job or else they cannot be designated as true patriots.

WE MUST SHARE THE SACRIFICES OF OUR FIGHTING MEN

I said that to win the war, we at home must sacrifice and contribute our full share; and more than that, we ought to make the men of our fighting forces know and understand that every one of us is close to them and that we are wholeheartedly and unreservedly supporting them. Recall to your mind the innumerable examples of the spirit of sacrifice with which men go into battle, ready to die for their country. That is a very high and fine and unselfish spirit which constitutes the summation of patriotic purity and personal unselfishness in the human heart and soul. Colin Kelly, in the early phases of the present war, did not fly fearlessly and deliberately to his death for the purpose of destroying a Japanese battleship without the high feeling in his heart that the life he was giving was surrendered to save America—and to save you and to save me. General Wainwright, a prisoner of the Japanese, did not carry on with his sick, hungry, ragged remnant of the army at Bataan and Corregidor without

believing in America with his whole heart and soul and without a mental assurance that General MacArthur would return and America's armed forces redeem their pledge to relieve a down-trodden and suppressed people. The soldiers in North Africa and those who charged up the hills of Sicily and crossed the Mediterranean in landing barges for the beachhead at Salerno; and the group that stormed the beaches at Normandy and later stemmed the tide of the German breakthrough on the western front; and those who fight on Okinawa and other isles of the Pacific and the mainland—have each and all either heretofore or now exposed their physical bodies and used every ounce of energy which they possessed as they faced the scores of enemy artillery, machine guns, and the walls of anti-aircraft fire. These were and are truly heroes of America's armed forces, and those who paid the supreme sacrifice were and are the seed corn of patriotism in American life. Those who spent their all in those battles and those like them in every other battle in which America has fought, is now fighting, or shall fight, should be symbolized as heroic souls planted on foreign soil for the perpetuation of our American way of life and the enduring peace which we hope will follow this war.

TRIBUTE TO VETERANS

There is no tribute which we can pay that would be completely worthy of the fine young men and women who serve our nation today as members of our armed forces. I sincerely believe that we are today unconquered because our men are on the fighting fronts; and I believe more strongly that we will be free tomorrow and continue our way of life because our men have fought and suffered for us. Our debt to them cannot be measured. Everything we do ought to be dominated by the thoughts of war and the thoughts of the men who are fighting our war.

We must see that the best care is made available to our disabled veterans and that adequate provision is made for the dependents of disabled veterans and of deceased veterans. There must be reasonable economic first aid such as proper educational opportunities, special training, discharge pay, and aid in home, business and farm purchases. These are primary and concrete problems and ought to be handled fairly, uniformly, and justly. Any plan or scheme of assistance to the members of our armed forces should apply equally to the soldiers of every state. There must not be any geographical difference. It seems plain that most of this assistance must be handled by the Federal government

under uniform Federal legislation covering all veterans, as provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In connection with these problems, North Carolina's first obligation is to help to see that adequate veterans' care legislation is adopted by Congress. The so-called G. I. Bill of Rights at present seems reasonably adequate. If, in the future, additional needs develop, the people of this state will speak through our representatives in Congress to secure corrections or expansions.

If proper congressional action cannot be secured, then North Carolina must supplement the program, if justice to our veterans or their dependents requires it.

Our second obligation with reference to this united Federal and uniform program of direct aid to veterans is to see that our soldiers who return to North Carolina are advised of their rights and get the benefits to which they are entitled. There must be no failure to secure for a North Carolina soldier his lawful veteran's benefits because of lack of information or because of indifferent handling.

We already have some state service officers who are giving advice and aid to war veterans. The recent General Assembly of North Carolina has established a State Commission on Veterans' Affairs; and, just recently, I have designated five servicemen who will compose this commission. I am sure they are able and conscientious citizens and will endeavor to fill their jobs with patriotism and efficiency. It is the purpose and intent that the service to our veterans shall be coördinated into one agency and expanded as future needs may require, so as to give information in the preparation and presentation of claims of veterans of all wars who may need advice, aid or assistance.

It is earnestly to be hoped that no veteran of the present conflict will ever be denied his rights from a generous government by reason of lack of knowledge or because his claim has been improperly handled. We want to make it possible for an experienced and informed person who has knowledge of the rules and regulations of veterans' affairs to be available and in easy reach of every returning veteran.

REHABILITATION OF VETERANS

When a veteran has returned and has received all of the veterans' care and all of the veterans' direct benefits to which he is entitled, our state problem has just begun. Thereafter, he must become a part of our home life again. This is not a problem of

direct financial aid except for the disabled. The war veteran does not expect or desire to be a continued ward of the government. Charity is not the answer. The average veteran will want a job and recognition of a proper place in the community that will make him a real part of the community. We must provide a job for him and make room for him in the community. It is not enough that we merely see that he gets his discharge pay, a parade, and a few days of glory and applause. We must make him one of us again. The change back to civilian life is going to be a rough jolt to the veteran, no matter how much he has longed for that opportunity. He will miss the excitement, the ordered life, the absence of worry about money, the freedom from commercial competition which have been a part of his life as a soldier. He is going to miss terribly his wartime companions, particularly those who will not come back. At times, he is going to feel a sense of bitter resentment at what he thinks was the ease and the profits of those who remained at home. I believe that if the veteran is given responsibility, recognition, and advancement in our commercial, civic, and political life, we will have furnished at least partially a cure for his natural restlessness. If we are sufficiently unselfish, we can supply the needed coöperation. Assuredly, we will meet the returning veteran with a great outpouring of affection, respect, and praise. But may we not hope that we will meet him with a spirit of understanding which shall be seasoned with the spirit of unselfishness and, in truth and fact, reinstate the veteran as an essential part of our community life? With such a spirit, we can rehabilitate the veteran and continue the building of good communities and a great state and nation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to repeat that the foremost business of our nation today is to win the war. Looking and longing for that day of unconditional surrender of our remaining enemies, our hearts go out in earnest supplication that the men of the present armed forces and their comrades of other wars will join hands with right-thinking Americans everywhere and assume that leadership which will assure for America a permanent and lasting peace. We must band ourselves together in the American Legion and other service men's organizations to fight a faulty public sentiment which may prevail in the same manner as that which followed the last war; if allowed to exist again, it will result in the loss of another peace following another victorious war.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN

ADDRESS^s DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE
WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

GREENSBORO

MAY 28, 1945

The Woman's College, as a part of the University of North Carolina, belongs to our North Carolina public school system. As a state institution, it serves the state and the people of the state, opening its doors and presenting its advantages to all on an equal basis. Here on this campus, we have democracy in education and democracy in college life.

Back of this institution, its accomplishments, and its services, is a splendid tradition of which the state as a whole is justly proud. The Woman's College was the first state supported institution for the higher education of women in North Carolina.

Since legislative provision was made for this institution in 1891 and since the doors of the institution opened to students in 1892, this college has, like many of its graduates, changed its name. In the normal course of events, many of the personable young women graduating here today may be expected to do that same thing at least once. In the case of your alma mater, she was first State Normal and Industrial College, then the North Carolina College for Women, and finally the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

I refresh your memories as to the well-known history of this institution. It came into being as a direct result of a crusade made by Charles Duncan McIver in behalf of the education of the women of North Carolina. Today a statue of the great McIver stands on our state capital grounds at Raleigh. Nearby is a statue of Charles B. Aycock, who greatly aided McIver in his efforts looking toward the establishment of this institution. Also assisting in that early campaign were Edwin A. Alderman and James Y. Joyner. Of those four crusaders for education in general and the education of woman in particular, only one, Dr. Joyner, survives today. He makes his home at LaGrange, farms, and continues to be a power for good in North Carolina.

After McIver led the fight for the establishment of this institution, he was called to the helm as its first president and served here until his death in 1906. He was followed by Dr. Julius I. Foust, who built well on the strong foundation that McIver had laid. In recent years, your beloved Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, a

^sThis is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

veteran teacher of the classrooms here and long vice-president of the college, has capably guided the Woman's College, currently with the title of chancellor.

Meantime this fine North Carolina institution has developed from that first stated purpose, to train young women to enter the public school system of the state as teachers, into a liberal arts college of such proportions and prominence as to have a national reputation in the field of education for women. To teacher training have been added modern and comprehensive departments for education in the fields of arts, sciences, music, home economics, commercial subjects, and others.

From a faculty of fifteen and a student body of 223, operating on a ten-acre gift site, the Woman's College has grown to be an \$8,000,000 plant with a faculty of nearly 300 and a student body of 2,500.

And, as a part of the Greater University of North Carolina, the Woman's College is on the threshold of more important things. In that consolidation move, provided for by the General Assembly of 1932, faculty, students, and alumnae have gained much and will gain even more. In no respect has this institution surrendered its status, and at the same time it has gained much in stature. There will be a continuing recognition of the importance of the Woman's College unit of the state's university system. The unit maintained here in Greensboro, at an almost geographic center of the state, established for the education of the womanhood of the state, will not be overlooked or neglected, but will continue its wonderful development and growth in the sure truth—so often stated—that when you educate a woman you are likely to be educating a family.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ADDRESS⁹ DELIVERED AT THE STATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT
RALEIGH
MAY 28, 1945

It is needless for me to say to you that I am happy at having the privilege, as your governor, of being here this afternoon to participate in the annual commencement events of the North Carolina State College branch of North Carolina's big and important university system.

⁹This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

This is the one and only educational institution that our commonwealth maintains at its capital city of Raleigh. The city of Raleigh has, with the state as a whole, a deep-seated pride in this fine college and the services it has rendered to the citizenship of North Carolina.

This institution, as you know, was one of the land-grant colleges established under the provisions of the Morrill act, passed by the Congress of the United States in 1862. This college was established as the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and opened its doors to students for the first time at the term of 1889-1890. Prior to that date the funds received by North Carolina under the land-grant act had been used by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for instruction in certain fields of agriculture.

"A. and M." college, as it was widely known through its early years of activity, was changed to "A. and E." when, in 1917, the Legislature of the state changed the name of the school to the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering. Another change took place in 1931 when the General Assembly of the state provided for the consolidation of this institution, the Woman's College at Greensboro, and the original state university at Chapel Hill into the Greater University of North Carolina, functioning through the three institutions which it comprises.

The fine plant that extends about us, the magnificent record that the graduates of this institution have made in their respective fields, and the international recognition that has been accorded the faculty assembled here at West Raleigh all indicate how well this institution has wrought. The individuals who have been called to serve at the helm of State College have written their names boldly in the record of North Carolina's development. This pattern of progress continues under the direction of your present head, Col. J. W. Harrelson, who is serving with the new title of chancellor.

It is the function of this college, as all other colleges, to transmit knowledge from generation to generation. It is the added responsibility of the college of 1945 to wring additional knowledge from nature and to probe for new facts in laboratories and classrooms. Here in Raleigh and out over the state, North Carolina State College has worked hard and successfully at practical research. Here we look at the things we eat and wear and use and live with—seeking to improve them all,

This institution is North Carolina's principal contribution and opportunity for education, agriculture, science, engineering, and industry. On this campus research in these fields moves forward with all the speed that these turbulent times demand. The industrial and scientific demands of this state in which we live get ready attention here, and in the rendering of this service to the state North Carolina State College more than justifies all hopes and expectations invested here.

In behalf of the three and a half million residents of North Carolina who are directly and indirectly benefited by what goes on here, I express my official appreciation to this institution for what it is, what it does, and what it stands for.

NORTH CAROLINA'S FUTURE NEEDS

ADDRESS¹⁰ DELIVERED AT FLORA MACDONALD COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT

RED SPRINGS

MAY 29, 1945

The enormous cost of victory and the necessity of meeting obligations which the government has incurred involves problems which you must help solve. In order to pay the debt and render the other services, we must provide jobs for all who are able to work. How that is to be done, I do not know. I am confident, however, that you and the future leadership of this country will be able to find the answer to this question. I believe it can be done best through private enterprise, not by the government's itself handing out billions of dollars for relief or for public work that is not actually needed. It will be necessary for more people to have better jobs than ever before, because increasing the incomes of the people is the only way I know by which we can meet our obligations and pay our debts.

Along with better jobs for more people, America has been thinking for the past few years of old age security. At all times in the past, a few people of every generation have been able to save enough to keep them off charity when they are too old to work. In recent years, governments on all levels—local, state and national—have developed plans to insure a measure of security for millions of our citizens. This is another service that costs money, and the only place that money can come from is your

¹⁰This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

pocketbook. Many people today believe that this old age security should be expanded to cover several million people who are not now insured. This means more taxes which you will have to pay in the future.

Another phase of the problem of jobs for all, especially here in the South, is our relations with the minority race. You are fortunate in living in a state in the South which has led the way to the only sound solution to this race situation. North Carolina has always recognized its responsibility for the education of all the children. We have not always done as much for schools as our leaders desired and recognized as necessary. North Carolina has been handicapped by a lack of money. We have a large number of children and a low average income. Our job in the future will be to increase the income and to improve the training we give these children. Your state is the first in the South to improve school opportunities for the Negroes by giving them the same length of term as was given the white children. We did this not only as a matter of justice but because we believed it would be a good investment. The race situation still isn't ideal, but it will work itself out if we apply intelligence and patience to its solution. That is a job for your generation.

It will be necessary not only for us to provide more jobs than ever before, but to see to it that the people's health is such that they can work at these jobs regularly. I know of nothing more wasteful than spending money to train a person to do a job only to find that after he is trained his health is so poor that he cannot work. North Carolina has made great advances in the protection of the health of her people. There is much more to be done, however, and you young people who will direct the affairs of the state and nation in the future will contribute greatly to the further improvement of the general health of our people. A sick man earns no income, but on the other hand, his inability to work is a constant drain on his own finances and the welfare of the state.

Our job in the immediate future is to see to it that every child in school will be given a physical examination and physical defects that are found shall be corrected. If the child's family is not able to pay for the treatment necessary, it will be a good investment of public funds for the state to correct these defects. Correction of these physical ailments of childhood may be the difference between success and failure when the child grows up. It may mean that the sickly child will grow into a healthy man who can earn money, accumulate wealth and help you pay taxes,

rather than growing into adulthood with such poor health that he cannot take care of himself or his family and becomes a liability on which you will have to spend public money—money that you will earn and pay in taxes. This is a situation in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Your job during the next few years will be to help bring about the condition in which every child in North Carolina will get a better knowledge of health so that everyone will have an equal chance to become an income-earning and wealth-producing citizen. We need more health education. We must give more and better instruction to youth about what to eat and the nutritional values of food.

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE AND THE FUTURE

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING
CLASS OF THE COLLEGE
GREENVILLE
JUNE 4, 1945

*Mr. President, Members of the Graduating Class of
East Carolina Teachers' College, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is a high privilege and distinct pleasure to visit East Carolina Teachers' College upon this occasion. Opportunity is given to view at first hand its extensive plant and well-kept campus. I am further enabled to meet some of the members of its faculty and the young women and men who compose its numerous and fast-growing student body. Of prime importance is the privilege and opportunity to meet with and talk to this splendid graduating class of 1945.

The history of this college reveals that its birth and rapid and fruitful growth were grounded and founded on the finest sort of coöperation. Just forty years ago this institution did not exist. There were no campus, no buildings, no faculty, and no students. At that time, the institution was merely a dream and a hope in the minds of a few leaders. Regional coöperation, community coöperation, faculty coöperation and student body coöperation were joined in one great united effort to establish and build an institution which would afford the daughters of Eastern North Carolina an adequate and convenient opportunity for higher education. This institution truly stands as a monument to such coöperation.

So in my short talk here today before and to this graduating class of 1945, I shall not shower the class or the patrons and supporters of the institution with any fulsome praise and sweet sayings soon to be forgotten. Rather, I desire to speak straight from the shoulder and make a direct appeal to your reason, your patriotism, and your sense of loyalty to an institution which has meant so much and which, if given your support, can mean so much more to Eastern Carolina.

The founding of the school filled a very real gap in the educational system of our state. For years, school superintendents and principals in Eastern North Carolina had felt the need for such an institution in their midst—one which would train the teachers in their schools, especially the teachers in the rural communities. It is true that for a number of years the state had maintained in the city of Greensboro an institution for the training of teachers, but most of the graduates of that college found their way into the schools of the towns and cities, rather than into the country districts. Then too, Greensboro is in the heart of the piedmont, at a distance from the counties of the coastal plain, so that it was not always easy and convenient for students from the east to attend college there. As a matter of fact, what happened in the case of many of these teachers was that, with no teacher training institution in their midst, they found it impracticable to attend such an institution of any kind. And in the final analysis it was the children who suffered.

As the years passed, the movement for such a school developed into a broad, popular movement. Not only were school men and women interested, but leading lawyers, politicians, clergymen, and businessmen gave their support. The defeat of a bill for the purpose, introduced into the Legislature in 1905, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the supporters of the movement, but rather made them more determined than ever to work together to accomplish their purpose.

Of all the committees which worked for the school, none was quite so active or so enthusiastic as Pitt County and the town of Greenville. The county superintendent of schools, William Henry Ragsdale, did much to popularize the idea, and he never lost sight of the possibility of his own town's securing the school. He realized that in order to succeed the citizens of the county and town would have to pull together, and he was determined that they should do so.

One of the most effective leaders in the cause was the state's "grand old man" and Greenville's leading citizen, former Governor Thomas J. Jarvis. His administration, more than two decades earlier, had been a period of educational progress, and therefore he easily and naturally became interested in the movement for further educational advancement. His support went far toward insuring the success of the campaign.

The Greenville organizers left no stone unturned. Even before the General Assembly of 1907 had met, the Chamber of Commerce of the town had appointed a committee of no less than eighty from the town and county to work for the bill, with Ragsdale as general chairman and Jarvis as chairman of the steering committee. State Senator James L. Fleming actually went to Raleigh carrying in his pocket a bill prepared and ready to introduce at the opportune moment. Those Greenville and Pitt County citizens knew what they wanted. And they knew how to cooperate in getting it.

Introduced on January 31, 1907, the bill soon ran into opposition. But its supporters were ready. Jarvis led a group of leaders from various eastern counties, and Governor Glenn made a special address to the General Assembly, urging passage of the bill. After a stiff fight, the measure was passed as "An Act to Stimulate High School Instruction in the Public Schools of the State and Teacher Training." In other words, provision for the establishment of the teachers' institution was combined with authorization throughout the state of tax-supported, public high schools. Proponents of one measure had combined with proponents of the other, and the result was an act providing for both. Again, cooperation and teamwork had triumphed.

The provisions of the act which authorized the establishment of the school were simple and to the point. The school was to be set up "at some suitable point in Eastern North Carolina"; tuition was to be free to prospective teachers; a Board of Trustees was provided for; an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the erection of buildings, provided the town in which the school was to be located should contribute not less than \$25,000; and there was to be an annual maintenance appropriation of \$5,000. Yes, I said \$5,000! In the beginning, that was the total amount made available for the operation of this institution, for which the 1945 General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$411,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1945. This should indicate the enormous growth and importance of this college.

Selection of the exact location of the school was left to the State Board of Education, with the proviso that the institution should be located "in or near the town offering the largest financial aid, having due regard to desirability and suitability for the location of said school." Eight towns now entered into the competition, and each was given a hearing and was visited by the Board of Education.

But Greenville knew what was most important—the "financial aid" stipulated in the act. Governor Jarvis and his committee organized a campaign to reach every single person in the county, and the schoolhouses were used as meeting places. They proposed that the total amount to be contributed locally be not \$25,000, the minimum specified in the law, or even \$50,000, but the large total of \$100,000, one-half from the town and the other half from the county. Furthermore, this amount was not merely to be promised, but an election to authorize a bond issue was to be held before the State Board of Education selected the site. When the election was held, the town voted for the bonds almost one hundred per cent, and the county gave a substantial majority. There could be no doubt that Greenville and Pitt County meant business.

That was what the State Board of Education concluded, for when the site of the school was finally selected, Greenville was chosen. Again, coöperation had won. Thirty years later, when the bonds were retired, everyone could testify that they had been a splendid investment for the community.

Mutual assistance and teamwork likewise marked the selection of the site for the school within or near the town. No less than eight local sites had been offered, but, in order to create no dissension, the local committee had submitted all eight of them to the State Board of Education. The board then proceeded to choose the site which is now occupied, and the institution was thereupon turned over to the newly appointed board of trustees.

Erection of the first buildings was likewise a splendid product of coöperative enterprise. Honorable James Y. Joyner, by virtue of his position as state superintendent of public instruction, was chairman of the board of trustees of the institution, and with two other members made up the executive committee. These other patriotic citizens were Governor Jarvis and State Senator Yancey T. Ormond of Lenoir County, who had fought for the passage of the bill authorizing the school. Of course, Ormond had been disappointed when the institution had not been located

in his home town of Kinston, but once the decision as to a site had been made, he looked on that as water which had flowed over the dam, and was willing to coöperate fully in erecting the necessary buildings at the site which had been selected. There was no petty jealousy here, no vindictiveness, but rather a determination to build for all of Eastern North Carolina and for the state as a whole.

The executive committee met frequently to deal with the various problems of erecting the buildings. Ground was broken on July 2, 1908, with Governor Jarvis removing the first shovelful of earth and making the principal address. "When these standing here live to be as old as I am," he said, "you will look back with pride to the day when Pitt County and Greenville gave \$50,000 each for the erection of this great institution. One year from now you will see beautiful buildings, and in September, 1909, this great school will open. You will live to see four or five hundred beautiful girls in these buildings. Watch and see the prediction come true."

And the prediction did come true. By the fall of 1909 no less than six buildings had been completed, and the school was opened as had been planned. The dreams of the planners had been brought to fruition and reality. Again coöperation and perseverance had triumphed.

One of the most important tasks of the executive committee, perhaps the most important of all, was the selection of the best possible man as president of the new institution. They took their time, for they realized that the success of the movement and the future of the institution depended upon the wisdom of their choice. After a great deal of investigation and consideration, Governor Jarvis got in touch with a young North Carolinian who had made a reputation in Baltimore, Robert Herring Wright; the two men met in Norfolk for a conference, and in June, 1909, the Board of Trustees elected Wright president. The choice was never regretted.

From that day onward for a quarter of a century, until Wright's death in 1934, the story of this institution is one of splendid coöperation between president, board of trustees, faculty, students, and townspeople. If teamwork had secured the passage of the bill authorizing the school and had brought it to Greenville, teamwork likewise established the institution upon a bedrock foundation and made it one of the leading colleges of the kind anywhere in the nation.

Entering upon his new duties, Wright had the full support of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Jarvis, Joyner and Ormond. Hardly a day passed that Jarvis did not visit the school, or Wright go to Jarvis's home, to discuss problems and plan policies. Whenever necessary, Joyner would come from Raleigh and Ormond from Kinston, and a meeting of the committee would be held. Though the three men did not always agree, once they had thoroughly discussed a problem and decided upon a course of action, they all pulled together to put it through. If a president of an educational institution ever had the assistance and support of an able, loyal and coöperative executive committee, Dr. Wright was that president. And in the same fashion he had the unqualified support and coöperation of the full Board of Trustees.

If anyone had doubted whether students would actually attend the new institution, such doubts were dispelled as soon as the doors were opened. For at that time, the students were there, "waiting to be admitted, crowding the carpenters, coming in when the shavings were swept out." On the first day, there were 123, and by the end of the first twelve months no less than 462 had been enrolled—more than even the most optimistic had dared to hope for—from thirty-seven counties of North Carolina and four other states. There could be no doubt that the institution was a success, and a big one. Faith, perseverance, and coöperation had brought their reward.

Once established, the institution year by year went forward, and one of the chief factors in that progress was the splendid relationship between president, faculty and student body.

The harmonious coöperation of president and faculty and student body in those early years might serve as a present day example for this and all institutions of the kind. Some said that it was a one-man school. Others spoke of it as an example of an institution run by a faculty, and others said it was an institution run by the student body. Actually, the president and the faculty and student body worked together in so splendid a way that it was impossible to know where the influence and achievements of one ended and those of the other began. It was like a championship football team which functions as smoothly as a machine. When that team plays together from the kickoff to the final whistle, pushing down the field, crossing the opponent's goal line, coming through with the winning score, who can say which member of the team is most responsible for that victory? Is it the quarterback? Is it the center? Is it one of the halfbacks? Is

it one of the ends? If the team functions as a unit, we cannot say that any one player alone was responsible for the victory. Instead, every member of the team played a part, and to everyone should go a share of the credit.

So it was at East Carolina Teachers' College. President Wright and his faculty and student body worked together so smoothly that it was impossible to say that at any given point credit should be ascribed to one or the other. Rather, in the school's success and progress, credit should be assigned to all, for every single one made his own contribution. A great example and a great tradition were thus established.

Today, I want all of us—members of the graduating class, other members of the student body, faculty, administration, trustees, and all friends and supporters of the college—to think of those early years of the history of the institution as a beacon light in meeting and solving our problems of the present and of the future. This institution was founded and established through as splendid an example of coöperation as can be found in the history of the state. Citizens of the town of Greenville coöperated, the inhabitants of Pitt County coöperated, the people of Eastern North Carolina coöperated, the trustees pulled together, the administration coöperated, the faculty worked in harmony, and the students played their part in the development. East Carolina Teachers' College stands today as a great and splendid monument to coöperative enterprise and achievement.

If coöperative effort and teamwork have brought development and progress to this institution in the past, they can bring even greater achievement in the future. Think of the vast possibilities and opportunities which East Carolina Teachers' College enjoys. Do you fully appreciate the significance of the fact that this is the only state-supported college for the white race east of Raleigh—and, with one exception, the only four-year college for whites in this vast eastern area of our state? In these counties are the earliest traditions and history of our commonwealth. Here are our seaports, with their opportunity for future development. Here are scores of progressive and rapidly growing towns. Here is one of the richest agricultural areas on the entire surface of the globe, And, most important of all, here are some of the finest and most splendid people to be found anywhere at any time.

To serve in every possible way this section and these people—that is the true function of this college. To raise standards of living through improved processes of education, to provide,

through the enrichment of living which education can give, a richer and fuller life for the masses of the people of this region—that is the opportunity and the goal.

Coöperation built this great institution in the past. Coöperation will build an even greater institution in the future. East Carolina Teachers' College has a great opportunity and a great trust. The masses of this great section of Eastern North Carolina are looking to us for leadership and light. We must not—we will not—fail them.

And so, members of the graduating class, as you step from this college campus into the streams of life on the streets of today, I ask that you bring with you that spirit of loyalty and coöperation which has been the prime attribute of your Alma Mater. Embued with the spirit of coöperation, I invite you to become active citizens in a world now in trouble but a world which, we hope, is soon to be at peace; a world which will dedicate all its efforts and energy to the pursuits of peace—a peace that will be of short or long duration, according to the thinking and the spirit of tolerance and coöperation of the men and women of your generation.

As I look into your faces, somehow I seem to read your earnest desire to do your best. Confidently your fellow citizens expect from you that spirit of patriotism, tolerance and coöperation so necessary, in these troublesome times, if we are to preserve the heritage of our nation, our state, and the fine traditions of this great educational institution.

THE PRESBYTERIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF
PEACE JUNIOR COLLEGE
RALEIGH
JUNE 4, 1945

*Mr. President, Members of the Graduating Class
of Peace College, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Eighty-eight years ago leaders of the Presbyterian denomination in North Carolina launched a movement for the establishment at the state capital of a school for the training and educa-

tion of young women. Today Peace Junior College stands as a monument to the faith, the enterprise, and the generosity of those leaders.

The dream of the pioneers in the higher education of women was but a part of a great movement to lift our state by its bootstraps to a position of leadership among all the commonwealths of the nation. During the last decades of the eighteenth century North Carolina had grown and developed rapidly, and when the first Federal census was taken in 1790 she ranked third in population among all the states, with only Virginia and Pennsylvania ahead of her. But as the years had passed the Old North State had developed only slowly while other states of the Union, particularly those of the North and West, had gone ahead by leaps and bounds. North Carolina thus came to be looked upon as a laggard among the states and was sneeringly referred to as "Old Rip Van Winkle" or "Old Rip."

But Tar Heels determined to get out of the rut, to lift themselves to a higher position among the states of the Union. A movement for a new and more progressive state got under way, and, of all the phases of the movement, that for an educated citizenship was perhaps the most significant. Many academies were established throughout the state, a system of public schools was set up under the able leadership of Calvin H. Wiley, the state university, which had been founded before the end of the eighteenth century, grew and expanded, and the various religious denominations established colleges to train their ministers and laymen. It was all a part of a great popular effort to free our people from the bonds of ignorance and obscurantism.

In this movement the private, non-tax-supported institutions played a vital rôle. The public schools and the state university could not begin to meet the need of educating all the people, and it was necessary that the breach be filled in some other way. Thus private academies and colleges came to be established in large numbers, and they turned out thousands of young men and young women to lead in the state's progress.

In this movement the achievements of the various religious denominations have been notable, for, beginning more than a century ago, these bodies have maintained colleges and secondary schools for the education of the youth of the state. And of all the denominations, none has made a greater contribution in this field than the Presbyterians. Centuries ago Presbyterian leaders reached the conclusion that the wisest policy would be to educate

both their ministry and their laymen, and this policy has never been abandoned. From the beginning in North Carolina Presbyterian ministers have been men of sound education and learning, and they have pioneered in the educational advancement of the state.

Early in our history two leading Presbyterian groups settled in North Carolina. Both entered our borders in the decades immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. One group consisted of the Scottish highlanders who, after the battle of Culloden, came to North Carolina and made their homes in the Cape Fear Valley. The second group were the Scotch-Irish, descendants of Scottish lowlanders, who came by way of Pennsylvania and the Valley of Virginia to settle in piedmont North Carolina. Both of these groups, followers of Calvin and Knox in religious belief and practices, soon proceeded to establish Presbyterian congregations and to build Presbyterian churches in their adopted communities, and both before long had secured educated ministers who were to play a leading part in the beginnings of education in the state.

Even before the Revolution a charter was granted by the Legislature to Queen's College, a Presbyterian institution in Charlotte, and though the crown disallowed the legislative act, the institution was chartered again, after American independence had been declared, as Liberty Hall Academy, and the trustees named in the charter included leading Presbyterian divines. Though Liberty Hall Academy remained in operation for only a short period, it was notable as the first of a long list of such Presbyterian institutions which had a marked influence upon the educational development of the state.

Even our state university in its early years might almost have been called a Presbyterian college. The influence of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was strong in causing the insertion in the first state constitution, 1776, of a provision calling for the establishment of one or more universities, and in the granting by the Legislature of the charter of the University in 1789. At the laying of the cornerstone of the first building in 1793 the dedicatory address was delivered by Reverend Samuel E. McCorkle, noted Presbyterian divine and one of the trustees, and after the institution opened its doors in 1795 the dominant denominational influence was Presbyterian and later the first president, Joseph Caldwell, was a member of that religious body.

If any educational institution outside the bounds of North Carolina exercised an influence in educational beginnings in this state, that institution was Princeton University, then known as the College of New Jersey and largely controlled by the Presbyterians under the presidency of Reverend John Witherspoon. Beginning with Reverend Hugh McAden, of the class of 1753, a large number of the graduates of this institution came to North Carolina and played a leading part in the life of the state, and of these the most notable group consisted of Presbyterian ministers. Hardly had these men established themselves among their congregations in North Carolina before they had also opened schools, both for the children of their own flock and also for the public in general.

Many of these schools have become famous. As early as 1760, within the bounds of the Centre Presbyterian Church congregation, Crowfield Academy was opened, only two miles from where Davidson College now stands. At this school were trained a number of the leaders of the Revolutionary War, and while it was in existence it rendered a distinct service.

By far the most famous and most influential of all these early academies was the celebrated "log college" of Dr. David Caldwell in Guilford County, near the present city of Greensboro. A native of Pennsylvania, Caldwell received little or no formal education until after he was fully grown. Entering the College of New Jersey, he did not graduate until he was thirty-six years of age, and he was thirty-seven when he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. Soon afterward he came to North Carolina as pastor of two congregations and in 1767 he established his school. From that time, except for a brief interruption during the Revolution, Caldwell continued to teach until old age compelled him to retire forty-five years later. The institution has been called an "academy, college, and theological seminary," and its fame spread far and wide. "The average enrollment in the school was between fifty and sixty, and it is said that more men entered the learned professions from its student body than from any other school in the South. Five of Dr. Caldwell's students became governors of states, several went to Congress, and many became prominent as jurists, physicians, and preachers."

Clio's Nursery and Science Hall was an academy conducted in Iredell County by Dr. James Hall, a graduate of the College of New Jersey of the class of 1774. Opened about the beginning of the Revolution, the school offered perhaps the first scientific

courses in the state, and many young men who later figured prominently in public affairs were students there.

Another of those early Presbyterian institutions was Zion Parnassus, an academy established in Rowan County just after the Revolution by Reverend Samuel E. McCorkle, a graduate of the College of New Jersey of the class of 1772. So important a place did the school fill that it gave preparatory instruction to no less than six of the seven members of the first graduating class of the state university.

These and other schools were established and conducted by this remarkable group of early Presbyterian ministers. And this, mind you, was long before the public had even dreamed of tax-supported public elementary and high schools, when the only step taken by the state toward educating its citizenry had been the establishment of a university—and even that institution was largely under the influence of the Presbyterians. Certainly no other religious group played so important a part in the educational beginnings of our state.

None of the earliest private Presbyterian schools so far mentioned has continued to exist down to the present day. But another one, founded a little later, is today very much alive and exerts a profound influence in the life of the state and the nation. That institution is Davidson College.

The great leader in the founding of Davidson College "was Rev. Robert Hall Morrison, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. At the meeting of the Concord Presbytery at Prospect Church in Rowan County in March, 1835, Morrison secured the adoption of a resolution providing for" the establishment of the school, and he himself raised most of the necessary funds. The cornerstone was laid in 1836, and the following year the school opened with Morrison as its first president. At first the so-called "manual labor" plan was tried, whereby the students spent part of their time in their studies and part in farm work. It was said that this system was popular with everyone but the students themselves, who did not take naturally to the manual chores assigned to them. Thus after four years this feature was dropped and Davidson became a liberal arts college. The institution made rapid strides for a time thereafter, but, like all our colleges, suffered a heavy blow from the War Between the States. In time it recovered, and today it is splendidly equipped with buildings, endowment, and a capable faculty and is known far and wide as one of the leading liberal arts colleges in the entire nation.

All the institutions mentioned so far had for their purpose the training of boys and young men. In the decades before the War Between the States, however, a movement swept the nation for the education of women, and North Carolina felt the force of that movement. Various institutions for such a purpose were established, and the Presbyterians played an important part in this accomplishment.

The first of these institutions under Presbyterian influence was Floral College, chartered ninety-eight years ago in Robeson County, in the heart of the region of the state which had been settled by the Scottish highlanders. Though non-denominational in character, it was always largely under Presbyterian influence. For about forty years it remained in operation and was attended by many girls from that section of North Carolina and from South Carolina.

After Floral College had closed its doors, the Fayetteville Presbytery undertook to establish a seminary for girls, and it was located in the town of Red Springs and opened just forty-nine years ago. It was first called Red Springs Seminary, but in 1914 the name was changed to Flora Macdonald College, and as such it has continued to thrive and to render increasing service in the education of the young women of North Carolina and other states.

You will recall that before the Revolution there was chartered a Presbyterian institution, to be located in the town of Charlotte and to be called Queens College. That early institution did not survive, but more recently a new college by the same name has been located in this largest city of our state. In the last few decades it has grown in resources and in influence and has come to be recognized for its fine accomplishments.

And now we come to your own institution, which has made and is making such a splendid contribution to the educational advancement of our state. I will merely remind you of the historic events and developments in the building of Peace College, for I am sure that you are familiar with them already. You recall that in 1857 leading men from the North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian Church discussed the advantages of establishing in the city of Raleigh a school of high standing for the education of young women, and that many members of the denomination throughout the state contributed for the purpose. The chief contributor, as everyone knows, was William Peace of Raleigh, who headed the list with a gift of \$10,000, and as a result his name was given to the institution. The following year the

erection of the first building was begun, but the structure was not completed when the War Between the States broke out and the Confederate government took it over for a hospital. After the war it was used by the United States government as the Freedman's Bureau, and at the end of that period it was in such a run-down condition that the directors were almost on the point of selling it. But friends came forward with the necessary funds for repairs, and in 1872 it was leased to Reverend R. Burwell and was opened as Peace Institute. Later it was bought by a stock company, and in 1890 it was leased to James Dinwiddie.

When Dinwiddie because of failing health was compelled to give up the work, he wished the school to continue under Presbyterian control, and therefore he offered to sell it to the church at a personal sacrifice. As a result the institution passed permanently under the control of the Presbyterian Church, a new charter was secured, and progress was made along many lines. In recent years campaigns for larger resources have resulted in the erection of new buildings and in strengthening the school in general. Today Peace Junior College is recognized far and wide for the splendid service it is rendering.

Tonight, gathered together as we are for the graduating exercises of this fine institution, let us think of Peace College as representing all the Presbyterian schools and colleges of our state and let us remind ourselves anew of the immeasurable contribution which that denomination has made to the educational up-building of North Carolina. From the pioneers of long ago, even before our forefathers had won independence from Great Britain, down to the present day, Presbyterians have not only stood out for an educated ministry and an enlightened church membership, but they have also worked constantly and consistently for an educated citizenship of our state and nation. From their small and struggling academies of the eighteenth century to their well-equipped schools and colleges of the present time, Presbyterians have played a major part in the educational development of our state. All Tar Heels are grateful for the contribution which the denomination has made in this field.

Let us also think tonight of Peace College as representing all the privately supported and administered educational institutions of our state. Within recent decades the education of the masses has become a veritable crusade of our people, and the sum expended for public education, from the primary schools right on through the state university and other state-supported institutions of higher learning, is beyond the wildest dreams of

past generations. The state has gone a long way in the direction of assuming responsibility for the education of all its citizens. But in the field of higher education the state cannot perform the task alone, for no matter how many dormitories and classrooms and laboratories the state builds, there always seem to be more students than can be cared for, and unless the facilities for a college education were provided in some other way, thousands of our young men and women would be denied such an opportunity within the borders of our state.

Here it is that our privately supported institutions are rendering so notable a service to the state. They take care of the thousands for whom the state-supported institutions cannot provide, so that no qualified and deserving young man or young woman is denied the opportunity of a higher education in North Carolina. It is a splendid contribution which Peace College and all the other private institutions are making to the state and its people. North Carolinians recognize and are grateful for this great contribution to the public welfare, and they acknowledge the debt they owe to these institutions for their unselfish and public-spirited efforts and accomplishments.

Today, I venture to assert, there is in our own state as fine a balance between public and private participation in the field of higher education as in any state of the Union. In most of the western states the tax-supported institution is predominant. In many of the northeastern states the private institution holds the center of the stage. But here in North Carolina the field is shared in a spirit of friendly coöperation by the state-supported institution on the one hand and the privately endowed and supported college or university on the other. Neither overshadows the other, and our people are privileged to enjoy the advantages of both.

And so tonight I salute you members of the graduating class of Peace College, for you are the heirs of a great heritage. On your shoulders is placed the mantle of a denomination which from the beginning has stood for the education and enlightenment of the citizens of our state and nation. It has often been stated that the only really important difference between the human species and the lower animals is man's mind and his ability to use it—and the more the human mind is trained, the greater becomes man's ability to advance and improve his condition. As graduates of this institution you are products of the best type of such mental training, and you will be looked upon as leaders of the intellectual and cultural life of your community, wherever you may be.

In conclusion, therefore, may I express the hope that in future years you will not forget the tradition and the duty which have become yours. Remember the pioneers who founded the first academies in our midst. Remember the labor and the sacrifice which have gone into the making of our educational institutions of today. Remember the stand which your denomination has always taken for education and enlightenment. You have indeed a great heritage and a great responsibility. I trust that in future years you will forget neither.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL TEXTILE SCHOOL

BELMONT

JUNE 5, 1945

Superintendent Rhodes, Principal Bridges, Secretary Coggin,
Members of the Board of Trustees, and Students:*

I do not need to remind anyone present here today that North Carolina is the leading textile manufacturing state of this nation in which we live. Nor do I need say again how fitting it was for the General Assembly of this state to make provision for the establishment of this vocational training school for textile workers for the particular purpose of improving the training and enlarging the opportunities of those engaged in the textile industry.

This legislative provision was made in 1941 and, despite war difficulties, the building was erected, equipped, and placed in operation. It was officially dedicated on June 3, 1944.

There is in America a very definite trend toward the establishment of area vocational schools. This is the first distinctly trade vocational school ever erected by the state. It is located here in the piedmont belt, in the heart of the greatest textile manufacturing area in the world. Instructional opportunities and coöperative benefits are vastly better here than in any other section. This has been manifested by the generous assistance rendered this school by manufacturers and others in this section in the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings, and the installation of machinery and equipment. The influence of the resulting school will spread throughout the industry that it serves and stimulate other industries in other communities to undertake similar enterprises.

*M. L. Rhodes, Tilden Bridges, and George W. Coggin,



Members of North Carolina Veterans' Commission are administered the oath of office, May 16, 1945. Seated *left to right*: Governor Cherry and Justice E. B. Denny. Standing *left to right*: Burgin S. Pennell, S. Amos Maynard, W. A. Moore, Robin S. Kirby, Wiley M. Pickens, and Justice A. Maulsby.

No state can ever be unmindful of the hopes and the aspirations of that group of its citizens who labor with their hands. Heavy and expensive equipment such as you have here cannot be installed in every high school in North Carolina, or even in the high schools in the textile manufacturing area. The cost itself is prohibitive when consideration is given to the training of our young people, vocationally, in that way. Schools of this type are the obvious answer to that problem. Area or district schools must carry this load, be it for industry or for farming. Such schools must be erected where they are most accessible to the largest number of employees and prospective employees of a particular industry or in a particular field of effort.

Your school here is an experiment. It has gotten off to a fine start. It honors those whose interest and foresight brought it into being. Its success will lead to the establishment of similar schools in other areas of the state, serving other dominant North Carolina industries and fields of enterprise. Your school and its record to date marks a new era in education in North Carolina, an era that is already significant for the progress it foretells. Your progress here is being watched from within the state and from remote places outside the state. Persons interested in the further development of vocational education are showing a great deal of interest in what is accomplished here. You are pioneers, both faculty and students, and you deserve the fullest coöperation from the state and its citizens for what you are doing and accomplishing.

Every opportunity for training and development must be made available to that important group of our citizens who create things manually. This institution, dedicated to that worthy purpose, will enlarge the prospects and broaden the horizons of young men and women who receive training here.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL
FOR THE DEAF
MORGANTON
JUNE 6, 1945

Superintendent Rankin, Members of the Board of Directors,
Members of the Teaching Staff, Graduating Seniors, Students
and Friends of the North Carolina School for the Deaf:*

I need not tell you that I am happy to be here on this occasion and to have a part with you in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the North Carolina School for the Deaf at this location and the hundredth anniversary of the education of the deaf in North Carolina. With these celebrations you have very aptly and properly combined your commencement formalities for the school year 1944-1945.

I wish to take the opportunity, in connection with my presence here, to discuss with you briefly North Carolina's contribution to the deaf citizens of the state in the past hundred years. I address my remarks especially to the seniors being graduated today. On the eighth day of January, 1845, one hundred years ago, the first legislative act was passed by North Carolina for the education and maintenance of the poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons of the state. However, twenty-seven years before this the General Assembly had passed a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. This, however, was a private act, and there was no state appropriation for the maintenance of the institution.

The preamble to this first act reads as follows: "Whereas, certain individuals in this state have associated themselves together under the name of 'The North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,' for the purpose of establishing an asylum for the reception and instruction of such persons in this state as may belong to that description; and that being desirous that legislation should extend to them the powers and privileges of a body corporate and politic, Therefore be it enacted, . . ." This private act of the Legislature incorporating the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was, no doubt, a forerunner of the legislation passed January 8, 1845, establishing the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

*Dr. Carl E. Rankin.

It is quite evident from these early acts that the state had been socially and financially interested in the people of the state who were handicapped in seeing, hearing, and talking. The act of 1845 made provisions for \$5,000 annually for the maintenance and education of such deaf and dumb and blind persons as were unable to pay for their maintenance and education, the money to come from the Literary Fund. The act also provided that the justices of the peace of the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions, at the regular court when taxes were levied, might levy \$75 "for the support and maintenance of every such deaf mute and blind person as shall be selected from their respective counties by the Literary Board for the purpose of education." The next year the Legislature made provision for suitable buildings for the accommodation of the students who should become inmates of the institution in Raleigh. It also provided that the buildings erected should be under the control and management of the directors and president of the Literary Board and that an additional \$5,000 be appropriated from the Literary Fund.

The act also provided that land then owned by the state in or near the city of Raleigh should be used as suitable grounds for erecting the buildings. It is significant, I think, that these acts made no distinction concerning the races, but in January, 1849, the Legislature did designate that white persons over eight years old and under twenty should be provided for in the school. At this session of the Legislature an act also made provision for the maintenance and education of not more than five deaf mutes from each county, and in case of failure of the justices of the peace to provide for the necessary funds by taxation, the money was to be provided from the Literary Fund and charged against the counties from their pro rata part of the funds for common schools.

In 1851 an act was passed which provided for private pupils, as well as those sent by the counties, provided the charge did not exceed \$30 per month per pupil for tuition and board.

In 1855 the Legislature provided that pupils from other states could be admitted to the school upon such terms as were agreed upon by the board of directors of the institution. In all the acts passed up to this time, no provisions were made for the education and maintenance of the Negroes, but in 1873, the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the construction of buildings on a lot in Raleigh owned by the state. The school for the deaf, dumb, and blind Negroes continued at this location until 1932, when it

was moved to a new location on the Raleigh-Garner highway, where they now have an adequate plant and three hundred and forty-three acres of land to provide adequate grounds for recreational activities and also for growing farm products for the pupils.

In 1891 the Legislature authorized the deaf and dumb to be trained in a separate school because of the crowded conditions in the Raleigh school, and this school was located here at Morganton. This, very briefly, is the story of the schools for the deaf, dumb and blind in North Carolina, but it is of course not the entire story. It might be of interest in passing to say that the early laws referred to the school as an "asylum," and as late as 1904 the principal of the school was still protesting about its being called an "asylum." I quote: "We are still pleading with the public against being called an asylum. Many thoughtless, intelligent folks will persist in so regarding us. We are a part of the great public school system of the state, doing the same kind of work as that done in the public schools, the high schools, the University, the A. and M. College and the normal schools—not so extensive in some directions; more extensive in others. Why, then, call our school an asylum?"

Your state of North Carolina, and mine, has been and will continue to be alert to render whatever service it can, in accordance with its means at hand, to all its citizens. The various agencies and departments of the state will continue their work to eliminate causes of defective hearing and speech and to aid this fine group of citizens to fit themselves completely into the useful life of all good North Carolinians.

I believe in North Carolina, as you do. I am jealous, with you, of the equal right that we all have to participate in the affairs of the state, the preservation of freedom and liberty, and the right and privilege of having a government chosen by the people of the state and nation.

I have faith in North Carolina and in her people, her resources, and her future. Let us continue to work together harmoniously, sympathetically, and progressively, and make this grand Old North State of ours not only a great state, but the greatest state in the American Union!

SERVING HUMANITY

ADDRESS¹¹ DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS
OF NURSES AT REX HOSPITAL

RALEIGH

JUNE 8, 1945

I am not here this evening to present you with a challenge, but to congratulate you on having accepted a challenge to service that will make it necessary for you to undergo many sacrifices in fulfilling the obligations you have voluntarily assumed.

You have chosen no easy course to follow; neither are you about to launch your lives on seas that will insure smooth sailing. You have known this all along, as you pursued your studies. Whatever difficulties may have arisen during your days of arduous training were but symbolic of that which is to come and from which there can be no turning back if you are to fulfill those lofty ideals to which you have dedicated your lives.

You are not simply thirty-nine young women bent on making a name for yourselves. There may not be a single Florence Nightingale or a Clara Barton in this group of graduates. Or perhaps there may be some among you. Who knows? If fame were your goal, each of you might well entertain doubts as to whether you will reach that goal. With service as your principal objective, regardless of the sacrifices you will be called upon to make, you have nothing to fear but fear, from which, I am willing to assume, each of you is free, as you stand upon the threshold of active service in the world.

Many of you—in fact, most of you—will be in the military services, certainly during the immediate future; and none of you, perhaps, will ever live to see the scars of this war entirely healed. All, of course, anticipate the return of peace; but, like it or not, we must adjust our lives to a world that never again will be normal, as some of us have known normalcy, in the years that are gone.

The civilization of yesterday is a thing of the past; the civilization of tomorrow will be what we make it. These hands of ours, individually and collectively, must be put to the task of building a post-war world—but from these hearts of ours must spring those ideals that will determine whether this post-war world is to be good or bad, and in the task that lies before us, may God deliver us from many of the mistakes of the past.

¹¹This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

We have seen nations rise to power that were built on selfish foundations, only to topple and fall. We have seen mighty empires flourish for a time at the expense of the weak and the underprivileged; we have seen individuals amass great fortunes for themselves out of the sweat and blood of the vassals that serve them. But we never have and we never will see any permanent structure built upon injustice. That is why, if we are to have a permanent peace, it must rest upon foundations that are built of materials other than greed, selfishness, injustice, and indifference to the welfare of the weak.

Furthermore, any peace that is lasting must be built upon the assumption that every man, woman, and child, regardless of his or her station in life, is entitled to adequate medical, hospital and nursing care, insofar as these may be made available through the application of preventive and curative medicine.

No unhealthy nation can rest upon firm foundations. The greatest progress that has come to America has been coincidental with the advance of medical science. If we had been content to tolerate typhoid fever, for example, after means for its prevention were discovered, we might have lost this war almost by the time we entered it. The same might be said of any other disease that is preventable. We all remember how, during the war with Spain in the 1890's, more of our soldiers died of typhoid fever than were slain with Spanish bullets. We have read of the ravages of smallpox, cholera, and other diseases during the Revolution and the War Between the States; but these diseases were brought under control through the discovery and application of preventive measures.

During the present war, deaths from wounds have been reduced to a new low through the use of advanced surgery, sulfa drugs, penicillin, and other discoveries which in former wars were unknown. In the administration of these, the nurse is playing and will continue to play an important part. In your training at Rex Hospital, you have learned the uses of these new discoveries and their practical application.

No medical program, whether in public health or private practice, can be complete without the services of the nursing profession. You, therefore, are an essential part of every such program, working in coöperation with the doctor.

For every doctor, there must be several nurses, the demand for whom in this critical period through which we are passing is immediate. There is, in your profession, no period of waiting between graduation and practical experience. With the demand far

greater than the supply, the nurse must be prepared to "go into battle," so to speak, as soon as she is trained—whether on the war front or the home front.

Each of you realizes that this is no time for luxury nursing—no time for hunting soft places. The demand on the part of those whose very lives are in constant danger is so great that those who wish trained nurses as companions, or simply to give medicine three times a day, must forego that luxury and release the trained nurse to those she can serve best and most effectively. Therefore, if there are those who wish "companions," "house-keepers," or "secretaries," they must turn to other sources—but not to the reservoir of professional nurses, which already is at low-water mark and must continually be replenished if we are to avoid catastrophe, both now and during the post-war period.

You will have many noble traditions to uphold; but at the same time, opportunities to set new precedents also will be yours. That you will seize these opportunities I have not the slightest doubt.

One of the most fascinating things about your profession is, I think, that you are privileged not only to help administer the discoveries that have been made for the relief of suffering and the saving of human life, but that you are living and working during a period in which new discoveries are constantly being brought forth. It may be that, within the time range of your work as professional nurses, you will be privileged to aid in the administration of discoveries that will cure, for example, cancer. You may be privileged to aid materially in the prevention or the absolute cure of infantile paralysis, or the time may come when you will be able to stand by and witness surgical operations that will permanently correct heart ailments. You may even see miracles in the fields of curative and preventive medicine that are undreamed of as you go from Rex Hospital to take up your active duties.

There must come to each of you a thrill at the prospects that lie ahead—and at the anticipation of the service you are about to render to mankind in your chosen field.

Nursing is a divine calling, just as are medicine and the ministry. If it were not, you might well shrink from entering it, for you could not stand up under it without divine help. As I have previously stated, you may be thrown into contact with some of the world's greatest physicians, but it is well to remember that you will also need the inspiration that comes from the Great Physician, upon whom all great minds must rely for guidance

under difficult circumstances. We are told that, "seeing the multitudes, He was moved with compassion." So must you be moved with compassion at the sufferings of others; but never resort to pity for those to whom you minister. That is not what they need; neither is it what they will want. Pity is often an inactive virtue; compassion is a dynamic force that moves one to action.

You have completed your basic training at Rex Hospital, but the real lessons of your profession will come as the result of practical experience. Nursing is a progressive science, complete knowledge of which may be obtained only by degrees. The architect spends years training for his profession. He draws blueprints and makes various designs, but his real satisfaction comes when he sees standing out before him, in all its beauty, the building he planned on paper. And so it will be with you. Your chief joy will come when you see a soldier or a sailor restored to life because of your services—or when you see a little child, perhaps, snatched from the jaws of death because you were there to minister to him.

THE NEED FOR CHRISTIANITY TODAY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT LAKE JUNALUSKA ASSEMBLY

LAKE JUNALUSKA

JUNE 10, 1945

It is a fine thing for those of us who live in the foothills and down on the flat plains of this state to foregather here in the majesty of the mountains. It is easy here for us lowlanders to feel the greatness of God and the grandeur of our state and country. Goodness and blessedness seem to be a part of the surroundings up here where hill is piled upon hill to make all nature about us a thrilling spectacle indeed.

Of course, men can gather together as brethren anywhere, but I can think of no more fitting surroundings today for a gathering of men and women to worship in Christian unity and to observe Haywood County Day as a part of this important assembly. Haywood County is one of the grandest of our grand and glorious mountain counties. I salute this fine subdivision of North Carolina and the people who live here!

As we unite here on this, the second Sunday in June, to enjoy fellowship, to enjoy our American freedom of assembly and action, and to worship God, you do not have to be reminded—in

the war year of 1945—of the precious privileges that these rights represent. We have just won a portion of a great world war in order that such institutions as Junaluska can survive and continue in usefulness as a part of our American Christian life.

I hope you will not take too lightly the benefits that come with such a fine institution of assembly, worship, and recreation as is this spot. By contrast let me remind you that we still have fellow countrymen who are today living in the concentration camps of war, and that citizens of other lands sit homeless amidst bombed cities. Many of those who populate the world today have scars instead of beauty, hunger instead of food, rags instead of raiment.

Beyond the borders of our own precious land and far from the strength-giving protection of our beautiful Western North Carolina hills, the actions of far too many individuals are limited as to activity and as to worship of God. Consider with me the untold thousands—including many Americans—who grieve for loved ones who have been sacrificed to the cause of war, who have lost their means of livelihood, and who have no conception of what the future holds. Remembering them, we should gird up our moral loins, discard our pettiness and selfishness, and concentrate all our thoughts and action on the still unfinished job of remaking this world into a better world.

I am not a preacher, but I understand the language of the preacher when he says that this job of necessity calls for some knowledge of the mind and the spirit of Jesus Christ. His spirit seems to have been abroad in our land in these recent war months more than ever before. Further spiritual emphasis is needed. This outpouring of the spirit must continue until the Church and those who make up its various branches and faiths are encompassed in a great and moving desire for justice, light, learning, peace, fair play, unity, and right.

As your governor, devoting a far greater portion of each twenty-four-hour day than I like even to consider to the affairs of state, I am called on to give the bulk of my energy to such matters as state financing, balancing budgets, care of the indigent sick and handicapped, enforcement of the laws, and maintenance of institutions. It may not be surprising to you to know how often I encounter in that full program the presence of, the desire for, and the need for Christianity. There is no piece of human or governmental machinery that does not have the cogs of Christianity in its makeup.

Christianity is an historical phenomenon capable of historical investigation. Historical Christianity is what historical evidence declares it to be in its origin, in its incorporation, and in its 2,000 years of existence. Christianity seems to be best described as a message resulting in a way of life. The heart of that message is, of course, our Christ, crucified and risen from the dead. The gospel is the narration of these events. That Christ died is a fact; that he died for our sins is a doctrine. The creeds and their content center around the death and the resurrection of Christ. Creeds set forth facts upon which experience is based. As a result we have the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Creed of Calcedon, and so on. The common facts of our Christian faith are given the central place in all of these. Our conceptions of Jesus and of his Church have undergone slight but continual changes down through the ages. The evolution of our church, in its mechanics and operations, will continue. The basic theme has always remained the same.

Christianity has always been harassed by strong external enemies and during the same times has battled dangerous foes lodged within the fortresses of its own organizations. But Christianity has marched on. Why? Let me direct your attention to the main tenets of this thing we call Christianity, conceded by the Apostle Paul in First Corinthians, 15:3: "For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the scriptures." May I point out to you that Paul emphasizes four things: The written Word, the atonement of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the knowledge of salvation. These four things, as you all know, are the basis of Christianity.

Let's consider these four basic elements of your religion and mine, as set forth in that quotation from Paul.

First there is the written Word. Paul said twice, "according to the scriptures." From the first, Christianity has believed that the Bible is the Word of God. That does not mean that there is no revelation of God save in the Bible. Look at the blue of your mountains and then travel east until you encounter the power and the rhythm of those great green waves that lap our North Carolina coast, and you will agree with me that God is manifest in many places and in many indisputable ways.

Our Bible tells us that the "Heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no

speech nor language, where their voice is not heard." You can see God in the planets and under the microscope. God is presented to us in order, design, intelligence, and law. He inspires the human mind. He writes upon the human heart. And because he writes upon the human heart, we have the Bible. The human elements of thought, form, language, expression, and design are there. But rising above the diction is the inspiration that has encouraged generations of men and women.

The second basic element of Christianity is that Christ died for our sins. Christ is our Saviour, not only because of what he said, but because of what he did. He took upon himself the guilt of all sin. Because of his love and compassion, he tasted death, for us, at the cross. It was all to this end that the pre-existent God became man by the virgin birth, lived a sinless life, performed miracles, did good works, suffered upon the cross, died, rose again, and intercedes for man at the right hand of God. All of this was to make atonement for our sins. This comes to us not as theory, but as fact interpreted by the early church and the apostles under the inspiration of Christ.

The third element of Christianity is the resurrection. Paul said: "And . . . rose again the third day." This reminds us of the Easter season. Imagine, if you can, what the church would be like without that belief—what the world would be like. None of us considers our Christ as a dead Christ. Here is an attestation of the supernatural. If God could intervene in the order of natural law once, he can intervene again—and has. This is vindicated in the redemptive experience of Christians, from Paul to the present day.

The fourth basis of Christianity is the knowledge of Salvation. Salvation depends on what happened long ago, but that event of long ago has effects which continue today. Men who put to trial the meaning of these events find them true today. Experience confirms the truth of the Gospel. That experience must depend upon and be connected with the historical events, but it will prove Christ to be the living Saviour today, able to comfort and to strengthen and to give assurance of eternal life.

These factors, as outlined, being the basis for Christianity, seem to indicate to mankind that it is time for a unity, a fellowship, a communion, and a general purpose. Why should there be civil war between believers? Why should they fight each other as denominations or as movements? There are greater enemies opposing us all! The war with atheism, secularism, and the ever arising tendency for wrong-doing continues. With each new gen-

eration it crops out under a new name. This war in recent months has been against an Axis power, born of the Devil and steeped in all that is base. A total war has eliminated the Fascist and the Nazi limbs of this evil, but the war of our day and age is still not over. And after it has been won a new war under a new name and with new leaders will threaten. So the elements of good must ever be on the alert and must keep a spirit of harmony and unity.

The churches and the Christian leaders of our land are like the varied members of a great symphony orchestra, gathered to play a concert. You have been in such an audience and heard scores of musicians, each using his own instrument to make tuning noises. All is confusion. The trumpet, the violin, and the drums each give forth snatches of melody. Each would be all right alone, at home, as a solo, perhaps, but all heard at the same time constitutes an outrage to the ear. Then the conductor enters. Everything becomes still, and complete quiet reigns for a moment. The baton is lifted, and all those separate instruments in the hands of different individuals unite into marvelous harmony as the symphony begins. Unity of action and purpose produce harmony. Without that unity we have confusion. A burning zeal for right and justice and goodness produces unity. That is true in the church, in state government, in the home, in the world.

Today as we all face moral situations unparalleled in the history of our state and nation, we have at hand the greatest challenge of all history. Intolerance is not dead. Struck to the earth in Europe, it will surely rise again. With our eventual success in World War II indicated, we must be prepared to blanket the world with helpful leadership that will bind up the wounds of strife. Your church and mine has a responsibility here, as well as your state and mine. I hope that we can be wise enough and big enough and humble enough and pure enough to perform the task.

We must avoid being guilty of the charge lodged by Paul, when he was in prison in Rome and wrote that some preached a Christ of envy and strife, saying, "The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds." Whatever doctrine is spread, by whatever persons, should know the touch of tolerance as the clear lines of demarkation are drawn. This calls for wise, humble, cautious and yet courageous leadership. It calls for men and women big enough to bury pet prejudice and personal ambition.

Speaking to an audience of Christian men and women, gathered together at a church assembly ground because of an interest in bettering the world, I do not need to recall to your mind that in truth we on this earth are one family—whatever may be our thoughts and feelings about some members of that family. A living and eternal bond must hold together the members of that world family who believe in Christian teachings and want to see them given practical application in the conduct of the affairs of our world. Necessity and duty demand our lowly dependence upon God's blessing in the enormous tasks we all face, near at home and in far corners.

Here at Junaluska is an atmosphere—a right and proper atmosphere—that must spread over great areas to help bring about a condition among us all that will be more in accordance with the spirit and the word of the Almighty. In that necessity may God bless us all!

YOUTH AND ITS FUTURE RESPONSIBILITIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT
OF ASHEBORO HIGH SCHOOL

ASHEBORO
JUNE 12, 1945

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
and Members of the Graduating Class:*

You are getting your diplomas from this high school in what is perhaps the most important year in the history of the world. The month of May, 1945, will be recorded in history as the time when the freedom-loving nations of the world forced the surrender of the European dictator, freed millions of people he had oppressed, and girded their strength for the final assault on the ramparts of tyranny in the Orient. That complete victory which will come to America and her allies in the second phase of this World War, you and I both believe, is not too far off.

You are also graduating in a month and in a year when all those nations which love freedom and have opposed the efforts of dictators to enslave the world are meeting in an American city to discuss plans to preserve the peace of the world for all time to come. This meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco will affect your lives and the life of the world for many generations. It is an effort of all those people who love liberty and jus-

tice to evolve a plan which will settle international disputes by peaceful means. It is an effort to make a better world in which the members of this graduating class can live or work. It is an effort to insure peace and to make it unnecessary for the young people in this school and in thousands of others to fight another war to protect the liberties which America has enjoyed for nearly 160 years.

Truly you are graduating at a momentous time in the long history of the world. Although one of our enemies has surrendered and the other one sees the handwriting of doom on history's wall, this does not mean that you and a million or more other high school graduates will not have problems to face or solve. It will not be an easy world in which to live and work. It will be a different kind of world with new problems and new responsibilities for the young people who will govern this nation in the years ahead. It will be a world in which this country will take its responsible place in helping to cure the ills growing out of a global war that resulted in the death and crippling of a million of the young people who, in normal times, would have helped with the work of the world. Whole nations have been impoverished. Homes and industries have been destroyed. Civilians, including women and children, have been murdered. Homes have been broken up by death of brothers, fathers and husbands who have been in the military service, and literally millions of people will starve unless the fortunate people of the world find a way to feed them.

You can see from this very brief survey that it will be a complex world into which you step when you get your diploma today. I think, however, that this generation of young people will be able to meet and solve these new problems that face mankind. I do not have a great deal of patience with the pessimist who always looks on the dark side of things and always believes that the new generation of young people, who will have charge of the world in a few years, will not be able to manage the situation. Since I was a boy, I have heard older people say that every new crop of young people was graduating into a complex world. They predicted that everything would go to the dogs because the younger generation would not be able to cope with problems which face them. Your fathers and mothers faced a complex civilization when they left school. The world has moved so rapidly during the past forty years that it was impossible to avoid new and complex problems. One does not have to be an old man to re-

member the time when there were no automobiles and the only means of getting about for the average person was the horse and buggy. Airplanes were not dreamed of except by a few people, and those dreamers were considered crazy by the rest of the world. One does not have to be very old to remember when the first electric streetcars ran in our cities. The majority of your parents, or certainly all of your grandparents, remember when there were no electric lights, no telephones, no radio, no radar, no nylon hose, and no lipstick. All these new inventions made the world in which your parents and grandparents graduated a very complex world. They met these new problems, developed these new ideas, and built a great civilization. You young people who are graduating today are better equipped to study and solve the world's problems than has been any generation before you. Because you are better trained and better informed, I know that you will be able to help solve the many complex problems that will face you in the future.

Let us examine some of these problems that will confront the world during your lifetime. We cannot cover all of them. No living man can know what new problems will develop by the time some high school student of your generation becomes governor of North Carolina.

We do know that the nation will come out of this war with the greatest public debt that the world has ever seen. We may owe \$350,000,000,000 by the time we whip Japan. That amounts to about \$2,700 for every man, woman, and child, white or black, in the United States. I am telling you about this because you and I are going to have to pay this debt. You will pay more of it than I will because your generation will be paying on the debt when mine has passed on.

Although this is the greatest debt that any nation in the world's long history has ever incurred, I want to emphasize that the money was used to buy something for you more precious than anything else. The sacrifice you and I will make to pay this debt will be nothing like so great as the sacrifice our soldiers and sailors made on the far-flung battlefields of the world. This money was used to buy the right to life and liberty for untold generations of this country and to preserve the right to freedom for millions of people in other countries.

In order to pay these debts, it will be necessary for the government of the United States to require you to pay higher taxes for a longer period than any other generation. You, and others

like you, who will direct the affairs of government in our state legislatures, in the halls of the National Congress, and in the other positions of responsibility, will find it necessary to require the average citizen to make a larger contribution to the government than ever before. If you are like your forefathers, you will not get a great deal of pleasure out of paying these taxes. I think the pain of heavy taxation often causes irritation because the taxpayer does not take into consideration what he gets for his money. Those of us who will pay this war debt should never forget that at least a million men and women in all branches of our armed services have paid a far greater debt by their sacrifices to enable us to enjoy this freedom today and in the future.

The enormous cost of victory and the necessity of meeting these obligations which the government has incurred involves other problems which you must help solve. In order to pay the debt and render the other services, we must provide jobs for all who are able to work. How that is to be done, I do not know. I am confident, however, that you and the future leadership of this country will be able to find the answer to this question. I believe it can be done best through private enterprise, not by the government's handing out billions of dollars for relief or for public work that is not actually needed. It will be necessary for more people to have better jobs than ever before because increased incomes of the people is the only way I know by which we can meet our obligations and pay our debts.

Along with better jobs for more people, America has been thinking for the past few years of old age security. At all times in the past, a few people of every generation have been able to save enough to keep them off charity when they are too old to work. In recent years, governments on all levels, local, state, and national, have developed plans to insure a measure of security for millions of our citizens. This is another service that costs money, and the only place that money can come from is your pocketbook. Many people today believe that this old age security should be expanded to cover several million people who are not now insured. This means more taxes which you will have to pay in the future.

Another phase of the problem of jobs for all, especially here in the South, is our relations with the minority race. You are fortunate in living in a state in the South which has led the way to the only sound solution to this race situation. North Carolina has always recognized its responsibility for the education of all



Robert E. Hannegan, *chairman*, the Democratic Executive Committee, is entertained at the Executive Mansion, June 2, 1945. *Left to right:* Governor Cherry, Josephus Daniels, and Robert E. Hannegan.

the children. We have not always done as much for schools as our leaders desired and recognized as necessary. North Carolina has been handicapped by a lack of money. We have a large number of children and a low average income. Our job in the future will be to increase the income and to improve the training we give these children. Your state is the first in the South to improve school opportunities for the Negroes by giving them the same length of term as is given the white children. We did this not only as a matter of justice but because we believed it would be a good investment. The race situation still is not ideal, but it will work itself out if we apply intelligence and patience to its solution. That is a job for your generation.

It will be necessary not only for us to provide more jobs than ever before, but also to see to it that the people's health is such that they can work at these jobs regularly. I know of nothing more wasteful than spending money to train a person to do a job only to find that after he is trained his health is so poor that he cannot work. North Carolina has made great advances in the protection of the health of her people. There is much more to be done, however, and you young people who will direct the affairs of the state and nation in the future will contribute greatly to the further improvement of the general health of our people. A sick man earns no income, but on the other hand his inability to work is a constant drain on his own finances and the welfare of the state.

Our job in the immediate future is to see to it that every child in school is given a physical examination, and physical defects that are found should be corrected. If the child's family is not able to pay for the treatment necessary, it will be a good investment of public funds for the state to correct these defects. Correction of these physical ailments of childhood may be the difference between success and failure when the child grows up. It may mean that the sickly child will grow into a healthy man who can earn money, accumulate wealth, and help you pay taxes, rather than growing into adulthood with such poor health that he cannot take care of himself or his family and becomes a liability on which you will have to spend public money—money that you will earn and pay in taxes. This is a situation in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Your job during the next few years will be to help bring about the condition in which every child in North Carolina will get a better knowledge of health so that everyone will have an equal chance to become an income-

earning and wealth-producing citizen. We need more health education. We must give more and better instruction to youth about what to eat and the nutrition values of food.

Nearly every magazine I read tells me that you young people who are graduating from this high school today will live in a new world of scientific marvels which will require adjustments in our lives about which we older people have only dreamed. These new inventions and scientific discoveries will bring problems which must be handled. Some of these will mean that machines will do the work that formerly gave employment to hundreds of people. In the South, for instance, the perfection of a machine to pick cotton will throw thousands of people on our farms out of work. What are we going to do with them? Shall they be put on the relief rolls, or will your generation be able to find other work for them? You see, in your job as future leaders of our state and nation you will have a responsibility not only to get a job for yourself, but to look out for the other fellow as well.

That isn't charity. It's good, hard common sense. If thousands of people are thrown out of work and do not have the means of earning a living, somebody will have to help them find work. We will not let them starve here in America. That just is not done in this country. The only way to prevent this is for you to help them find other work. You will help do this by establishing new business enterprises, by building new factories and mills, and by using and developing the natural resources of our state and nation. You will have to do this or take a part of what you earn and pay it in taxes to keep the less fortunate people from starving.

Let me discuss briefly just one other problem you will face in this new age in which you will live. I have touched on it before.

Some days ago, a man was eating supper in a New York restaurant. Across the room at another table he saw a soldier from whom he had received a cable sent from Europe the day before. He could not believe the man across the room was his friend, but the resemblance was such that he decided to go over and speak to him. When he got to the table, he saw that he was his friend.

"I thought you were in France," he said, showing his surprise.

"I was, yesterday," the soldier said. "In fact, I ate supper there last night, got breakfast in London, and I'm eating here in New York tonight."

In these days of fast airplanes, there is nothing remarkable about that. It is merely evidence that modern inventions are making the world a smaller place. This incident is also an indication

that your generation will have to live in much closer relationship with the other peoples of the world than your parents. The days have gone forever when the people of America could say they were not interested in what people of other nations do and think. This new age of rapid travel and fast communication will mean that you will be a closer neighbor to the Hottentot on some tropical isle, the farmer on the Russian Steppes, the coffee growers of Brazil, or the Chinese coolie than your grandparents were to the people in an adjoining state. That means you and your generation are going to have to know more about these other people, more about their culture, their ideals, and their way of life. You are going to have to help America get over the idea that we can build a wall around this great country and live alone; that we are too good to deal with other peoples; that we are smarter than the rest of mankind; and that if others don't like what we do they can lump it, or we will lick them before breakfast the next morning.

These instruments of peace which bring us closer to other people can be even more deadly as instruments of war. Your generation's job in the years ahead is to improve our international relations and to see to it that all the marvels of the new scientific world in which you will live shall be used to make the world a better place in which to live, and not for the destruction of civilization which man has spent thousands of years in building.

Truly, you are graduating into one of the most interesting eras in the history of the world. I envy you and I congratulate you.

NORTH CAROLINA IS PROUD OF THE PAST

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET OF THE TAR HEEL GIRLS'
STATE AT THE WOMANS' COLLEGE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO
JUNE 14, 1945

During an important part of the lives of the young North Carolina women attending the annual Girls' State event here at Woman's College our country has been engaged in a world-shaking conflict. North Carolina has participated in this conflict and has made a large contribution of manpower, materials, and products. We now see the rainbow of victory. We can all expect that it will not be long until this war is completed successfully.

North Carolina is proud of the part she has played in the war crisis during the time you have all been growing up. Tar Heels, old and young, have been patriotic, willing to sacrifice, and active in their various labors. I am sure that the young people here tonight represent the ownership of a sizeable block of war stamps and bonds and could report many hours of voluntary war work that would embrace everything from waste paper salvage to rolling bandages for the Red Cross.

North Carolinians have been eager to produce both industrial and farm products and to make large contributions to every agency and opportunity offered in this war effort. There has been grief and sorrow in this war, and there will be more heartaches before the job is finished. These are the inevitable results of war. In the years ahead many a home in North Carolina as well as throughout our land will have a vacant chair as a constant reminder of the urgent necessity for the civilized nations of the world to make a desperate effort towards accomplishing everlasting peace. We have high hopes in the leadership of our nation in this cause.

The very existence of war has brought many changes in your still youthful careers. Your education and your day-to-day life and program differ in many respects from what it would have been ten years ago, or, for that matter, from what it would be a few years hence. You have, with your elders, been called on to make many large and small sacrifices in the interest of waging a successful war. I congratulate you on the magnificence of your fine spirit and performance. You have demonstrated the North Carolina spirit at its finest.

Your fast developing wisdom, coupled with the experience of your elders, will be the means of solving many problems that lie ahead. You and your presence here indicate the extent to which our citizenship insists on being well informed. It is a bright ray of hope for the future of North Carolina that the boys and the girls of the state gather for such occasions as this and study their state and its government. Your Girls' State is a monument to our system of government. You are exercising here one of the most sacred rights belonging to Americans, a right that we have fought for and are still fighting for, and one that I pray God will always be ours.

In your program here and in your future careers as students, professional women, wives, and mothers, you have my best wishes. You also have the offered assistance of the office of the gover-

nor of North Carolina whenever it can be helpful to you. We are all working for and looking toward the best interests of North Carolina. Our presence here establishes that fact.

Ours is a great and God-blessed state, with many opportunities yet undeveloped and untouched. It is largely for you, as best you can, to keep the torch of inspiration flaming and to lead our state to higher planes of social, political, and economic life. If we plan well and execute diligently we can, here in North Carolina, reach a higher standard. We can live on a plane and in a way which our resources—from every point of view—justify and demand.

I hope your stay here has been pleasant as well as profitable, and may the fruits thereof be a blessing to our beloved North Carolina in the years to follow!

EDUCATION AND PROGRESSIVE THINKING

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL
JUNE 25, 1945

In the little less than six months that I have been privileged to fill the office of governor of North Carolina I have twice faced graduating classes here at the state university and had the happy honor of presenting diplomas to the men and women as they change their status from that of student to that of alumni of one of the finest educational institutions, in one of the best states, in one of the great nations on the earth.

Tonight those being graduated from the University of North Carolina, in the year when the institution celebrates its sesquicentennial, march out as a new unit in a fine army of more than 45,000 students that have been matriculated in this institution since the first student was enrolled February 12, 1795. These thousands of students who have trod the paths of beautiful Chapel Hill have come from every nook and corner of our state, and many from outside the borders of the state, to drink deep of learning and the spirit of North Carolina that prevails here.

These students have come from fine families and good homes, some rich and some poor. High and low stations in our state's life have been represented here. The children of learned and unlearned parents have come here to catch anew the meaning of life, the

worth of the state and nation in which we live, and the spirit of the times. Our sons and daughters come to equip themselves with the tools for forging a better way of life for themselves and for their country. In addition they get a spiritual inspiration.

I have yet to see a person who has spent any time in Chapel Hill who has not been gripped by the natural beauty of the place. In this pleasant atmosphere students such as those receiving diplomas tonight have sat in the halls of learning, lived in rooms made warm and hospitable by many memories, trod the gravel walks, and learned and loved the way of life here.

At Chapel Hill students absorb something of the depth and meaning of the university life and of life in North Carolina and in the United States. The indescribable spirit of this place has become part and parcel of the lives and the spiritual and mental equipment of those who pass through the portals of the University of North Carolina.

Teachers, some of the finest to be found the world over, give freely of themselves to their students as they go about the important work of developing this state by building character in those who will lead the state. There is no way of measuring the influence of this university upon the progress and development of our state. Suffice it to say that its alumni are always found in the forefront, striving for higher levels of intellectual, economic, and spiritual attainment in all matters that affect the sound progress of our people.

In America and in the world this place is a symbol of intellectual freedom. The world knows that on this spot prime emphasis is placed on spiritual values. Here the dignity of the human soul is recognized. Here students learn to fix their eyes on the stars and root their feet deep in the soil and the traditions of North Carolina.

A new group of graduates has come tonight to get diplomas that signify student success. I am sure that they have learned that honesty always needs best to be rugged, toil preferably to be honest, and faith to be simple.

Many advances have been made in North Carolina in the field of education and are still being made. Perfection has not been reached, but we are moving forward. This is gratifying to me, as I know it is to you. I call the attention of the June, 1945, graduates of the University of North Carolina to the fact that the state—in which many of them will make their homes in the months and years ahead—now gives complete support to a nine-

months school term, has recently added a twelfth grade, has reduced the teacher load, increased vocational education appropriations and provisions, erected new school plants, continued bus transportation for school children—unequalled in the nation—in spite of the war, and increased salaries of teachers. On these general stepping stones the state's university is expanding in scope and growing in usefulness in keeping with the needs of the commonwealth.

It has been charged that theories are more common than achievements in the history of education. The University of North Carolina has made achievement its specialty.

I know that the stay here in Chapel Hill of those who are graduating has been pleasant, and I am sure it has been profitable. Some of you will return to your homes, and I hope many of you will continue in North Carolina, but wherever you go I am sure all of you will take with you the fine feeling of having prepared yourselves for difficult but honorable service to your state and to your fellow man.

In a famous argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, Daniel Webster once said of Dartmouth College: "It is a small college but there are those who love it."

Our personal future and the future of our state depends in a great measure on how we feel about our institutions and the principles they stand for. The future of this university also depends on what men and women take away with them in feeling and in principles. A growing and developing future requires some creative ability. I know that the 1945 graduates of the University of North Carolina take with them from here more keenly developed creative abilities along the lines of their several talents.

There is a growing, imperative realization with people all over the world that we are one—from necessity. Distance across the face of the earth and around the globe is being eliminated, and contacts with all points and all peoples are sharper and more definite. In such a world we must depend more and more on our mental attitudes and personal activities. We must create. Civilization, to survive and prosper, must be built upon our minds. It can be no greater, no more effective than the equality of our minds. Therefore emphasis will have to be more on education at such institutions as this one, and upon the quality and the spirit of that education. Here is the vital determining factor of our future.

There is no alternative and no substitute for strong, intelligent human individuals, imbued with a spirit of self-improvement, from the cradle to the grave.

I bid today's graduates from the University of North Carolina Godspeed.

RACE RELATIONS AND THE PROBLEM OF EARNING A LIVING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A CONFERENCE ON RACE
RELATIONS AT NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

DURHAM

JULY 11, 1945

The theme of your Conference on Race Relations is a practical and down-to-earth summarization of the intent and purpose behind this gathering of citizens, planned to discuss current state problems.

Race relations we have with us as a way of life. The problem of earning a living is a problem that has always been present with me as it has with almost all of the citizens of North Carolina, past and present.

The necessity for earning a living comes to most North Carolinians at a fairly early age and is with us for most—if not all—of the years of our lives. The way we are reared by our parents, the education we get at school, the training we take, and the jobs we seek out and follow all form a part of the pattern of working and earning a living. For us to have to earn our way in life is a fine and healthy thing. The way and manner that we go about earning that living is a decision that is left to most of us.

Through all this, throughout our lives, we have to earn our living alongside three and a half million other North Carolinians. We must work with, live beside, and understand these North Carolinians. Schools, churches, industrial plants, and homes are influenced by our ability or lack of ability to understand our fellow man and live and work with him and beside him.

In addition to education, housing and leadership are important in the field of race relations and in the problem of earning a living.

Education is a real key to this situation—to this entire problem. There hasn't been much money in the average North Carolina family to give college training to the young men and women

as they came along. I think that a majority of the North Carolinians who hold college degrees achieved those degrees and the training that the degrees signify by the sweat of their own brows, on borrowed money, or with help of one kind or another from one source or another outside the resources of the immediate family. I can qualify as something of an expert in this business of getting an education in North Carolina without the opportunity of writing home for money, without a bank account to draw on, and with little more than the resources of mind, body, and spirit that can be supplied from within. That is the way that North Carolinians, in the state and church and private institutions of our commonwealth, have been educated for the most part since the Civil War. That is the way a majority of those within the sound of my voice achieved training in classrooms. Not too many, even today, who follow the gleaming rays of the bright star of learning have someone to pay the bills. Education has been and still is something regarded too much as a luxury in North Carolina. When not a luxury it is something that stout hearts pursue and strong minds fight for!

I salute the student who has the stamina to put cardboard in his shoes to keep his feet off the ground, who washes dishes and waits on tables for his meals, who measures up to a job as well as to classroom assignments and who, under such circumstances, wrests an education from the world about him. Even in the flush of wartime prosperity that we have known of late there are more among us than you might think who need to have this educational spirit of Valley Forge or Bataan.

Poverty and prejudice continue to be major obstacles in this world of ours. Here in the South we have a beautiful land, but a land that has been painfully poor for a great part of our history. Every region has slums. North Carolina is no exception. Slums sap our spirit and drain our health, and we have fought them. But we still have slums—call them what you will. College students, preachers, craftsmen, tradesmen, and professional men have come (and still come) from shacks that stand in our cities and on the hillsides of our isolated rural sections. From such beginnings men and women have solved the problem of race relations and have made a living. Think of what the picture might be without this Southern civilization obstacle course.

It has been said that the Southern states have more children to educate in proportion to productive wealth than any other section. That has been an anchor fastened to our school systems. Our

path to learning has often been a stony one. The Negroes of North Carolina have an even better understanding of that statement than do the white citizens. Negroes of North Carolina who have gone to college have known hard and beset paths and have almost all remained on a campus at some personal sacrifice. That may be the reason for the very apparent presence of a greater, seriousness and intensity on the Negro campuses than on their white counterparts. Almost all of them are there as a result of sacrificial offerings of their own or of their families to a craving for knowledge. They are pioneers, storming the frontiers. They have an almost religious conviction that they must not fail.

Tremendous stakes are involved for the Tar Heel man or woman who forges ahead in any field of education or training. Their destinies are tied up, inevitably, with the masses of North Carolinians who are doing the ordinary work of the state. There must be no wide gulf between the educated and the as yet uneducated peoples of North Carolina. Our colleges do not train men for special privileges, but for honest and sincere work and services.

And then turn with me to our leadership and what leadership will do to improve our race relations and help us all to earn an adequate living. The leadership must not be artificial. It must be more than a band playing martial music. It must be devoted and painstaking. It must be an expansion of a new idea we are developing, to prepare men and women—on a large scale—to help others. The parents need attention, as do the children. Proper race relations and the earning of a proper living embrace pride, awareness, and conscientiousness of that which is about us and that which is ahead. We must learn to work efficiently and live better. We must know peace among ourselves and service to our fellow man. We must know the real importance of home life, the school, the church, thrift, and good citizenship.

Because a portion of our problem in the realm of race relations and earning a living is emotional, there is an inclination to leave it to the future. But the future needs tools, and there are none better than an educated citizenry—white and Negro.

And I believe that morality and health go hand in hand with education as a prime requisite. Or are health and morality also a part of education, in the broader sense?

A veteran North Carolina county welfare officer, who has for years labored with social problems in both of our major races, said recently that Negroes as a race in this state would never progress very far beyond their present status until they them-

selves took on a different attitude toward their women. The statement, as first made, was a little startling, but on further discussion with this woman who has seen much of society after slips and falls, it was revealed that she is convinced that no race can go beyond the attitude of that race toward the women of that same race.

This welfare worker discounts as less important the attitude of one race toward the women of another race. Civilization and advancement and progress come in due proportion to the esteem in which we hold our own women, the exactness with which we guard them, and the degree of preference for a good and clean and virtuous and informed womankind. Our girls of today are tomorrow's mothers. The mothers not only bear the children, but they also rear them. At the knees of women good citizens are made.

A study of the more advanced races and civilizations on this earth reveals the truth in that veteran welfare worker's observation. The more advanced cultures are coupled with a higher reverence for women. Truly, that seems to be one path toward progress upward.

The matter of making a living is probably more economic than social. The profit motive still has greater weight than social objectives. However, good social practices in business pay good returns as viewed from the long range point of view. The businessman, generally, is not impressed by visionary schemes which do not take into account the economic aspect of obtaining the objectives.

If any citizen of North Carolina, or of the nation, is interfered with in earning his living on account of his race or color, or finds he is discriminated against in getting or holding employment, then he has a deep and well-founded complaint against society and must be listened to. For it is a part of the American creed that a man ought to be able to rise according to his merit and competence, and that encouragement and a wide open road must go to ability and character.

Ability may be denied an outlet for a time, but in due course it will win its way through all obstacles. The saying that "you can't keep a good man down" applies just as much to the colored race as to the white one. If it were not so, the American republic would belie the very foundation on which it was erected

So I would say this to the Negroes of North Carolina and of every other state: Be competent. Make the most of your ability

and acquire knowledge. Do whatever work that comes to your hands with thoroughness, honesty, and completeness. Make the world respect you for your reliability and competence. Aim to be at the top in your line of endeavor.

If you then can say you are being denied a job or are discriminated against in employment, I'll join in declaring that North Carolina and the American Republic have failed, and that we have got to go back and start all over again.

It seems imperative that available means be employed by which major emphasis may be placed upon what the races of North Carolina have in common and upon present problems where they may pool their interests and resources. Often in the past we have become so absorbed with the existing differentials that we have failed to take cognizance of notable achievements of interracial and other groups that have been interested in seeing that all of the races in North Carolina should some day get a square deal commensurate with good citizenship.

Negroes do not desire amalgamation; they know that they have a unique contribution to make to American civilization. Through amalgamation the dominant race would naturally destroy the identity of the other, and with it the opportunity for the development of racial achievements. What the Negro does want is equal educational, economic, and political opportunities by which he may work diligently towards the realization of the objectives set for his race.

While there remains much to be done, there are definite signs which indicate that North Carolina is already or is fast becoming the foremost state in the South in developing techniques for and finding solutions to its racial problems. Definite progress has been made towards equalizing educational opportunities in the length of the school term, in regard to teachers' salaries, and in other areas which have tended to make North Carolina the model for other Southern states. This is as it should be. With wise and coöperative planning other areas will be improved so that the greatest degree of good may come to all of the citizens of the state.

With the early return of the veterans imminent, the need for judicious planning along economic lines becomes increasingly necessary. In order that all citizens may reach their fullest development and enjoy the greatest happiness, we must provide opportunities whereby they may work for a living under such conditions as will assure them that such essentials as food, good housing, medical care, and other necessities will be provided.

That Negroes have always played an important part in the industrial and agricultural development of the South is a matter of general knowledge. Just as their labor in the past has contributed to the South's present development, the greater and more prosperous South, to which we all look forward in the future, will need the skill, the brains, and the strength of every one of its citizens.

The white and colored people of this state have a long and happy record of working together. There is every reason to believe that this relationship will continue. We know, however, that the rivalry for the best jobs when work is plentiful, and the rivalry for any job when work is scarce, has gone on and will go on both between the races and among individuals in the same race. That is a part of our system of free enterprise. Since this is the case, as our industry and even our agriculture becomes more and more mechanized, employers will tend to look at the individual competence and skill of a man rather than his color. The time will soon come when a colored man need not expect to get a job, or his race a percentage of jobs, on the basis of color, but each individual will seek a job on the basis of his skill and efficiency as a person.

Speaking before a national church gathering of Negroes here in North Carolina at Salisbury a few years ago, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that every person, regardless of race, has the right of an opportunity for a classical education. But, she added, many—because of background or mental equipment or personality or aptitude—are not capable of taking an education in the classics. Such groups, she said, must in their generation learn to do things with their hands.

To build up the skill and efficiency necessary to compete in a highly mechanized world should be the deep concern of all the colored people. Beginning in the family, both white and Negro children should be taught the proper attitude toward work and proper work habits. In the home the child should not be given such heavy tasks that work becomes a burdensome drudgery to him; for that will result in sloppy, half-done work, or in shirking work entirely. These are habits from which so many people suffer today. In the home the child should be given tasks and made to perform them promptly and well, and when he has done them he should be rewarded, if with nothing more than a kind word. By doing this we can go a long way toward building up the proper attitude and work habits in our children. People have to

learn the lesson of cheerful, skillful, and efficiently performed work before they can offer their labor in the market places. Negroes must learn this lesson along with all others.

Of course, I recognize the other side to the problem—that colored people who have developed these skills and desirable work habits must be given an opportunity to put them to good use. This I think will come—for I believe that our nation, the South, and the state of North Carolina can, by careful planning and sensible coöperation, usher in an era of continuing security and prosperity for all.

All of us know about Paul Revere, the white hero, but how many of us know about Crispus Attucks, another hero? Crispus was a Negro, the first American shot in the American Revolution.

In this war the Negro has more nearly come into his own—in opportunity and in recognition. Traditionally the work of Negroes has been heavy, dirty, and disagreeable. As the years pass this tradition has faded as the Negro's work status has been upgraded, especially in semi-skilled and single-skilled work. Negroes now enter many fields that have been previously closed to them. Those who have stayed at manual labor and in domestic service have been able to secure higher wages. In the service industries, Negroes have improved their position with some degree of permanency.

Reviewing the race relations picture in North Carolina, studying the ever-present problem of earning a living, and attempting to lift the veil on the future in these closely related fields, I am confident that for nearly a half century, or at least for forty-five years, North Carolina has been developing a body of public opinion favorable to fair and just treatment of Negroes in the state. This movement has been supported by leading citizens in education, government, religion, economics, industry, business and politics. This leadership is found among both state-wide and local personalities. The spirit of the people who have stood for liberal attitudes towards Negroes has grown both in volume and in extent.

Throughout this period of nearly half a century this friendly, coöperative attitude has flowered into action in several directions. Among the most pronounced results are the progress made in education, particularly the equalization of salaries for teachers in 1944. This development has startled parts of the nation. In-

quiries from people in other sections still come to state officials asking for information about how North Carolina carried out such a plan.

Out of this movement have come other developments or results than the gains in education, and other state-wide services in health, welfare, and the like. One of the most important of these is the renewed hope and encouragement given to Negroes of the state. The best of these leaders believe that the accomplishments already achieved by the state in equalizing some parts of the educational program and certain state services means that the state will gradually but surely bring the other phases of such programs in which there are still differences into line with those already brought up to equal status.

The fact that many of the best white people and many of the best Negro people are working together on these matters of state development is significant and means well for North Carolina in years to come.

Only a few days ago, a leading businessman in one of the towns of Eastern North Carolina sent a check for \$2,500, accompanied by a letter, to the secretary of the local school board, stating that he was making a contribution to the local Negro public school and hoped the money would be used to improve the library services and the vocational education program in that school.

This coöperative movement going forward among both white and Negro people in North Carolina for nearly fifty years is already producing results in the life of the state which are sure to promote a happier and more prosperous commonwealth.

I would like to conclude my appearance here before your fine conference with the pledge that I desire to use the influence of the office I fill to get the people of North Carolina to accept the philosophy of life expressed in Article I, Section I, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Once this section of the Constitution—which every official and every voter has taken an oath to support—is really accepted, race relations as they concern the problem of earning a living and many other relationships will cease to be a problem.

In fact, I believe in the right of every race and creed to have that indefinable urge to attain what we designate in the fundamental law of our state as “the pursuit of happiness.” We have measuring units for the mechanical forces of life, but we are unable to calculate the ancient, yet eternal, impulses of human beings. We do know that, in the present cruel world, the incarnate

spirit of justice is not a myth, but an ever quickening spirit. If we labor to keep alive in our breasts that spirit, we may be assured that in the future the powerful yearnings of mankind will be the machinery and implements of a deserved—maybe slow, but permanent—progress.

And some day we will have the positive answer to that heart-broken voice which has sounded through the ages for nearly nineteen and one-half centuries:

Have I been so long time with you,
And yet hast thou not known me?*

FREIGHT RATES IN THE SOUTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON A NATIONAL RADIO BROADCAST

MOBILE, ALABAMA

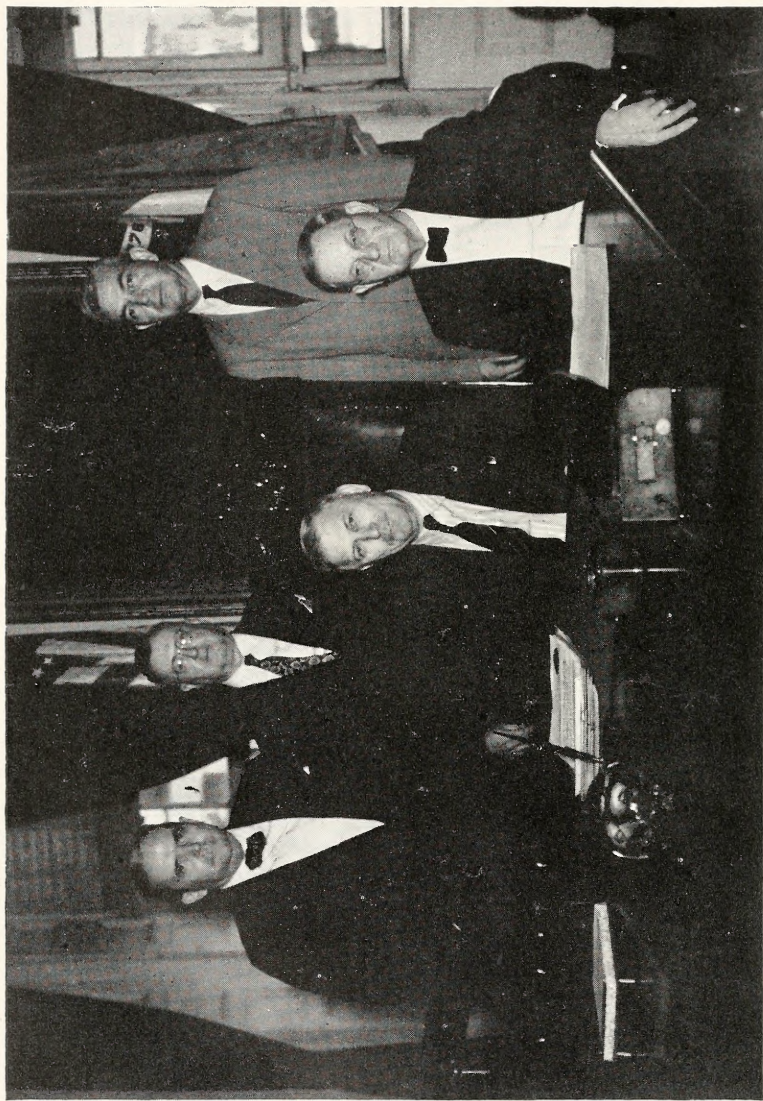
JULY 21, 1945

It would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the importance to the South and to the nation of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission eliminating present freight rate discriminations east of the Rocky Mountains. These rates have constituted a domestic tariff wall, and the wall has existed for generations.

This action paves the way for the greater industrial development of our nation. Manufacturing establishments that have long suffered a disadvantage in competition because of an indefensible discrimination have—by this first step toward eventual uniform freight rates—had the door opened and the path cleared of obstructions so that they can now improve the economic wealth of the South and the West. And of course this growth and development works to the eventual benefit of all sections of our nation and of the nation as a whole.

Contrary to what some have attempted to read into this newly acquired parity, it does not signal the mass removal of industry from the North and the East to the South and the West, but indicates the development and the growth of industries already existent in the South and the West. In a land where raw materials are close at hand, competent labor is abundant, and local capital is available, the removal of the freight rate shackles will release a great and powerful industrial energy in the section that has for so long been in an unfair position and suffered unequal opportunity in the establishment and the development of industry.

*John 14:9.



Special judges of the Superior Court take the oath of office on June 30, 1945. Seated *left to right*: Governor Cherry and Chief Justice W. P. Stacy, who administered the oath. Standing *left to right*: W. H. S. Burgwyn of Woodland, Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, and Hubert E. Olive of Lexington.

With a free transportation and a fair rate structure, Southern industry needs no longer to be retarded. Agitation for the change that was recently ordered has stemmed from long years of demand throughout the South and the West for a parity. This parity with the East was necessary to stimulate development of industries. Now it is here. Now the long effort has culminated in a lifting of the barriers to the development of the South—in the realms of agriculture as well as industry. We have seen the culmination of a long-felt and established principle that freight rate discrimination is a barrier to development and diversification of economy. The per capita wealth in the South should show an increase, and that increase will reflect in the per capita wealth of the nation.

Now, in the South, we can improve what we have and develop new fields from the vast and challenging pattern of industry that is foretold in the laboratory phases of World War II.

The barriers against progress in the South have been lowered!

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES WORKING TOGETHER

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF PRESENTING THE
ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARD TO SHELTON LOOMS

ROCKY MOUNT
AUGUST 2, 1945

North Carolina, like all the other states in this our union of states, has been faced with grave wartime responsibilities. North Carolinians as individuals and North Carolina industries have, in recent months, had to take an extra notch in their belts, have had to go an extra mile at their work, have had to do more with less. But here in this state we have taken on our part of the war's responsibilities with that typical Tar Heel spirit familiar to all of us.

How well North Carolina and her people have done their war job is exemplified here this afternoon as we see a leading textile industry presented the first "E" award of this kind to be flown by any plant in this section of the state.

The war is not yet over. The urgent need for the fine duck and alpaca materials produced in the Shelton Looms plants here and at Wilson has not passed. Today's honor, truly deserved and ap-

appropriately given, is but a milestone in the fine record of this textile enterprise and the craftsmanship and initiative of North Carolina and her industry.

The employees of Shelton Looms and all employees of all enterprises in North Carolina must work and strive and hope for a speedy victory. As governor of your state, I personally and officially appreciate the performance of your plants which has deserved for you today's award. The loyalty, coöperation, and devotion to duty demonstrated here, over the long trying weeks and months and years of war, must warm the heart of every person connected with your enterprise and attract the pride of every North Carolinian. The teamwork of your friendly family of employees is a shining example for American industry.

Each day that the war continues the price of victory grows higher and higher in abnormal economic maladjustments, in mounting governmental indebtedness, and in human distraction, disabilities, and death. But out of it all should come a people unified in purpose by the trials of war. We are sharing with the rest of the nation in the human losses, and we feel these losses intensely and grievously, but bear them bravely. We are also sharing with the rest of the nation in the economic price of the war, but I am not sure we now fully feel that price. An abnormal wartime condition has brought prosperity to our people and strength to our tax structures. This cannot be expected always to continue, but it has given us a definite starting advantage in the readjustment problems that will soon be upon us.

In North Carolina, as in the nation, bank deposits and bond holdings are today high. Private loans, mortgages, and unpaid taxes are low. If we can preserve for ourselves this advantage that has been gained, it will carry us well into the period of readjustment. The responsibility to do this rests both with the private citizen and with the state and its political subdivisions.

That is one of many deep and difficult obligations that we must fulfill during this period of wartime uncertainties. The progress of the future is being shaped by our actions and our decisions today. Ours is a great state with an abundance of resources. Our people are a truly great people, nearly 100 per cent descendants of hardy pioneers who braved the uncertainties of another day and age. We all have confidence in our state and our people, as well as our employers and employees, as we meet the problems of today and build for the future.

Let us work and pray that we may meet our obligations manfully and that we may take full advantage of the opportunity we have to create a better life in a better state in a better nation in a better world.

May we all have strength and wisdom and fortitude in the problems that are upon us and the days that are ahead.

GOOD MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC

ADDRESS¹² DELIVERED OVER THE RADIO IN THE INTEREST OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

RALEIGH

AUGUST 2, 1945

North Carolina is a state of many and varied resources. The greatest of these resources is its fine people, and perhaps the greatest service that I can render as governor of North Carolina is to do all I can to aid the development of this resource of our state to its fullest extent. For this reason, I am glad on this occasion to sponsor and support the plan of the North Carolina Symphony Society and its orchestra of North Carolina musicians to carry good music and good cheer to all the people of the state.

I am proud of the fact that North Carolina has a state symphony orchestra. Some other states have a similar organization, but I am still more pleased that the Legislature of North Carolina is the first of all the forty-eight legislatures in the nation to place an orchestra on its budget along with other state-supported institutions and to make a reasonable appropriation for it.

The orchestra was recognized as a state agency and was placed under control of the state and given an appropriation by the Legislature of 1941, on the theory and principle that it is an educational institution, giving public concerts as any other orchestra does, but in addition thereto giving free concerts to school children wherever it plays and endeavoring in many ways to promote the love and understanding of good music, not only in the cities, but in the small towns and in the rural areas of our state. Following this action of 1941, the orchestra performed so well throughout the state, in both its public concerts and its concerts for children, that there was popular demand, manifested in tele-

¹²Fourteen stations carried the address.

grams to the Legislature, to increase the appropriation so that the services might be increased. The Legislature of 1943 responded to this demand by doubling the appropriation so that the orchestra now receives \$4,000 a year from the state and spends this amount and more, as the audit shows, in the free exercise of the splendid services it renders.

But even this amount, I understand, is only a small part of what the Symphony Society needs to carry out the plans it now has for a season of regular concerts in all parts of the state, for many more free programs for children, for a series of radio programs, and for the discovery and training of talented young North Carolina musicians.

Orchestras of quality and merit are expensive; a large number of players must be trained; they must rehearse; they must travel from town to town; and they deserve some remuneration for their services. Orchestras throughout the nation, I further understand, are ordinarily supported by contributions of music lovers and public-spirited citizens, who take pride in the credit they reflect upon their cities, their counties, and their states. Our state orchestra would like to supplement the state appropriation by asking the citizens of North Carolina for such support as they care to give, individually and collectively. When this is properly done, the orchestra will be in a position to double and triple the good work it has been doing.

North Carolina should be proud of its fine state orchestra. We need such an orchestra; I believe we can afford it, and in fulfillment of that ideal I believe we should be proud to give full and adequate support toward its maintenance and further extension.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to introduce to you the talented and capable conductor of the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Benjamin Swalin of Chapel Hill, N. C., who will tell you a little more about the orchestra and then will play upon his violin, assisted by Mrs. Swalin at the piano; the two will give you a program of musical selections.

BEAUTY IS NATURE'S FIRST GIFT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CROWNING OF THE
BEAUTY QUEEN OF NORTH CAROLINA
GASTONIA

AUGUST 18, 1945

The Junior Chambers of Commerce of North Carolina have rightly won and hold a distinctive place in the hearts of our citizenship. I am always glad to mingle with and contribute to any program that this organization may sponsor.

Your present undertaking to select "Miss North Carolina" to represent our state in the National Beauty Contest is worthy of high commendation. I congratulate you on your efforts and the success you have obtained.

It is indeed a pleasure to come to my home town of Gastonia and have a part on your program of crowning Miss North Carolina. The promoters of this contest have interested and brought together distinctive representatives of the beautiful young womanhood of our state from many communities. Your judges have made the selection.

My personal and official congratulations go to the winner, and let me recall to her that it has been said that beauty is the first present nature gives to a young girl—and in her case I hope it will be the last that nature takes away.

I count it a personal and official honor to place on the head of Miss Dorothy Johnson of Winston-Salem, one of North Carolina's charming and beautiful young women, the insignia and crown of "Miss North Carolina."

WE MUST KEEP THE PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE CHRISTENING AND
COMMISSIONING OF LANDING SHIP MEDIUM-400

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 20, 1945

I am honored to represent the people of North Carolina on this occasion. With pardonable pride I call attention here to the fact that much of the prefabricating for this and similar ships was done in North Carolina at Asheville, in our "land of the sky." In North Carolina we like to recall that it was our privilege to help buy a series of such vessels as the one being launched today, through our purchases of War Bonds. Many of the employees of

this yard, whose imagination and perspiration go into the building of the Landing Ship Medium craft, come from North Carolina. So North Carolina shares in the responsibility and the pride of this occasion. We have aided the progress here and take pride in its success.

This great melting pot of human endeavor is typical of the co-ordinated energy that has accomplished so much toward the winning of the war.

From communities in a dozen or more Southern states have come the men and women who comprise your working forces. Many of the workers here have sons, daughters and other loved ones scattered throughout the world. Just as their representatives on the battlefronts form a heterogeneous mass of fighting strength, so do the navy yard workers form heterogeneous groups on the home fronts. All of these groups and forces spell out the courage and determination of a united America.

The success of our American all-out war effort has been seen in the sensational developments of the past few days and the glorious culmination of the greatest conflict in the history of the world. God guided us to success, and we will continue humbly to express worshipful thanks for that Divine aid.

When I was first invited to come here today, with Mrs. Cherry, as sponsor of this occasion, the war in Europe was at an end, and the war in the Pacific was going in our favor. In the days that have followed, that favor has been turned into victory. I wish to pay tribute here today to those who have built ships of victory and to thousands of other war workers in the Carolinas, the South, and the nation, who have fought the war at home. To a man and to a woman there was no relaxing of effort in those final days. From the athlete we learned that the best way to win is to keep the opposing team on the run. Our all-star war team subscribed to that theory without reservation. Here at home an increasing flow of the tools of war was provided. You of the Charleston Navy Yard did your share. I commend you.

Not all our challenges have been met, with the cessation of battle in Europe and Asia. Our greatest task lies ahead. Now that the war has been won, we must keep the peace. No man can say that a world without war is a safe place in which to live. Only those who are willing to work at the peace deserve to enjoy its blessings. Never again must an unprepared America face the shattering impact of a Pearl Harbor or the ravaging ambition of another Hitler.

In a universe of nations so closely integrated by the marvels of transportation and communication and so constantly threatened by bigger and better engines of destruction, our only alternative is international law, openly arrived at and collectively enforced. No other sure way remains. We who love peace must be willing to sacrifice in order that it may be real and everlasting.

Let us keep in mind the silent crosses that mark the graves of our loved ones in Normandy, in Belgium, in Germany, on Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and all the faraway places that cradle our dead.

Let us move toward our leadership in the community of nations with their sacrifices in mind.

On another occasion and in other bloody years, their fathers died in vain.

We must see to it that their sacrifice is not a mockery, and that their contribution to freedom becomes a real and living memorial to their memory.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PEANUTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SESSION OF THE
NATIONAL PEANUT COUNCIL

RALEIGH

AUGUST 22, 1945

As governor of North Carolina I am happy to welcome the National Peanut Council to the capital city of our state. I trust the stay of your group here will be pleasant and profitable.

North Carolina is interested in peanuts. Peanuts are important to North Carolina in many ways. In the first place, this is a great peanut-growing state. Of course you know that sixty-five per cent of the North and South Carolina peanut crop is grown in Eastern North Carolina. It is the third crop in value in North Carolina, being outranked as a money crop only by tobacco and cotton.

On the consuming end, North Carolina again regards the peanut with importance. We enjoy peanuts here in all the varieties of food uses to which they have been put, from salads to desserts and between meals. We know about peanut oil and how rapidly commerce and industry are making wider and wider use of this product, to the end that it is no longer only a kitchen item.

The war just ended pointed up new uses for the product in which you men are interested and in which all North Carolina is interested—as producer, processor, broker, and consumer.

I would not dare to attempt a technical discussion on peanuts here before such a gathering. In scientific and specialized knowledge, I am still in the “goober” or “ground pea” stage. But from the information that is available to me as a layman in your field, I know of the peanut’s importance to North Carolina, and as governor of the state I have the pleasure of expressing appreciation to you for what you have done and are doing for the peanut industry.

A JUST PEACE

ADDRESS¹³ DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
RALEIGH
AUGUST 27, 1945

*Madam President, Officers, and Members of the
North Carolina Department, American Legion Auxiliary:*

It is with regret that I find it impossible to attend some part of your annual meeting to be held in Raleigh on Monday, August 27, and have the opportunity of speaking to you in person.

Since the organization of the American Legion I have had a profound appreciation for the patriotic and splendid work of the Auxiliary. This admiration has increased with the passing of the years.

We are all truly grateful for the present cessation of hostilities, but I am sure your group, possibly more than any other, recognizes the importance of a proper approach to the post-war era. Most of you lived through the years following the Armistice of 1918. Those were tragic years in which America’s armed forces won a great victory over our enemies but our citizenship wholly lost the peace that followed. The loss of the peace following the first World War was largely a result of a faulty public sentiment created and fostered by designing groups of our citizenship. Let us hope that now, and during the years that are to follow, the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, and every other patriotic group of our citizenship will join hands with the veterans of the last war and the veterans of the present war and

¹³This address was not delivered in person, but was read for Governor Cherry.

right-thinking citizens everywhere in our nation in helping to build here a healthy public sentiment which will demand the adoption of a just peace and that such groups will devote their full interest to seeing that such a peace is permanently maintained.

Time and space have been eliminated by the modern engines of warfare. We are closer to our friends and likewise closer to our enemies than ever before. I confidently believe that America must step out into the vanguard of nations and accept her place of leadership. The peace and safety of the future depends on a peace openly arrived at, equitably and justly imposed, and maintained by force if necessary, through the united efforts of peace-loving nations. Those nations who love peace must be willing to work for and defend such peace at all times against grasping and aggressor nations.

I am sure the American Legion Auxiliary of the Department of North Carolina will lend its best efforts toward such a program and that your influence will be definitely felt in the furtherance of every just cause. I congratulate you on what you have done and give you my personal and official good wishes for your success in future undertakings.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE UNITED WAR FUND

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER THE RADIO IN BEHALF OF THE
UNITED WAR FUND DRIVE

RALEIGH

AUGUST 30, 1945

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

Since V-J Day the National War Fund has rendered an account of services rendered for money contributed by the people of North Carolina last year and the year before. Over those two years the National War Fund has disbursed over \$200,000,000, of which something more than \$3,500,000 came from the good people of this state. We're naturally interested in what that money brought.

When you think of that \$200,000,000, perhaps you'll enjoy remembering that more than half has gone to those agencies designed to serve our own fighting men and women. In human

terms it has meant recreation and homelike personal contacts in off-duty hours for a million men a day in more than 2,500 USO clubs scattered all over America. It has meant that USO camp shows, right up in the battle zones, have brought real American entertainment to audiences of more than a million a week. And when the Army and Navy discovered that USO camp shows entertainment was good medicine for wounded and convalescent soldiers, the doors of 150 Army, Navy, and Marine general hospitals in this country were opened with an imperative "Come in." USO has, from the first, gone wherever the Army and Navy have asked it to go.

And part of our gifts went for the benefit of those unsung heroes of this war—the merchant seamen who braved bombings, mines, and torpedoes to carry an army of 8,000,000 men, their guns, their tanks, their planes, their food, ammunition, and medical supplies to every far corner of this earth. For them the United Seamen's Service, using our money, has provided 229 residential and recreational centers in seventy-nine ports around the world—places where tired and bomb-racked merchant sailors could find good food, a decent bed, sound personal advice, and medical care if ill or wounded.

Some funds channeled through the War Prisoners Aid-Y. M. C. A., have gone to maintain the sanity and morale of allied prisoners of war in enemy prison camps. I wish I could read all of a letter received from General "Hap" Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, commending War Prisoners Aid for its great service. Straight to the point is a single sentence from a letter written and signed jointly by eight Army Air Force officers, all former prisoners of war. I quote: "It was largely through the efforts of War Prisoners Aid-Y. M. C. A. that the prisoners of war incarcerated in Germany returned to the United States in such fine mental and physical condition." I think you'll agree that money spent which means sanity retained and morale maintained is money soundly invested.

Many of our homes have been saddened by personal losses through these war years, but I doubt if any of us can begin to imagine the crushing burden of sorrow, despair, and utter hopelessness which has been the lot of millions of beaten, enslaved, starved, and homeless people. We may well be grateful that the activities of the agencies financed by our gifts have reached into 125 different countries and brought some relief from physical suffering, some lifting of the burden of despair to 70,000,000 people.

We now face another campaign for funds for many of these same agencies which have been our messengers of cheer and hope during the past two years and ask, "How long must this job go on?" The answer to that is clear: the National War Fund is a temporary agency to meet an emergency need, and it will carry on only until the time when the service flags come down from the windows of American homes.

Until that time, our duty is as clear as the duty of the men who licked Germany and Japan—we have to carry on, regardless of weariness, regardless of reconversion, cutbacks, and all the rest of that fine assortment of excuses for letting up on campaigns. This is not for anyone a time of retreat. It is a period of redeployment, a time when real leaders refit and set out with stout hearts for new objectives. We North Carolinians never leave a job half done, and we are not going to quit on this one until it is finished.

Just what must we do in order to finish the job? In the first place, we must stand by USO, because USO must stay on the job, at the earnest request of the Army and Navy, until demobilization is an actuality. USO camp shows must carry on in the service hospitals until their helpfulness is no longer needed, and a great expanded USO camp shows program must be provided for the men in the occupation forces in Europe, Japan, and the Far East.

Demands on our merchant seamen have increased rather than decreased since V-J Day. The United Seamen's Service must continue to serve as long as merchant seamen man the ships which carry men and material where they must be had and vast stores of relief goods to countries in need.

War Prisoners Aid-Y. M. C. A. is an international organization, pledged to the service of all allied prisoners of war. Throughout Europe and the Far East it will continue to serve some hundreds of thousands of ex-prisoners of war—allies—who must be hospitalized, reclothed, and prepared for return to their own countries.

Before I mention our responsibility for the continuance of foreign relief, let me ask another spokesman to make the point that this enterprise is in the national interest as well as in the cause of enlightened humanitarianism. I read now some excerpts from a letter to Winthrop Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, from President Truman:

We have won the military fight . . . but are just beginning the fight on famine, pestilence, and general distress. And I say to you, with full knowl-

edge of everything that UNRRA can do, and everything that can be done by other instrumentalities financed by public funds, that the private agencies of the National War Fund have a special task that is indispensable and unique.

What these agencies have done, and can do, is important out of all proportion to the relatively small funds involved. In no other way can the American people themselves express so clearly their intelligent sympathy and active concern, and their determination that justice and mercy shall prevail in this world, with the help of every good man and woman, and with the blessing of God.

May I, therefore, wish success to the National War Fund, and all its associated state and community war funds, in the plans you are laying now for a united appeal to a united people.

The trend of Foreign War Relief is to do a fast, immediate job principally in liberated areas and then move as rapidly as possible towards liquidation. Typical examples of the immediate needs are found in the more devastated areas such as Holland, where lands flooded by salt water will not bear crops for six or more years, or in Norway, where the Nazis destroyed every farm and household tool after burning the farm houses and slaughtering or stealing all cattle. Chaos of this type will reign over Europe for a long time and is a direct threat to us. A *New York Times* editorial of July 20 states that:

Starvation, idleness and cold are poor leaders, but great powers in the post-war world, greater powers than the Big Three, and if they are left to make policies and rule peoples the result is a foregone conclusion. The end of desperation is anarchy in the first stage and a dictatorship of the extreme right or extreme left in the second.

Our foreign relief and refugee program is limited to emergency aid for situations where no one else can help, but whatever assistance we give is often a matter of life or death. But our foreign relief work, to put it baldly, falls far short of what should be done to help these people.

I want to quote further from that *New York Times* editorial:

... it is as important to achieve the aims we fought for as to defeat the forces we fought against. . . . It is premature and unrealistic to talk of victory while the countries we have freed totter on the edge of chaos. We have spent the lives of our youth and poured out the wealth of our country without stint to restore civilization, freedom, peace and faith in the future to the nations Germany overran and looted. It is unthinkable that we should leave the battlefield before the elementary conditions of order have been established.

It is not charity that we should fulfill our obligations to the peoples we have "liberated." It is just good horse sense. It is the

cheapest way out of a bad mess, and the only humane thing a Christian people can do.

The program to be financed through our United War Fund drive is more vitally important to sustain world order and lasting peace than it has ever been before. The task confronting us calls for determined spirit to see it through, until the last service flag comes down. Let's get on with the job.

AMERICAN FREEDOM AND JUSTICE IMPORTANT TO ALL PEOPLES

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF A BANQUET FOLLOWING
THE DEDICATION OF A GREEK ORTHODOX COMMUNITY CHURCH
WILMINGTON
AUGUST 31, 1945

I am happy to be in Wilmington and in this historic and interesting section of North Carolina on the occasion of the dedication of a new unit in a church that is almost as old as the Christian idea and principle itself.

One of the distinct pleasures that goes with the office of governor of North Carolina is the opportunity of meeting with varied groups of our citizens and participating with them in their milestones of success and accomplishment.

It is interesting to know that the idea for the erection of a Greek Orthodox community church in Wilmington originated with a group of Greek people in this section of North Carolina in June of 1943.

At that first meeting some twenty-six months ago Antony Roondos, George Litras, Antonios Saffos, Mitchell Patouris, Alex Compos, Pete Patelos, Pete Balafos, Mike Gennis, Steve George, Peter Saffos, N. H. Modinos, Jack Morris, and his Grace, the Greek Bishop Polizoides, set forth to gain contributions for the erection of the church for which you have today placed the cornerstone.

It is heartening to me, as I am sure it has been to you, to know that both the Americans and Greeks of this area have been generous in the supporting and building of this church. Today you have a plant that costs \$50,000 and is now almost complete.

That your Greek-American group has made itself an integral and a vital part of the life of this community and of this state is to be seen in the manner in which the leaders in your church

movement here, which is being so happily climaxed today, have been and are taking an active part in the civic life hereabouts. The extent to which you participate in community life can be seen, just for example, in the activities of the president of your church, N. H. Modinos. In addition to these religious activities he has found time to participate in the American Legion, in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Masonry, in the Scottish Rite bodies, in the Shrine, and formerly in the National Guard of another community. Such a varied program of interests and activities indicates the instincts of a good citizen.

The history of the Greek Orthodox Church is an important and interesting story, and one familiar to you all. It dates back almost to the dawn of organized religious worship and now, I understand, has an estimated membership of over 100,000,000 and ranks third in Christendom. In the United States alone a recent census of religious bodies gave the Eastern Orthodox churches a membership of nearly 300,000.

The early separation of the Greek church from the Latin church may be traced to the founding of Constantinople and the political divisions of the Roman Empire. In the year 484 an estrangement between the Latin and Greek churches had appeared. It was not, however, until the ninth century that the "great schisms" began. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, had been deposed and was succeeded by the learned Photius, who convoked a synod at Constantinople and passed sentence of excommunication on the Bishop of Rome. He denounced as heresy the addition of a certain Latin phrase to the Nicene creed. This principal doctrinal difference between the Greek and Roman churches is one wherein the Greek church insists on the supremacy of the Father in the Trinity, rejects the authority of the Pope, and rules out the word "purgatory," although your creed indicates belief in a state of purgation after death and in the efficacy of prayers for the dead.

After that first early separation of the churches there were reunions and then new differences, until a final division took place in the eleventh century. Today, I understand, the various branches of your church are one in attachment to dogma, as defined by the first seven councils, and in resistance to western innovations. Pope Pius IX made several fruitless attempts to secure a reunion of the Greek and Roman churches, but the Vatican decrees of 1870 intensified the aversion,

It is a significant thing, I think, that the life of your church here in Wilmington, from the inception of the idea to this cornerstone laying occasion, has in its entirety been during a period of time when our country has been engaged in a world-shaking conflict. North Carolina has participated in this conflict and has made a large contribution of manpower, material, and products. That means that you and all North Carolinians have had a hand in the general war effort. I think that it is also significant that, with the stress and strain of war times, you have not only remembered your church, your faith, and your God, but you have during this trying period also found the extra time and energy to erect a temple of worship.

You do not need to be reminded of the relief that comes to us all now that the rainbow of victory spreads itself across the skies. Your own experiences in this country and for this country and your study of war and its terrible toll in the land of your forefathers have made impression enough on you. I know that you have suffered an extra measure as misfortunes have overtaken the venerable Greek nation itself.

But peace has come to all nations now—the conquerors and the conquered—and guns are silent for the first time in many months. The task ahead is one looking toward universal peace and world prosperity. Education must replace brutality. Commerce and industry must succeed terror and cruelty. Dignity, decency, and honor have proved themselves and will again rule the world. As you have been successful on your local project here, your state will be successful in this post-war era, and your nation will faithfully complete its tasks. This is true because governments begin with human beings—just such human beings as yourselves. The better the individual, the better the government. It is a heartening sign that some groups of our individual citizens remember God and look to the future as they work desperately to take care of the emergencies of today.

More than ever before, society is on a world-wide basis. Time and space have been so largely eliminated by the modern miracles of science and industry that our local and national concerns are also world concerns. The people of Europe and the people of the Orient have seen with their own eyes something of America's might and strength. They have seen us land in the face of fire in Italy and France and overrun and subdue the mad dog nations. They have seen us beaten bitterly in the Philippines, only to come back and help those islands regain their freedom and then sweep on into the streets of Tokyo itself,

The world has watched us build a transportation system across the other end of the world. Other nations have seen us build airports and arsenals overnight, in swamps and on desolate islands. Here in the southeastern corner of our own state you have seen great army camps spring up in fields and ship after ship slide into the water to further this great effort.

The world now knows how good we can be. You have a new conception of the power of your nation and the extent to which it will wield a mighty arm for justice and right. These past few years have given the world new standards. The world will know if we fail to meet the standards we ourselves have set for ourselves and for the world.

The good people of the world pray that we will not fail. More than anything else in the world they want us to succeed. They hopefully believe that their success is tied up with ours. American ideals of freedom and justice under law, American industrial ability and inventive genius, have become most important and precious to people all over the world who have suffered under the aggressor nations.

They have just one question to ask us: can you make your ideals and your wealth work for good in peacetime, too? They are emerging from the war as new people, with unlimited expectations from the new life and opportunity which has been granted them. The peoples who have fought their way through to peace are thinking more like Americans than many of us realize.

But America cannot serve either itself or the human family unless it is just as strong morally and economically as it is strong at waging war against aggressors. That makes this occasion here today an important one. It foretells something. It is a straw in the wind, indicating how we feel here in North Carolina and in America about things moral.

During these past few years of war the loyalty of the citizens of this state of every racial origin has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt. Our citizens have stood second to none on the fighting fronts, in the purchase of war bonds, in war work, and in the observance of emergency restrictions. North Carolinians have not been found wanting!

With this record behind us, we shall go forward strong in the confidence that we can meet our responsibilities as citizens of an American state. There are many things yet to be done for North Carolina, and during my term as governor I shall strive to do as



Governor Cherry, Mrs. Cherry, and General J. Van B. Metts (*extreme left*) in the dining room of Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan, while the governor attended the National Governors' Conference, July 1 to 4, 1945.

many of these as possible. In working at a proper program of development and advancement for this state the united and patriotic action of all citizens is needed. The war has shown us the urgent demand that we purge ourselves of prejudice, bigotry, intolerance, and unjustified hate. We are today, more than ever, required to give careful study and to bring unprejudiced decision to the problems which confront us. How else are we to contribute to the bringing of lasting peace, justice, and enlightenment to a war-torn world?

So we must work and we must pray and we must meet our obligations manfully, that we may take full advantage of the opportunity to create a better state, a better nation, and a better world.

Meantime, I congratulate you upon the substantial job you have done here. In all your work and plans you have my best wishes. You also have the offered assistance of my office in any way that I can serve you. We are all working together for North Carolina and her people. Ours is a great and God-blessed state, with a glorious past and many opportunities yet undeveloped and untouched. It is for you and for me, as best we can, to light the torch of inspiration and to lead our people to higher planes of social, political, and economic life. If we plan well and execute intelligently we can reach even higher standards—standards which our resources, from every point of view, justify and demand.

May your continued efforts here be pleasant and the fruits thereof be a blessing in the years to follow!

VICTORY GARDENS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ECUSTA PAPER COMPANY
PISGAH FOREST
SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

Now that the war is over and our boys are coming back to us by the thousands—back to familiar old home hearths—it is only natural, I think, that we should pause for a while to take stock of ourselves—an inventory, so to speak, of America and the mud sills of democracy: our homes and our home life.

Homes and communities throughout the world were torn asunder by this six-year conflagration, and it is difficult for many of us to glimpse the rays of sunlight which are now slanting their

beams through the scattering war clouds. We are blinded by sadness and blinded by a sort of nostalgic yearning for a return to old times—to half-forgotten days in a dim and distant past which is sweetened by memory.

But now is the time for us to wipe the tears from our eyes. We must view the bright side of life and turn our back on the horrors of war if we are able to build a new America on the solid foundations of peace.

These recent years of hardship have taught us many things. I like to think that our little communities and homes throughout this land have become stronger and more united while the youth of the country was away defending them against the onslaughts of tyranny.

The shortage of gas and automobiles hurt us terribly at first. But then we started riding with each other, became acquainted one with another, and learned to know and appreciate the other fellow's joys and sorrows, his ideas and aspirations. This was coöperative democracy at its best. We learned to make a pair of shoes serve us for about a year after what was once known as the "worn-out" stage had passed. Tires were recapped, and recapped again, and were made to last four or five times their usefulness in what we once called the "good old days." We made our old stoves, radios, and refrigerators last somehow. The car we use to trade every year or two did surprisingly well after five or six years' use. Instead of going on distant vacations, we learned to make ourselves happy puttering about the house, making our home more liveable and more beautiful. In short, home life was strengthened.

Millions of tons of our agricultural products moved by ship and plane to far-flung battlefields throughout the world. We gave our servicemen the very best we could produce. Nothing was too good for them, and our farmers answered the calls of the government by growing more corn, potatoes, beans, livestock, and other agricultural commodities than we thought possible. But we did it. The flow of these products for military use and for lend-lease created long rows of bare shelves in our corner grocery stores. Virtually everything was rationed.

And then we—like the little red hen of school days—dug down into our old American initiative, ingenuity, and energy, and said: "We will plant the seed. We will grow our food. And we did!"

Thousands of worthless back-yard lots throughout North Carolina began to blossom in the spring of 1942. The Victory Garden was born. Men who formerly sat around on cracker barrels or at the drugstore talking politics and women who had spent many an hour at card parties turned their time to more useful pursuits, the raising of vegetables. Friendly contests between neighbors began as to who could grow the largest tomatoes or the nicest snapbeans. Gardening advice replaced over-the-fence, back-yard gossip.

I am told that Raleigh families have 4,000 victory gardens producing food this year. A friend of mine there told me only yesterday that ninety per cent of his vegetables this season will come from his garden.

Victory gardening in the mountain counties of North Carolina during the past four years has paved the way for the establishment of strong auction produce markets at Hendersonville, Boone, West Jefferson, and Spruce Pine. Incidentally, marketing officials with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture inform me that some of the best beans, cabbage, and Irish potatoes in the nation are grown right here in Western North Carolina.

This section of the state is now planting annually around 15,000 acres of snapbeans, 4,000 acres of cabbage, and 15,000 acres of potatoes, and it is experimenting with the commercial production of rutabagas, spinach, turnips, pepper, cucumbers, broccoli, lima beans, lettuce, and other root and green crops. All of these vegetables are now being produced by victory gardeners throughout this entire mountain area.

Through your efforts toward the production of food for home use during the war years, you have shown that not only can you grow these vegetables in the mountain area, but you can produce quality comparable with that found anywhere in the United States, and you can grow it at a profit. Thus you who have grown victory gardens have pioneered the way for an industry which bids fair to compete with your dairies, your orchards, and your tourist business.

State agricultural officials who have for so many years looked to the coastal plains of North Carolina as the sole area for profitable truck crop operations are now turning their eyes to the west and are making plans to establish permanent marketing offices in this section to assist with the grading, packing, and sale of your products. The enterprising spirit of hundreds of community

gardeners must be given the credit for starting this movement toward the establishment of a truck crop business in this area.

I know of no better standard for judging the thriftiness, energy, and general health of a family than a garden. The family having a good garden is not forced to lean continually on others in order to have good, healthful food. A garden breeds a sort of wholesome independence. What pleasure can compare with going into your own little garden and filling your basket with beans, cucumbers, corn, and potatoes grown and attended by only you and mother nature! There is something pretty close to religion in it—and doctors tell me there is no exercise better for you than a little work in your garden each afternoon before supper. I am sure it will compare very favorably with golf, tennis, bowling, bridge, or some of the other more rigorous sports.

Vegetables abound in health. They can furnish a good portion of the vitamins, energy, and minerals needed by all of us. And some of those of most value are the easiest to produce. A little fresh corn thrown in with some snapbeans that are simmering along with some side meat makes a dish that is fit for a king. Nutrition leaders tell us to obtain our vitamins from food rather than from the indiscriminate use of artificial preparations of all kinds.

Here in North Carolina we are fortunate in being close to the soil. Though this state leads the others of the nation in a wide variety of industries, we rank only behind Texas and Mississippi in the number of farms. Our 1940 census showed that we have 287,000 farms, most of them around thirty acres in size, and we have around 300,000 farmers in this state. Approximately sixty per cent of our population of 3,500,000 is rural. So it is easy to understand why we love the land in North Carolina. Driving from the coast to the mountains, you will see scores of small towns and thousands of acres of fine farm land.

We are not like the metropolitan areas. We are not fenced in to such an extent that we are unconscious of the production of food. Rather, we actually see it on every hand—in the fields and in the gardens—and the majority of the residences in our most thickly populated cities have ample ground for small gardens.

Those who are not fortunate enough to have suitable garden space of their own can obtain the use of conveniently located plots of reasonably good soil somewhere in the neighborhood. This has been done throughout the state. Wartime restrictions on travel and on the use of automobiles kept people at home

more and gave them more time for gardening. Increased living costs also encouraged the production of more food at home.

Turning for a moment to the farm garden, which nurtured many of us like a mother during the early years of our life, we find that farm gardens have been maintained during these four years of war on approximately eighty-five per cent of all farms in the United States, the average value of the products per garden being estimated at \$85. It is said that a half-acre garden cared for properly will supply vegetables having a market value at the grocery store of at least \$150, sufficient for a family of six or seven people. A well-cared-for garden will normally yield a greater return per acre than any similar area on the farm devoted to regular farm crops.

Certain crops are grown in our Southern gardens throughout the winter; in fact, there are thousands of North Carolina farm gardens that produce at least one or two fresh vegetables every day in the year.

Since the war began, many schools, clubs, communities, and even large cities have sponsored victory garden campaigns. In the schools, these contests have been supervised by the vocational agriculture instructor and the head of the home economics department. In this way, the boys and their fathers grew the food, and the girls and their mothers canned the portion of it not needed for summer use.

In Elizabeth City, for instance, the town officials agreed to break the land of any citizen wanting to put out a victory garden. This was done free of charge, and families in Elizabeth City who had been living out of the grocery store learned to grow their own food.

It is estimated that somewhere close to forty per cent of the food supply produced in the United States during the years 1942 and 1943 was grown by millions of victory gardeners. I suspect if this food supply should be taken as meaning vegetables, the percentage would run to one-half the nation's vegetable crop. Of course, we left to farmers the production of the big food crops like corn, wheat, oats, barley, peanuts, and soybeans, and products of that nature.

Canned vegetables are canned sunshine. There is no better evidence of thrift in a household than the canning of food. Led by home economics teachers and home demonstration agents, the women of North Carolina are now in the process of "putting up" more fruit and vegetables than ever before.

In 1944, approximately 28,000,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats were canned in this state. This is more than 2,000,000 quarts above the amount which was canned during 1943 and is more than twice the amount canned in the years which just preceded the war.

In addition to this, our folks last year cured 30,000,000 pounds of meat and dried and stored 8,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables. Nothing is more nourishing, and nothing provides more energy for a family during the cold winter months than pinto, lima, and navy beans. And there is certainly nothing better than a half-moon pie made of stewed dried fruit.

We are thinking more about the preservation of food in this state, and this yearning to store food during the plentiful months for use in the lean months has been given renewed life through the necessities of the emergency. The capacity of freezer locker plants was doubled in 1944, and is still growing. Rural women used these lockers for storing 507,000 pounds of frozen products last year.

And so as we emerge from war years into an era of peace, we find that we have profited to an extent. Necessity, it is said, is the mother of invention, and we were forced to do the best we could with what we had during the war. Now we need new radios, new cars, more houses, more clothing, new shoes, and new stoves.

But a stabilized home life must continue as the backbone of democracy. We will, we must, do everything possible to keep our homes from breaking up in this modern world. And a good home is composed of love, a zest for living, children, friends, family worship, and a great amount of independence.

Although peace has come, and though there is not the immediate and urgent need for victory gardens that there was during the dark war months, I hope—and believe—that our great army of victory gardeners will go forth to sow again next spring and in succeeding springs down through the years.

“Speed the plow across the field. Break the sod and sow the seed”—should be our motto each year as spring moves across the land.

With all industrial plants working on a forty-hour week once again, there is ample spare time for each family to plant and maintain as much as a half-acre plot producing fine, health-giving vegetables from January through December. Careful records have shown that under favorable conditions the time spent

in the garden yields a return equal to that obtained during a corresponding period of the time devoted to the duties of regular employment.

Although this year, 1945, as a whole has been the wettest on record, my friends in the various agricultural agencies of the state tell me it has been an excellent season for gardens. Prospects are that the production of vegetables in 1945 gardens will be twenty per cent above 1944—when a drought hit many sections of North Carolina. All of this should encourage us to plant our gardens next season and resolve to grow bigger cucumbers, tomatoes, and radishes than we did this year.

The value of home gardens in North Carolina last year has been estimated at approximately \$68,000,000. Think of what savings this meant to the families participating in the victory garden campaigns.

But these savings in grocery bills are second in importance to the wholesome health provided by home-grown vegetables. The \$68,000,000 does not include the money saved in doctor's bills. It does not include the pleasure gained from working in these gardens. The real value of our gardens to North Carolina in health, home life, and community well-being is pretty near incalculable.

It may interest you to know that the governor's mansion during the war years has had its own victory garden. Although of necessity small, it has played its part in supplying vegetables for our table.

Josephus Daniels, editor of *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, and former Ambassador to Mexico and Secretary of the Navy, has had a half-acre garden as a part of his lawn at his home in Raleigh for the past several years. Passing by there the other day, I observed that a large portion of it has been sown in fall greens.

Mrs. John R. Berg of Clay County recently had this to say about her garden:

As I live with the good fruits and vegetables and fowls on my small but comfortable home and grounds, I would feel happy to think that all the people of all the lands had as much.

Mrs. Berg goes on to say, and I quote from her letter:

I don't try here for a big stake, but to save what is already made and see that it is used and not wasted. I have for winter twenty-five bushels of Irish potatoes, four bushels of sweet potatoes, three bushels of turnips, French endive, turnip greens, kale, mustard, beets, carrots, salsify, parsnips, onions, lettuce, parsley, celery, sweet fennel, and Swiss chard. So, there is no telling where profit begins and to what proportions it mounts.

We should all thank God for our gardens. Work in the sunshine makes us strong and our minds creative. The vegetables and flowers bring us food and beauty, which brings health and happiness—wealth itself.

We must make our victory gardens a permanent thing. We don't know what lies ahead of us. We hear talk of long years of prosperity—and there is some whispering of a post-war depression. But good times and bad times have no effect on nature, and the seasons will come and go, winter succeeding autumn and spring following winter. The seed that falls on good ground will prosper. Our gardens will continue as one of our best gifts from God—and neither adversity nor prosperity will have effect upon them. They will continue to supply us with an annual harvest as long as we are attentive to them.

A poet who dearly loved his garden once wrote:

You are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.
What, God not in Gardens in the evening when it is cool?
No, I have a sign.
And I am very sure that God walks in mine.

In conclusion, let me urge you again to keep your victory gardens going. A love for nature, for spring showers, and for green and growing things is closely allied with the love for goodness and your worship in the church.

I hope that next fall will find you gathered here again for the conclusion of another successful Victory Garden Campaign.

SACRIFICES ON THE HOME FRONT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE KICK-OFF BANQUET FOR THE
UNITED COMMUNITY AND WAR CHEST DRIVE

HIGH POINT

OCTOBER 10, 1945

I am happy to be in High Point again. Since my last appearance here with the citizens of this fine city many things have happened, including the achievement of peace around the world. You, here in High Point, as North Carolinians up and down the state and Americans everywhere, are still in the first flush of enjoyment at the very mention of that word—peace!

Peace has brought us something that we have wanted more and harder than anything in our lives before. When has North Carolina—and her people—ever, with a great union of desire, wanted anything with the same urgency as that with which she

has wanted to have the guns of war silenced around the world? Even though all our boys are not as yet back in their homes, they are not being shot at. That fact has eased one of the biggest universal aches we have ever experienced. But it has not solved all our problems.

It is plain that we are now facing and will face for some months ahead a period of maximum need for the services of the member agencies of our United War Chest organizations. We need morale services for our own armed forces, relief services for our suffering and stricken neighbors overseas, and peak programs for our agencies here at home.

For at least another year—the time of greatest need—there can be no substitute for the services of the voluntary relief agencies. As President Truman has said, their rôle is “indispensable and unique.” The next twelve months are as crucial to victory as the last twelve months of the shooting war. Starvation, idleness, and cold are poor leaders but great powers in the post-war world. They are greater powers than the late-unlamented Axis, and if they are left to make policies and rule peoples the result is a foregone conclusion.

Neither sympathy nor concern are sufficient to meet the situation. Concrete relief in the form of supplies and services is the thing needed at this time. In Europe today a bowl of soup is worth more than a thousand words of explanation. We must realize that there are millions of people in Europe and Asia today too stunned, exhausted, cold, and hungry to stand on their own feet unaided. Evidence of our friendship for them helps free them of their deeper despair, brings them new hope to go on, and gives them faith to believe in mankind. Without this faith there can be no peace—for them or for us.

By the same token there is a job to be done here at home, in High Point, in North Carolina. We need morale as we have never needed it before. We need character as never before. We need to make the acute adjustment here at home from a frenzied program of war to an even and intelligent program of peace-time living and working. There are problems involved, as you all know and have seen at first hand. Your local agencies can do the job that must be done at home. We must all pledge our best efforts to the business of looking after our own while we aid our world neighbors. This is no time for shrinking support or shirking duty. We must dig down and get our job done. We must be as generous in victory as we were brave in war.

Everybody in North Carolina has in the past few years learned a new meaning of sacrifice and giving. We didn't have to have our homes blasted to rubble, see sons and brothers lined up and shot, children starved, or property destroyed. But we have, nevertheless, known sacrifice and known giving. There are citizens of this state, for instance, like a certain little old lady who is the widow of a Confederate soldier. She made her war contribution by giving to the War Fund in her home town. It wasn't a large contribution. As a matter of fact, it was very small. It was just \$5. But do you know how much money that aged pensioner had to spend? Exactly \$35 a month, given to her by a grateful state. So you see, that grand little old lady, whose husband had done his fighting nearly 100 years ago, wanted to help the fighting men of this war and felt so strongly about it that she made a contribution that represented one-seventh of her monthly income. I am sure you will agree with me that she demonstrated the sort of giving that should be spelled with a capital G.

We couldn't all fight this war on a beachhead or a battle front. But civilians as well as soldiers can now help finish the job at home and abroad by participating in the Community and War Chest program that is being launched in this community tonight. As our men and women still serve in uniform, we must still give at home.

You do not need to be told again of the importance to you and your fellow citizens here in High Point of such activities as the USO, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Boy and Girl Scouts, and Family Service Bureau.

But I can well understand that some of you view this year's appeal for the combined Community and War Chest with mixed feelings. Your thoughts here in High Point are likely to run like those of men and women down at Raleigh or over at Gastonia. Perhaps your thoughts are something like this: "This is all very fine work, but how much longer, now that the war is over, must we carry on these war philanthropies?"

I can certainly understand the High Pointer who might find himself taking that attitude toward that portion of your Community and War Chest Fund that will go to agencies functioning elsewhere than up and down your own city streets.

If you have been thinking along these lines, I must disillusion you. The time for cut-backs in human kindness has not yet arrived. For the Community and War Chest, this is a period of re-

deployment—but not of reconversion. There is still a job to be done—a bigger job in some respects than anything we have done before.

Let's face the situation frankly and squarely and see just what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. Let's find out where it may be possible to cut down—and where, on the contrary, it may be necessary to increase our support.

Since a portion of the money goes to the USO, let's start there. You know, of course, at first hand about the splendid service of your own local USO program.

Before V-E Day, USO operations in this country were beginning to taper off. Since then they've been climbing back to the peak again, as clubs were reopened and reactivated to take care of the troops at first being redeployed and retrained and now being demobilized and transported to their homes.

In Hawaii—and also in the Philippines, where twenty-five new clubs are going up—USO is still under a tremendous strain just in keeping abreast of Army and Navy demands.

Then there are all those USO clubs—some 500 of them—that are located near Army and Navy hospitals so as to help wounded servicemen make their first contacts with civilian life. Most of these clubs are working out beautifully, and the men certainly do appreciate them.

As for USO Camp Shows—military authorities are largely agreed that the recreation provided by these shows is an irreplaceable service that contributes tremendously towards maintaining the morale of our men.

Don't get the idea that, now the fighting is over, morale is no longer important. The fact is—morale is much more of a problem where there is no fighting going on. It's when they have time on their hands that trouble begins, as with the men in the occupation forces and those sweating out long waits for transportation home.

No, there can be no cut-back for a while yet for USO.

I should just like to say a word about United Seamen's Service, which has been called the USO of the Merchant Marine. Wherever our forces go, there goes the Merchant Marine—and there, too, goes United Seamen's Service! U. S. S. was functioning in Antwerp before the harbor was open to shipping; it served at Leyte during the Philippine invasion even before shore facilities could be set up, by converting a beached Liberty Ship into a seamen's club; it was operating in Manila while the fight-

ing for the city was still in progress and welcomed as its first visitors to this club a group of merchant seamen who had just been liberated from a Jap prison camp; and U. S. S. will keep adding new clubs and services just as fast as new ports are opened up for American shipping.

Although U. S. S. has been able to close down a few operations in the European theatre, it still has a tremendous load to carry in Europe as well as in the Pacific—and not just until total victory, but until our men and their material are back home again.

And now what about the foreign relief agencies of the National War Fund? What do you know about the missions of mercy they are carrying out throughout the world?

In China alone we know that over a million soldiers are alive today, thanks to the skillful services of Chinese medical aides, whose training was made possible by United China Relief.

We know that thousands of Dutch lives have been saved by shipping emergency medical supplies to Holland by air. When a health commission entered the Netherlands a few days after its liberation, it found that children were dying at the rate of 125 a week because they were so undernourished they could no longer assimilate food. An emergency call was sent out for protein hydrolyzates, which were not available anywhere in Europe. Official bodies went to work, but there was much to do about specifications and bids and regulations. American Relief for Holland also went to work. Within forty-eight hours of the time they had received the appeal a shipment of hydrolyzates was on a plane bound for the Netherlands and its starving children. Incidentally, it was a plane on which the Princess Juliana was traveling, and she discarded her personal luggage to make room for the precious medical supplies.

These are only two examples of the friendly services brought by War Chest dollars to some sixty-nine million people in 125 different countries and geographical areas.

The shooting is over, but there's still a war to be won—and the next six months may be one of the most critical periods of that war since December 7, 1941.

Our help is still needed for our men in the service, for our friends across the water, and for our own folks here at home. Sure, we'll see it through and give thanks for the chance!

Lieutenant Commander Gehring, Chaplain of the Sampson Naval Training Station, tells of the time he was stricken with fever back in Guadalcanal and sent to a naval hospital. In the bed

next to him was a young Marine whose arm had just been amputated. The chief surgeon was going through on inspection, and the accompanying doctor explained to him, "This boy was so badly wounded we had to take his arm." Lifting his head the Leatherneck broke in, "Doc, you didn't take my arm—I gave it!"

Our boys were still giving right up to the end. What about their folks at home?

VICTORY BONDS

ADDRESS¹⁴ DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF
ON OPENING THE VICTORY BOND DRIVE
RALEIGH
OCTOBER 28, 1945

We have waged a long war and the most destructive one in history. With our skill and power of men and materials, we have stunned our enemies, pulled their fangs, made them harmless. The cost has been incredibly heavy, but the victory is ours—complete, inspiring.

This total victory of the armed forces is but a prelude to another battle before us, the winning of the peace. We are at the beachhead. Are we going to stop there or are we going to mobilize the same energies, the same skills, the same team spirit that won the war for the winning of a prosperous and enduring peace? Free, generous, daring people have but one answer: to redirect our resources—manpower, materials, capital, skills—from destructive use for war to constructive uses for peace and security.

The immediate financial task in this dedication is to finish the job of paying for the war and to establish a sound foundation for the way of life before us. That is the reason we must have the Victory Loan, the last and probably the toughest of all these war loan drives.

The Secretary of the Treasury is asking the people to lend their government eleven billion dollars. He is asking the people to invest their savings in Victory Loan bonds. Every bit of that amount and more is needed to pay the heavy bill before the financial burden of war can become much lighter.

Millions of our men and women must be mustered out of the services, brought home, and released for useful civilian lives as rapidly as possible. The wounded must be succored and healed.

¹⁴This address was carried over a state-wide radio hook-up.

The handicapped must be given a new lease on life through training and education. None of us would be niggardly, let alone negligent, in meeting this heavy obligation.

So that our enemies may not rise again, we must maintain, together with our allies, substantial armies of occupation. And that, too, will require large expenditures for housing, feeding, and the medical care of our own men and women.

Nor would we want to see our government delay in paying for war materials that had been ordered, produced, and delivered to the armed forces. Speedy payment will release funds to business and enable industry to return quickly to peacetime activity and to multiply useful job opportunity.

To meet such needs, the Treasury really has no money of its own. It must obtain money as always from the people through taxation or borrowing. There are definite limits to the amount that can be secured from taxes. Beyond that, the Treasury must borrow from the people—individuals, provident institutions, and business. Borrow and repay with interest—provide an opportunity for the people to put their funds to work in a good cause!

Every citizen of North Carolina and the United States has a heavy stake in finishing this job and self-interest in seeing that the job is done in the right way. The objective of the Treasury has been to borrow as much of the funds as possible from non-bank investors because such funds are non-inflationary; they do not add to the buying power that already exists as swollen deposits in banks and as currency in people's pockets. The total supply of such money has expanded during the war from about eighty billion dollars to 165 billion dollars.

Only self-restraint and quick change-over from war to peacetime production can lessen the threat of inflation which impoverishes all of us—individuals and businesses. There will be for some time more demand for goods and services than business can supply. In other words, there will be more money than goods to buy. The 100 billion dollars that individuals have saved since Pearl Harbor and the high level of current earnings obviously are enough to blow the roof off the price structure.

The prudent consumer will conserve his liquid assets. He will buy out of current income only what is needed until goods become plentiful and will hold on to his savings bonds as a sure backlog for his future.

About ninety million Americans today own government securities and thirty million have been buying them regularly out

of their earnings. Theirs is the wise method of preparing to own homes, educate children, start businesses, and build steady retirement income. Here is an army of stockholders developing a real feeling of self-confidence and interest in the affairs of the government. Such participation makes for general stability and gives an individual sense of security in meeting the uncertain future.

Current income of our population continues high despite temporary declines during the reconversion period. The shift of activity from war to peace on the whole is proceeding well, considering the sudden termination of total war. The amassed demand for goods and services can keep our productive resources going at high levels for years if we act soberly and with confidence.

This is our opportunity to invest in Victory Bonds and to finish the job as it ought to be finished. In the seven war loan drives almost \$136,000,000,000 were invested in government securities. Against this staggering amount the eleven billion dollars now asked for should be easily attainable. There is no safer way of putting individual savings to work at interest than these securities. Nor is there any likelihood that they will sell at depressed prices even for a brief period, as happened after the First World War.

The Victory Loan, the last of the war loan drives, is our real test. Individuals, business, and savings institutions have the responsibility for the success of this drive. We cannot fall down at this stage any more than our armed forces could stop fighting before final and complete victory. Fighting fairly, vigorously, and to the finish is a characteristic of North Carolinians and of the American people.

An inscrutable providence has catapulted our country, one of the youngest nations but still one of the oldest republics, into a position of such power that it is the hope of the world. Our manpower, our industrial potential, our great resources, our ideals, horse sense, and devotion to individual freedoms are the last best hope for a decent and peaceful world. That is the measure of our responsibility. Our glorious dead measured up to it in war; we the living must measure up to it in peace. Our nation depends upon our economic and financial security. Our first obligation now is to maintain the financial position of our government. It is our privilege and our duty to buy the best investment on earth—Victory Bonds of the United States—to the utmost of our ability.

YOUTH CONSERVATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
OF THE YOUTH CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

RALEIGH

OCTOBER 29, 1945

I am happy to be here today to extend to you my personal greetings and the official greetings of the state of North Carolina on the occasion of the opening of this important Youth Conservation Institute.

The Woman's Club of Raleigh, in sponsoring a Youth Conservation Institute, adds another star to its already brilliant galaxy and continues its long string of accomplishments in the field of social service and civic welfare. I am informed that this is the first institute of this kind ever held here and that it has the helpful coöperation and collaboration of varied interested agencies and groups in Raleigh and from throughout the state. These participating representatives from the fields of health, education, and welfare are likewise to be congratulated.

The Raleigh Woman's Club is presenting this Youth Conservation Institute with the sincere hope that not only club members, but all citizens of Raleigh will take part in this effort to understand and interpret the needs of the children and young people of our community.

Without the coöperation of public school officials and Parent-Teacher Associations the Institute would lack vitality. Without the generous coöperation of most of the character-building agencies of Raleigh, the Institute could not become aware of the needs of our children.

Youth conservation is an ideal to which men and women can give their best. Working for the good of all the children of Raleigh is worthy of all our efforts as individuals and as organizations. Your speakers, consultants, and committees are endeavoring, I am sure, to understand the economic, physical, mental, social, recreational, vocational, and spiritual needs of Raleigh's young people.

We all know that consultation, coöperation, kindliness, and tolerance are essential if we are to approach this goal. We believe that the Youth Conservation Institute may be one step toward the new world in which people will want to work together for the common good.



The Governor and his small colored friends feast on watermelon at the Executive Mansion, September 5, 1945. The watermelon weighing 105 pounds was presented by Governor Ben Laney of Arkansas.

I congratulate you on your interest, your project, and your goal. I wish you a fine and worth-while institute and its every success, today and in the future.

DUKE UNIVERSITY NEEDS ITS ALUMNI

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF

DUKE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 15, 1945

I am happy to have the privilege of speaking to a group of my fellow citizens here in our capital city. All of you here present are either students, alumni, or friends of Duke University. The occasion has been set apart to honor our Alma Mater and her benefactors. It is a time when an impartial inventory of the actual relationship between the alumni and the university may be ascertained. Most of us usually think in generalities about our Alma Mater, and our understanding is often overshadowed by lack of knowledge of actual conditions. We believe that we are loyal, and we for the most part maintain a sort of blind and wavering allegiance which neither benefits alumni nor strengthens the university.

I wish it were possible to turn back the hands upon the clock of time and let each one here assume the role of a freshman just entering college. You would not select your college and place of higher education in a superficial and haphazard manner. Most of us realized that we would never have an opportunity of attending but one institution of higher education; and consequently, most usually a careful investigation was made, and our selection was done in a most serious manner. We wanted an institution which would afford a liberal education, a place where high ideals could be established, and an institution which had prospects for an enlarged future, a future growth which would unfold into real greatness, thereby reflecting upon each of us a certain distinctiveness that would cause our hearts to swell with pride when the name of our Alma Mater was mentioned. After such consideration, you and I became students at Trinity College or Duke University and went through the usual routine necessary for the attainment of a college education. Those of us who remained through the required courses and obtained a diploma came away filled with love, loyalty, and admiration for Trinity College or

Duke University. As you attained the status of a graduate, I am sure that you felt that you had made no mistake in the selection of a place for your college training. You were proud of your institution, and you felt that your university was equally proud of you. College and university associations were fresh in your mind in those days, and many strong vows of continued loyalty were often made.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPER ALUMNI SPIRIT

Then, as a graduate, you went out into the world and began the serious business of earning a living. It was soon found that your entire time, energy, and efforts were necessary. You became hopelessly absorbed in the work you had to do. Time passed, and the association and personal contacts made in college days were effaced and lost. The loyal vows once made were broken, and the thrills of emotion that filled your heart on graduation day were no longer felt. Your Alma Mater continued on its usual course, and class after class has been graduated and turned out into the world, and they too passed for the most part in the same manner as you did. It is felt that for many years the contact between the alumni and the university consisted almost entirely of the annual commencement and the alumni dinner; and it may not be an error to say that those who endured the annual Brunswick stew and barbecue consisted usually of the college authorities, the board of trustees, a few bachelor professors, and relatives of the graduating class. Eventually, there came a time when someone conceived the idea that a college or university did not consist solely of buildings, books, and academic lore, but that former students, the alumni, were an integral and necessary part of any really great educational institution. A movement was started among the few faithful to reclaim the backsliders and to build a bridge across the chasm which existed through the fault of the college authorities on the one side and the former students on the other. After much effort, an incomplete roster of former students was compiled, and letters and literature went out through the mails to everyone whose address was known.

CREATION OF DUKE UNIVERSITY

With the alumni partially aroused and organized in behalf of Trinity College, there came on December 11, 1924, the announcement that Mr. James B. Duke had signed a trust agreement whereby many millions of dollars would be given to Trinity Col-

lege when provision for its conversion into an institution to be known as Duke University should be completed. Such indenture brought philanthropy to many worthy causes throughout our state. The full importance of Mr. Duke's gift was not completely understood until some years thereafter. Enormous changes were necessary. We were fortunate to have at the helm to guide and mold our university the late President W. P. Few, a scholarly, Christian gentleman; and by his side as first mate on the good ship was Dr. Robert Lee Flowers, loved by all and now the president of our university. Behind these two, there was in support a corps of loyal and efficient professors and teachers, all bound for the same port, with one common ideal—the success and welfare of Duke University.

ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IMPORTANT IN BUILDING A GREAT UNIVERSITY

Buildings, professors, and students do not necessarily make a really great educational institution. All the equipment consisting of able and learned scholars for teachers, vast and beautiful grounds, and elegant and commodious buildings cannot make a really great educational institution unless there is a proper contact between the university and its students and between the university and its alumni. Someone has said that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other made a university. Brantley York and his little handful of students in a tumbled-down cottage had the elements of a great institution. Craven, Crowell, Kilgo, and Few, with Trinity College and a small student body, built an institution on the eternal and lasting principles. I am persuaded that it takes time, personal contact, and, above all, a "university spirit" among the students and the alumni for any educational institution to attain its true measure of greatness. There must exist a relationship of mutual understanding and interdependence between Duke University and its alumni if there is to be created that proper alumni spirit which rounds out and keeps progressive a really great university. We as alumni must pledge to our Alma Mater all that is best within us, and Duke University, through its constituted authorities, must likewise always give to the alumni that sympathetic hearing such as an indulgent mother would give to her children. There must be mutual love, equal loyalty, and common respect. It is this relationship that I wish most to discuss and leave most impressed upon your minds and hearts tonight.

THE NEED OF RECALLING THE MEMORIES OF COLLEGE DAYS

If we are to measure up to the task allotted to us by virtue of being alumni of Duke University, we must be willing to enter into the work of the university and help shoulder some of its burdens; and likewise, the university must be willing to entrust some of her tasks to the efforts of her loyal alumni. By the loss of contact with our fellow alumni and with our university, we have cut the wire which conveys the current intended to keep alive the best and most fruitful part of our educational training. Our personal contact with fellow students and the impressions made by teachers and instructors during our training constituted the most important part of our college education. Upon the mind and life of each of us some instructor or teacher left an indelible impression. Likewise, the privilege of making friends among your fellow students remains as a connecting tie to bind you to your institution. Little incidents in literary, social, and athletic groups and societies left an impression on our memories. We created a fine relationship, each with the other and all with our university, which goes to make up a real college or university spirit. When such associations and recollections become unused and are dropped, it is no wonder that the alumni become cold, distant, and uninterested in the welfare of our university.

FREQUENT CHANGES MADE ALUMNI LOYALTY DIFFICULT

It is possible that the one-time lack of interest on the part of the alumni was due to the constant changes in and around the college which were necessary in the course of progress. It seems to have been impossible to build the physical part of the plant of Duke University and its predecessor large enough to encompass the full possibilities of the institution. Some of the alumni now living were taught at Old Trinity. Many were in attendance when the college was moved to Durham, and there followed a long period when the "Old Main Building" and the "Old Inn" stood as landmarks for passing classes. There was something about those buildings which charmed the students who went in and about them during their college days. They formed a kind of trysting place about which many memories clustered; and though many miles away, with the mention of Trinity College the outline of those old buildings came vividly to mind with refreshing recollection of associations there. Fire took one away, and progress practically demolished the other. Subsequently the entire

campus was submerged under a veritable holocaust of progress which, when completed, left the last vestige of the old familiar campus all but obliterated. Duke University campus as we know it today was occupied in 1930, and many additions have been made since that time. Familiar ivy-clad walls have had difficulty in growing on Duke campus. Change and repeated change has resulted. The older order constantly gave way to the new. As Dean Mordecai was accustomed to say:

True to the Methodist doctrine, everything must move at least once in four years.

So there was little of a physical nature about the campus of Duke University around which much sentiment could be aroused until the early thirties of this century.

THE ALUMNI OWE A PERSONAL SERVICE

I do not mention these things in the spirit of criticism, but I have pointed them out merely to show that we, as alumni, have had a difficult task to perform in trying to overcome such changing conditions and arouse a proper university spirit. Much has been accomplished in the past fifteen years. We had a great past upon which to build, and I believe that our alumni are now truly interested. Duke needs two important things from its alumni, both of which the alumni have and of a right should give in discharge of the just obligations owing to their Alma Mater. The first and most important demand of Duke University from its alumni is personal service—you, yourself, your loyal and undivided devotion is what your Alma Mater wants and needs. Let yourselves be aroused to the spirit of the high resolves that filled your hearts on your graduation day. Get out of the sordid, non-committal attitude toward your university. Try to acquaint yourself with the difficult problems which constantly confront administrative officers of the institution and lend a hand, a beneficial influence, and a sympathetic spirit of coöperation. We have almost daily opportunities in this respect. Get in touch with the alumni secretary and let him know that you want to have a part in the program he is conducting. If we must criticise, let our criticism be constructive, well founded, and sympathetic. If we love our Alma Mater, we will be her booster and make it our business at all times to crush mercilessly the chronic kicker bent upon his course of destruction without rhyme or reason.

THE ALUMNI OWE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The second thing that Duke University needs from its alumni is financial service, your financial support—in fact, a part of your earnings. You and I have been laboring under the false impression that our Alma Mater was very wealthy and that because Duke University is the major beneficiary of the Duke Endowment, there were no financial demands to be made upon the alumni. This is a wholly false impression which has been circulated throughout the alumni with damaging effect to all proposed movements fostered by our Alumni Association. It must be remembered that Mr. Duke's gift was in truth and fact great and glorious, but that no provision is made in the Duke indenture for carrying on the work among the alumni. The university has no funds which are authorized or can be converted to this work. We as alumni ought to be ready and willing to carry on our own work without cost to the university and even go further and contribute liberally to the university needs. I have tried to impress upon you that the work of keeping the alumni informed and aroused to their important task is wholly necessary for the permanent progress and greatness of our university.

CONCLUSION

Duke University, our Alma Mater, is an institution of which we can be justly proud. It asks only the privilege of serving our state and nation. It has been built upon the sacrifice of many and the generosity of a few. Into its life, character, and history have gone the heart throbs and the unfailing efforts of a long line of North Carolina's most distinguished citizens. The permanence of its future is now well assured, but the broadening horizon of its progressive service to our state in future years is immeasurable and unpredictable. It was the distinguished statesman and United States Senator, Elihu Root, who is quoted once to have said:

The General, the Statesman, the Man of Affairs, all pass away and are forgotten. But those who build themselves into the structure of these underlying educational institutions and have aided the development of these priceless achievements of civilization, have not lived in vain but will survive and live in perpetuity.

So it is with Duke University. Its present and future greatness is molded from the lives of a long list of great and good men who built themselves into the structure of this beloved institution which will live in perpetuity.

NOMINATING JOHN STELLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN SECONDING THE NOMINATION OF
JOHN STELLE FOR THE COMMANDER OF
THE AMERICAN LEGION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 22, 1945

I have come here from North Carolina for the express purpose of seconding the nomination of John Stelle, a fighting soldier of World War I, for the post of National Commander of the American Legion. I can think of no better service that I could render my fellow veterans than to contribute some part in the election of a real fighting soldier to the helm of things in the Legion at this particular time.

I give John Stelle my unlimited recommendation. We both commanded North Carolina companies of machine gunners in the same battalion as we fought before the Hindenburg Line in World War I. I have seen John Stelle in action there in the fury of battle. I have known of his leadership in civil affairs since. I know the man, and I know his calibre to serve the American Legion and its individual members, and through that service again to serve his country as a whole.

So I have come here from North Carolina expressly to second the nomination of an old World War I buddy. Years and miles and our respective duties have separated us more than we like since our days in uniform, but I have never forgotten John Stelle or his abilities as a soldier, as an administrator, as an executive, and as a leader of men.

As the governor of North Carolina once said to the governor of South Carolina—its high time we elected John Stelle as our National Commander.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
WINSTON-SALEM
NOVEMBER 26, 1945

I am happy to have the opportunity of coming here today from our State Capitol at Raleigh to welcome officially this meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions to North Carolina. I am given additional pleasure

in this because your president this year is our own T. A. Wilson, chairman of the North Carolina Industrial Commission. I am glad that his deserved place in your ranks has been thus recognized. Chairman Wilson worked for the passage of the North Carolina Industrial Commission law in 1929 and has been on the Commission since, serving now—and with distinction—as its chairman.

In coming to North Carolina for this thirty-first annual meeting of your International Association, you have come to what is generally regarded as one of the most progressive of the Southern states. That is a reputation that we do nothing to discourage. Certain printed material that you are receiving here gives you a brief summary of some of the state's achievements and points of leadership. We feel that this state has made tremendous strides in the past two decades. This program has been of a varied nature. The outlook for the next few years is exceptionally bright and promises a continuance of our further reputation as one of the best balanced states in the Union. From our coast to our mountains we have agriculture and industry, a great diversification of natural resources, and a desirable variety in climate. To such a state I welcome you today.

But because of the nature of your professional pursuits and your interest in attending problems, you are undoubtedly more curious about our North Carolina industrial picture and the views that North Carolinians may have on the development or the trend of industry.

I believe you agree with me that the next decade ahead will bring many changes in the basic structure of America's economy. Whereas the past has seen a trend toward the centralization of industry, that trend now seems to have been reversed. With that reversal in trend there will undoubtedly come a considerable shift in our population.

Certain things about the centralization of industry in the years before the war have been established as expensive and inefficient. It is elemental that waste occurs when a raw product is processed at a great distance from the point of its production. In other years we have seen factories appear close to sources of cheap and abundant power, where workers of the type desired are to be had in the numbers needed or at the convenience of a man or a group of men launching a new business. Then raw materials were sought and brought to the factory door, and manufacturing went forward.

Today we see industry spreading out and away from these natural and artificial influences as to location. There is not the same concentration of credit and banking facilities in the east. Power is as readily accessible hundreds of miles from its point of generation as it is at a riverside. Freight rate discriminations that once influenced industrial locations seem sure to be eliminated, opening even wider the field for industrial location.

Most of the wartime industries that sprang into being in the South are not permanent in nature, but they have created industrial plants and properties that are now or will be available for reconversion to civilian industries. And surrounding these plants are bumper crops of industrial workers who have been highly and well trained in many industrial skills that are new to this area. These men and women are ready to turn their deft hands and magic tools to new peacetime productions. And they will, because of their training and experiences, draw more attractive pay envelopes and turn out better products to sell for premium prices.

So I think those of you here who are so closely tied to industry and its workings will soon see a reshifting and a reshaping of industrial production. I hope that here in North Carolina as we expand old industries and build new ones we will find new industries developing largely out of our own raw materials here at hand. We will probably ship less of our vegetable fats, cotton seed, and peanut oil out of the state and out of the South only to buy back the soap into which it was converted. More and more we will bleach and finish our textiles in this area instead of sending them away for the final processes. I think this is true because a people can convert and then distribute their own raw materials to an advantage over anyone else.

This trend in post-war development involves some trial and error processes in order to see what we can make with profit. Inventories must be taken. We need to know a little more about what we will consume in these next few years ahead as well as what we can make. The age-old supply and demand rule will play a hand.

In keeping with the thinking that is being done in North Carolina along this line, a group of North Carolinians from various walks of life will gather this week at Raleigh to study, thoroughly and scientifically, the matter of farm-related and small industries and the future of this picture in our state.

To insure continuance of a supply of skilled men and women for the various industrial fields, we are now looking to the establishment of area vocational schools for the training of young people as technicians, specialists, and skilled workers in various crafts. Our state has a textile school for persons of high school age who desire to perfect themselves in that field. We plan to continue in our own way the emergency program of the Federal government in giving a lot of skill to a lot of people to do better work with their hands. It was necessary to produce the materials to win a war, and it is necessary to have a converted production for the kind of America we will have in the years ahead. Our colleges, finishing their training programs for Uncle Sam, are pointing up their programs to meet the needs of a new day.

These are swift-moving times, still accelerated by the momentum that was gained as we prepared for and fought a successful war. So I think those of you representing industrial accident boards and commissions will see some of the earlier post-war changes in industry come about pretty fast. All interests tend to move quickly and with war-born directness.

How this shifting industrial picture concerns you and your work, you know better than anyone else, but I am sure that you are looking now to these certain and uncertain changes. I am sure that your deliberations here this week will weigh the implications that I have only suggested or touched on briefly. It is fine for you to gather here for mutual concern over your mutual problems. All profit thereby.

The states of the Union are moving forward. None is content to stand still or to lag behind. Everyone seems to have caught a vision. We all believe in our respective states—in their past, present, and future. Nothing could induce any of us to sell our state short. We love our respective commonwealths as we serve them. It is easy to face the future unafraid when we are associated with such enterprises as the forty-eight individual units that comprise these United States.

May your study and your deliberations here enable you to serve better your fellow citizens. Please know that the state of North Carolina is happy to have you here. I speak personally as well as officially when I say that I wish for you all possible pleasure and profit from your thirty-first annual convention.

HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL ACHIEVEMENT DINNER
OF THE NASH COUNTY FEDERATION OF HOME
DEMONSTRATION CLUBS
ROCKY MOUNT
NOVEMBER 27, 1945

It is a refreshing experience in this day and age to meet at one time and on one occasion, face to face, this many homemakers. If your gathering served no other purpose here tonight, it has brought together the evidence that the North Carolina home, the American home, is still the most important thing in the world and that we continue in this fast-moving world to have a great number of women who work actively and efficiently at the business of homemaking.

Homemaking is community making, and when you make a community you make a state. States form nations, and nations determine the kind of world in which we live. So here in Nash County, you fine women who are wives and mothers and artists at the business of making happy homes for happy people are actually helping—and materially—to shape the world of today and of tomorrow.

A great deal has been said about America's home front war in the months and years through which we have just passed. The home front has been largely credited with the victory we won, because it was the home front that supplied the materials of war and the bond money to pay for these materials. If the home front won the war—a theory to which I readily subscribe—then that means that the homes of Nash County and the home demonstration clubs of Nash County, as represented here tonight, won the war.

And so, perhaps more than ever before in the history of your home club movement, you should this year be holding an achievement night event. Not only have you served your state and your nation with the food you have produced and the food you have saved, but you have contributed unmeasurably to victory with your morale-building influence and in courageous manner have sent courageous sons forth from your homes and farms to take our battle for our American way of life to the bunkers under Hitler's German capitol and to the streets of Tokyo.

If food and clothing and fighting implements and morale won the war, then you won the war, for those things are your specialty, and you have all worked hard at them during the desperate days we have seen since Pearl Harbor.

It is an old story to you that North Carolina is one of five pioneer states in home demonstration programs for girls and women. Beginning in 1911, the God-blessed rural women of our state began laying the groundwork for such programs as you follow and which you salute here tonight with your Achievement Day dinner. As early as 1909 the farm boys of North Carolina found great aid in corn clubs and other types of farm boys' organizations that followed. The mothers first encouraged the boys, and then they started a program of their own—the benefits of which mean as much to North Carolina today as anything that has ever transpired within the borders of the state.

Canning clubs were an early outlet for the combined energies of the girls and women of our farms. These added to the farm's food production and to the cash income of the farm household. From that the word spread and the movement developed—and blessed the participants as it grew. By 1916 more than 400 clubs were functioning in forty-four North Carolina counties. And by this time the thing had become a big adult education project as well as a program of practical homemaking.

As the news of these clubs and their work reached new farm areas, the women turned out in increasing numbers, many of them going miles to soak up new ideas and new methods of doing things in their farm homes. Uneducated women, high school students, and college graduates met and worked together. Wives of big farm owners and of tenant farmers learned alike how to do more and do better with what they had at hand—and how to have more at hand.

Home economics and agriculture were the basis for that early work. Women were taught how to make side money with their hens, their cows, and their gardens. More money became available for the things women like to do in their homes. The niceties of life, books, and "fixin's" of all kinds began to appear in homes that had known little but the bare necessities of farming and raising a big and honest family. These extra things are a part and parcel of our American way of life. They are some of the things we fight for. They make better citizens with keener feelings and finer sympathies.

And so your club work has moved on into the fields of designing and making clothing, home nursing, marketing, play, and entertainment. Rural community centers providing social life and places for the solution of practical problems now dot our state.

Thanks to the farm homes of our state that have known the magic touch of home demonstration club influence and have blossomed accordingly, the mass exodus of boys and girls from the farm to the city has been slowed down to a marked degree. You women have given your boys and girls—the farm's very finest product—the sort of homes, the sort of advantages, the sort of comforts, and the sort of life they once went to the city seeking. You have at the same time made the farm life that goes with these new-day farm homes a thing so attractive and so enjoyable and so worth-while that more and more of our young people see life near the soil and close upon the hush of creation itself as the most attractive life and the most useful life that a man or woman can live. Nor is there the differential in rural and urban income that once existed. There again you have achieved.

As an indication of North Carolina's rural affluence, more and more of your sons and daughters have the opportunity to pursue education right to the college campus—and seize that opportunity. Plans are now in the making for the establishment in our state of area vocational schools, largely directed to the needs of young people from the farms who are hungry for scientific expertness in the business of farming and prefer that to an education in the classics. Such schools will be functioning one day, largely as a result of the work and the interest of C. S. Bunn, a man from your own county, who is generously serving as chairman of the special commission to study this problem.

So we have come to a new day and age in North Carolina. We have almost forgotten—even this soon—the home of the old-time cropper, the tenant or even the small landowner, where the lack of a garden or proper livestock had fixed the family on dangerous food habits. To them the most easily accessible diet was fat meat, corn meal, and molasses. Now, there is nothing to be said against meat, meal, and molasses. I have eaten my weight many times over in any of these items and relish all three to this day. But when they become a steady fare simply because they are cheap and available, they leave in their wake deficiency diseases among our children. And rickets and pellagra are not confined alone to children but also strike down adults.

However, these items, plus the services of a good milk cow and a few hens and meat animals, change the entire complexion of our farm people. There your home agent and your home clubs have done yeoman service. Now farm people know, and most of them act.

Farmers themselves have also done much for the tenant farm family. I think all of our farm problems could be solved once and for all if all the farm experts in Washington, and a few of those in Raleigh who have not already had the experience, were required to live with one of our old-time dyed-in-the-wool tenant farmers for five years as a prerequisite to holding their jobs. Believe me, they would find out some things, moving every year to a new location and battling the hazards that once faced that pathetic group. When the dust settled on their threadbare belongings about the fifth annual move, believe me, they would be ready to find some new and direct approaches to the solution of farm ills.

But in this enlightened day of 1945, owner and tenant coöperation has provided a new song—new words with new and sprightlier music. With this coöperation, farming has been made a profitable business for all here in North Carolina. Just by way of example of what I mean, I direct your attention to the methods and the owner-tenant plan of coöperation on the lands of our mutual friend, State Representative Thomas Pearsall. I think that you will see there evidence that all is not necessarily bad in tenant farming, that the arrangement can also be a good one and a happy one.

And while turning to personalities I think we should pay tribute here together to the life and work of Effie Vines Gordon, your beloved home demonstration agent, who has served Nash and Edgecombe counties so well that the market built here for farm women was ornamented with a tablet expressing grateful recognition for her services—as one of your many tokens of appreciation already extended her.

I believe, with you, in the home demonstration program as set up and practiced in North Carolina. It has meant much to our women and through them to our people as a whole and therefore to our state as a state. The program has brought splendid accomplishments to your homes and to your acres. You comprise a great university, one with far more students than our own state university with its branches at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro. Your teaching methods, for all their simplicity, are as effective as any ever devised, I am sure.

Your program has converted bleak farm structures into cozy farm homes, nestling amid flowers, shrubs, and greenery. You have excited such interest in your sons and daughters that they have converted old cotton rows into green velvet lawns—out of sheer pride and through hard work that is born of that pride. Health has routed disease. Efficiency has replaced waste. The old sugar bowl, once silent, now rattles loud with loose coins from newly discovered sources. And there is folding money, too.

Your eyes have been opened, as the eyes of your mothers were also opened and as the eyes of your daughters will be opened even wider. You have seen marvelous changes brought about. Other changes, just as good and just as beneficial, are in the making.

How has this been done? It has been done with the exceedingly simple program of putting understandable instruction into constant daily practice, with the promise of continuing results for this and succeeding years. As you learn new skills you demonstrate them to your neighbors, and the magic spreads. Each of the 100 counties in our state has these organized programs—none of them superior to your own.

Out of your kitchens and your parlors have come many fine things for North Carolina, things appearing at first to be widely removed from your normal activities. You have wielded as much influence, for instance, as any group for better rural roads. I have had a few things to say on that particular subject myself in recent weeks. Farm roads and their improvement are close to my heart. I want to help you on that score, and I want you to help me.

In conclusion, let me again credit you with raising North Carolina's standard of living in a marked degree. Tied in closely with your efforts have been the accomplishments of better homes, better schools, better churches, better roads, and better farming.

Along with your practical accomplishments have come new spiritual values, new comforts of life, new appreciations, and the view of new worlds to conquer. I cannot praise you too highly for a pride of attainment you have developed, for a love of beauty you are developing, for a satisfaction you are finding in living and dressing like any other woman anywhere, for pleasures you are giving your boys and girls in their homes, and for the creation of a new set of ideals toward which the North Carolina farm family can work in the years ahead.

BELIEVING IN SANTA CLAUS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER THE RADIO IN CONNECTION WITH
THE GARDEN CLUB'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY AT
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION
RALEIGH

DECEMBER 18, 1945

It's the Christmas season again.

With every twelve sheets that we tear off our calendars, this the finest of all seasons comes again to us. The past few Christmases have been occasions of uneasiness and unhappiness, mixed with the usual joy of the time. We have been at war, and this is our first Christmas under peacetime conditions in several years.

So let us not forget in connection with Christmas, 1945, to be thankful for this turn of events and to enjoy the full measure of this recently won peace. The mad murder that chastened our hearts even a year ago at the Yuletide is gone, and merriment has returned to us. The finest flower of our brave young men who gave all they had to bring back the old-time American type of Christmas and the American way of life has been avenged. The enslaved peoples of the world have been freed.

Now we can live and think and act in the shining light of "peace on earth—good will."

As Christmas Day approaches, as we get within a few hours of that wonderful occasion, I always have a feeling—shared, I am sure, by most people—that this is a season that links earth and heaven and whispers immortality to the mortal. This is a season, above all other seasons, of faith—a faith that spans time and space and looks back to the rolling hills of Judea. Mankind has known much progress, much disappointment, much happiness, and much sorrow since that day. But because as a race we like peace on earth and we thrive on good will, we have kept our heads up and our faces toward the stars. We have continued to march forward, with the glow of success and gladness or with the heartache of distress and failure.

There is a time in most of our lives, somewhere between the ages of six and forty-six, when we have a period of not believing in Santa Claus. Until we are about six we believe faithfully in Santa. Then comes a feeling of loss when someone tells us a new and different story. There is some considerable feeling of loss until we get accustomed to the new idea. What we once ac-



Clinton P. Anderson, *Secretary of Agriculture*, on January 4, 1946, visits Governor Cherry. *Left to right:* W. Kerr Scott, *Commissioner of Agriculture*, Governor Cherry, Secretary Anderson, and Congressman Herbert C. Bonner of the First Congressional District.

cepted because it was told to us, we have to acquire on our own. Some make the transition quickly and are soon sure of themselves and of our institutions. With others it takes longer.

Most of us first regard Santa Claus on a plane with fairies and Mother Goose. The job we have is to get him in a category—in our individual lives—with Heaven instead. People generally believe in Christmas that way. There are many very certain things that we don't entirely understand. But as long as we are in our right mind, we don't argue against the sure presence of a divine power behind it all.

As for myself, I cling to my childhood faith in Santa Claus, and I pray God it may ever be so!

I believe in Santa Claus! I am sure no hair is snowier, no cheek is redder, no smile is merrier, and no eye has more of a twinkle. I believe his heart is big enough to encompass the earth—if people will let it. I believe in the jingle of his sleigh bells, the swiftness of his reindeer, and the sound of their tiny feet tapping on the roof.

I believe in chimneys that are big and broad and so capable that they do not cramp the merry old gentleman and his bulging pack. I believe in the solemn rows of stockings that will hang in front of most of the fireplaces in North Carolina Monday night. There will be a short one for Dad, a long one for Mother, and an assortment of little ones—all waiting and expectant.

I believe in all this because I have seen with my own eyes the flush of happiness that this ageless gentleman has brought to many cheeks and the sparkle of laughter that he has given to many eyes. I believe in that invisible something that he leaves in every home he visits, and we don't need very good eyes to identify these homes. I can do it even without my bifocals.

I am confident that this Christmas thing that we have all seen and felt and experienced—call it what you will—will grow through all the years and all the parts of these years if we can all try to keep the wonderful spirit of Christmas every day!

At any rate, as a fine start in that direction, for Christmas, 1945, we can all breathe with a new, prayerlike fervor the words: "Peace on earth—good will!"

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN WAR AND PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
OIL JOBBERS ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

JANUARY 9, 1946

In the opinion of many historians, World War II really began at Mukden in Manchuria, on September 18, 1931, when an alleged explosion on a railway was given as an excuse for Japanese occupation. This was followed, of course, by the Italian seizure of Ethiopia, and by other events of like character leading up to the formal outbreak of World War II in September, 1939. In a sense, it can be said that when our guns were silenced after V-E and V-J Days and the smoke of the battle had cleared away, this world was at peace for the first time in fourteen years. It may be a troubled peace—troubled by disorders in Java and Palestine, and troubled by serious problems here at home—but nevertheless, it is a peace in which we today take infinite pride and satisfaction.

Though the credit for victory belongs to all the American people and their allies, some large measure of it must be given to the petroleum industry and its several branches. This one industry contributed as much as any other single factor to the defeat of the Axis. This is not your boast; it is a Nazi admission.

The miraculous achievements of the industry in oil fields and refineries, in research laboratories and in the very front lines of the fighting, is spectacular beyond words.

Less dramatic, but no less indispensable to victory, was the service of the familiar gas station on the corner that kept the cars of war workers on the roads so that they could fill the skies with the bombers which finally subdued our enemies. Had the service stations, plants, and tank trucks failed in this one single task, the result might have been transportation chaos. Nevertheless, one of the first signs of war in this state was the closing down of many small filling stations situated in the rural areas. These constituted quite a sad sight with their windows boarded up and with grass growing around the door. One of the first signs of peace has been the reopening of many of these small filling stations and the building of new ones.

The importance of petroleum in the winning of the war was obvious in the news dispatches and communiques that were issued. Time and again we were told that oil refineries were bombed be-

cause they were considered major military objectives. Also, submarine warfare was to a great extent aimed at tankers carrying petroleum. It is no exaggeration to say that the Axis war machine was compelled to slow down because it was giving out of gas, for a mechanized army cannot move without this very indispensable product. It is generally believed that the air power of our enemies virtually collapsed in the closing days of the war because they could not obtain fuel.

I believe it was Napoleon who said an army moved on its stomach. That may have been true in his time, but in this day of modern mechanized warfare, an army is hopelessly bogged down without oil, no matter how full its stomach!

The part played by oil in the war was highly dramatized, for instance, by what happened at Iwo Jima. From the beginning to the end, oil powered the attack. It furnished fuel for warships, carriers, invasion barges, planes, tanks, jeeps, trucks, and liquid fire. Enough petroleum was used in the invasion of this small island to fill a train 238 miles long, composed of 10,000-gallon tank cars (this is the distance from Manteo to Raleigh or Asheville to Pittsboro).

This is not to say that the petroleum industry won the war. It is only to say that the war could not have been won—at least by our side, and certainly not as soon—without the supreme efforts and tremendous achievements of the petroleum industry.

By being equal to the urgent and pressing problems of war, the industry has won for itself not a respite, but only a chance to be pitted against the no less exacting demands of peace. But you in the industry will meet these new problems with a new confidence, armed with the one great lesson of this war: divided we fail; united in full and friendly coöperation, no obstacle is too high, no problem too hard to solve.

Yes, the petroleum industry in this country made a magnificent contribution to victory. We are told that the United States furnished sixty per cent of the oil for war. What many people do not know is that out of 4,800,000 barrels contributed to the war effort, only about 400,000 barrels came from oil reserves discovered since Pearl Harbor. This simply means that to meet the unprecedented demands for oil, the industry has had to cut deeply into its peacetime reserves and in effect to sell quantities of "oil off the shelf." While there is considerable debate among experts as to just how much of our oil reserves are left, no one doubts the necessity for renewed efforts at exploration of new fields as well as a sane and sensible program of conservation.

Sometimes I think we forget the tremendous effect of petroleum and the motor vehicle on the society and economy of our people.

History reveals that the first oil well was opened in Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859. This may be said to constitute the date of the beginning of the oil industry. What a transformation this country has undergone in these eighty-seven years. When we further consider the fact that the first successful gasoline engine was invented in 1887 and the first gasoline automobile in 1894, we realize in what a brief period of time the customs and habits of our people have been revolutionized by the discovery of petroleum and by the invention of the motor vehicle. Of course, the great twin industries of petroleum and motor transport did not get under way on these dates. It was not until long after the turn of the present century that our people began to feel the impact of these two new forces in our national life.

In the nineteenth century, the steam engine on wheels stretched a narrow warp of rail lines slowly across the continent, linking a thin and fragile strand here and there, North and South, East and West. As the rails advanced westward, cities entered into frantic bidding to be included on the route, knowing that those settlements which gained the railroad's approval would rise to eminence and that those which failed were doomed to virtual extinction.

Like a flickering candle at midnight, the railroads illuminated some parts of the land, only to accentuate the desolation and darkness of other parts. And, just as our early settlers, to gain water transportation, had hugged the coasts and river banks, so in the era of the railroads' development, settlements were fixed rigidly to the railroad tracks, where all hope and progress existed, while the great space in between and beyond was only a great dreariness of solitude.

We read stories of life in those times which seek to glamorize pioneer existence, but at the cost of glossing over or evading pertinent details. Colorful events are emphasized by industrial and economic history, while the steady, grinding, monotonous, commonplace hardships of unvarying diets, of unchanging days, of utter isolation, and of close and inescapable horizons are not even mentioned.

Then a journey of a hundred miles was an unforgettable event, seldom attained by many. Today it is an afternoon's pleasure. Then country people lived exclusively on what they and their

neighbors could produce. Today their diet differs in no important detail from that of residents of the largest cities. The west coast was then quite as remote and unknown to our forefathers as the heart of Asia is to us today.

What wrought this marvelous change in such a short interval? What served to diminish land distance almost to the vanishing point and to spread over all the country those benefits of a higher civilization which had previously been the right of an exclusive few who lived along the main lines of communication?

It was largely the invention of the motor vehicle, the development of the petroleum industry, and as a natural consequence, the building of good roads and highways. With the modern development of air travel, the change has been even more definitely effectuated.

Let us bring this home to our own people. I know of no state that has been more advanced by the building of good roads and the use of the motor vehicle than North Carolina. We are primarily a rural people, and we could never have made the progress that has been ours, if we had not drawn our rural communities and towns together through a state-wide system of motor transportation.

We speak of the advantages of a good education, with the earnest desire that our children shall have the very best. But we know that such an education was beyond the means of the small, one-teacher school. Yet without the motor vehicle there would be no other type of schooling available to rural communities.

In our state some 4,894 school buses transport more than 330,000 children to and from school each day. We do not have these school buses because we have modern consolidated schools; we have modern consolidated schools because we have school buses. If the motor vehicle had done nothing else for us, if it had made not one other contribution to better living, we could thank it for providing the means by which our children can have a better education, by which country children are given a start fully equal in every respect to that of the city children.

To continue with specific cases right here in our own state, more than half of our communities, fifty-three per cent in all, are not served by a railroad. This means that the residents of 1,895 towns and communities are as dependent upon truck and automobile transportation as an island is upon ship transportation.

I think we can agree that the motor vehicle is here to stay and that it and the highways it uses are economic assets which we

cannot now forego. We can agree, I am sure, that the owners of these vehicles, in paying for North Carolina's roads, have made a capital investment which will benefit everyone within the state. To enjoy the greatest benefits of the future, however, North Carolina must complete her road system to the point where every community and every section of the state is served by automotive transportation, to the point where conveying passengers by motor bus and goods by motor truck to any place in the state is possible, to the point where surfaced roads will carry the pay loads from our factories, shops, and farms down to the terminals of our railroads and other transportation lines. Good roads facilitate social intercourse in our rural sections and between urban centers. They provide economical transportation for commodities. They make accessible our scenic charms, thereby attracting millions of tourists' dollars annually to this state. The program and welfare of North Carolina are inseparably tied up with road improvement.

I have recently had occasion to refer to the importance of improving our farm-to-market roads, and I wish now to re-emphasize that point. As I see the matter, the farm-to-market road is about as important to the city dweller as to the farmer. To a large extent, the cities and towns depend upon the rural areas surrounding them. The cities and the rural areas are interdependent, forming an economic unit. When we insist that our rural people be taken out of the mud by the improvement of farm-to-market roads, we are not only doing something for those who live in the country, but are doing a great deal for the city and town people as well.

We are presently entering the greatest highway construction period in the history of the state. More money will be spent annually, for at least the next three years, than has been spent for such purposes before. The Honorable A. H. Graham, chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, estimates that expenditures on our highway program over the next three years will total approximately \$100,000,000. It appears that all funds necessary to finance this enormous program are either on hand, starting with a reserve of more than \$36,000,000 in the Highway Fund, or in sight through accumulating revenues and Federal highway grants. Thus we hope to be able to complete the entire construction and renovation of our highway system without increasing taxes by one penny or borrowing a single dollar.

In all frankness, I must say that the coming of peace has brought to us not only happiness, but many serious problems. I will here mention only one. The coming of peace with the consequent removal of various controls has resulted in much speeding and recklessness on the highways. We already see a rise in the number of deaths due to traffic accidents. No more important problem faces us today than the education of our people—especially our youth—in the habits of safety. As we try to warn our people against the dangers of careless driving we are reminded that the most difficult part of reconversion does not have to do with machinery. It has to do with the human mind. In fact, we are now learning, in this, as well as in other matters, that the human side is the most difficult phase of reconversion.

In conclusion, my friends, it is fitting to say that the petroleum industry has had a great part in the development of North Carolina and it is believed that the industry that you represent will have a great part in the future that we now face. The philosophy of totalitarianism has been tried on other continents and found wanting, and I invite you and all other North Carolinians to go forward as free men to face a glorious future—a future that we believe can be attained in the American way—under the banner of free enterprise.

NORTH CAROLINA PROUD OF HER ADOPTED SON

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORING
GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER

ASHEVILLE

JANUARY 10, 1946

I am happy to come here from the State Capitol at Raleigh to have a part in this testimonial dinner to Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger. We are honored to have this illustrious soldier adopt this state as a home. He once and for all established his ability as a strategist and a man of excellent judgment when he married a North Carolinian and adopted Asheville as his official home. And I don't need to remind him or anyone else present here tonight that in selecting our own Land of the Sky he selected one of the beauty spots of the world.

North Carolina is further honored that this adopted son—to whom we have long since extended all the rights and privileges of a full-fledged Tar Heel—has been chosen to be in sole command of occupation ground forces in Japan. This is one of the most important military assignments possible at this time, and the selection of General Eichelberger reflects honor on North Carolina as well as on the officer himself. I personally and officially congratulate General Eichelberger and wish him God-speed and complete success in his task.

Most of you know that this adopted Tar Heel was born in Ohio, was graduated from the United States Military Academy, and quickly moved on to what has been a distinguished career as a soldier and leader of men. His further training and education after the Military Academy included terms at the Distinguished Graduate Command and General Staff School, Graduate Army War College, General Staff Corps, and as dean of military science and tactics at Clemson College.

His service has been in the infantry branch and in the adjutant general's department. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

I thus recite briefly the career of the man being honored tonight and some of the honors that have come to him, as he leaves tomorrow for a return trip to Japan to resume command of the occupation ground forces in Nippon. He received and deserved plaudits for the manner in which he commanded the eighth army during the recently concluded war, and now that the remnants of the eighth and sixth armies have been merged since New Year's Day to form the occupation forces that General Eichelberger will command, we can expect new laurels for that combined army and for the North Carolinian who will direct its activities.

General Eichelberger, your own adopted North Carolina is proud of you, as we hope you are proud of this state. We are honored by your performance, your presence, and the promises of future services to your state, your nation, and the world. As governor of this state and speaking for its three and one-half million people, I thank you and wish you well!

RURAL BETTERMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE RURITAN
NATIONAL CONVENTION
ELIZABETH CITY
JANUARY 14, 1946

I am happy to come here from our State Capitol at Raleigh to get better acquainted with Ruritan National and the fine delegates gathered here for your annual national convention.

Your motto, "Fellowship and Good Will," is certainly in evidence here, and it is a cheering and a helpful thing to see the type and calibre of delegates sent here from the clubs in your eight districts. One has but to look at your club representatives here and talk with the men who represent Ruritan National at this national convention to understand why a contemporary, C. W. Darden, Jr., Governor of Virginia until this month when he completed his term, once said that "no civic organization in Virginia is more valuable than the Ruritans."

And I am sure that there is no civic organization in Virginia, North Carolina, or any other state in which there is a greater opportunity for public-spirited citizens to unite in a program for general good. Your clubs, bringing together farm and town leaders, exert a profound influence upon the communities where they are organized and function.

I speak personally and officially when I say that North Carolina is proud to have a total of sixteen active Ruritan clubs within its borders. Other rural communities in this state need your spirit and your guidance, and you need them. I hope you will get together in many instances and further the "rus in urbes" and "urbes in rus" policy that your club proclaims.

I don't need to tell you of the fine service your clubs have rendered in unifying the efforts of other organizations and institutions in the communities and directing their efforts toward improving the whole community.

The growth and development of your organization has been phenomenal since its birth in 1928 at Holland, Va., where a group of Nansemond County men gathered and formed an organization "to discuss topics related to farm problems, national and state legislation affecting rural people, and to work for the betterment of the community." Naturally, news of such a worthy organization spread to nearby communities, and similar clubs were quickly organized. In 1930 the existing clubs formed the

federation that has since been known as Ruritan National. By 1934 you had your own publication. This growth and expansion has been without the aid of paid organizers.

I think it is healthy and farsighted that you should prescribe a membership for each club of one-third farmers, one-third business and professional men, and one-third of either of these first two groups.

A great deal has been said about America's home front war in the months and years through which we have just passed. The home front has been largely credited with the victory we won, because it was the home front that supplied the materials of war and the bond money to pay for these materials. If the home front won the war—a theory to which I readily subscribe—then that means that the homes of North Carolina and Virginia and South Carolina and Maryland, as represented here tonight, won the war.

And so, perhaps more than ever before in the history of your organization, you should this year be holding an achievement convention. Not only have you served your state and your nation with the food you have produced and the food you have saved, but you have contributed unmeasurably to victory with your morale-building influence, and in courageous manner you have sent courageous sons forth from your homes and from your help-starved farms and businesses to take our battle for our American way of life to Hitler's German capitol and to the streets of Tokyo.

If food and clothing and fighting implements and morale won the war, then you won the war, for those things are your specialty, and you have all worked hard at them during the desperate days we have seen since Pearl Harbor.

The farm homes and the homes of small communities here in the South that have known the magic touch of your influence and other fine influences and have blossomed accordingly have caused the mass exodus of boys and girls from the farm and small town to the big city to be slowed down to a marked degree. Such organizations as this one in convention here tonight have given your boys and girls—the farm's very finest product—the sort of homes, the sort of advantages, the sort of comforts, and the sort of life they once went to a metropolis seeking. You have at the same time made the life that goes with these new-day farm and community homes a thing so attractive and so enjoyable and so worth-while that more and more of our young people see life

near the soil and close upon the hush of creation itself as the most attractive life and the most useful life that a man or woman can live. Nor is there the differential in rural and urban income that once existed. There again you have achieved.

As an indication of North Carolina's rural affluence, more and more of your sons and daughters have the opportunity to pursue education right to the college campus—and seize that opportunity. Plans are now in the making for the establishment in our state of area vocational schools, largely directed to the needs of young people from the farms who are hungry for scientific expertness in the business of farming and prefer that to an education in the classics. Such schools will be functioning one day.

So we have come to a new day and age in North Carolina and in the South. We have almost forgotten—even this soon—the home of the old-time cropper or the tenant or even the small landowner where the lack of a garden or proper livestock had fixed the family on dangerous food habits. To them the most easily accessible diet was fat meat, corn meal, and molasses. Now there is nothing to be said against meat, meal, and molasses. I have eaten my weight many times over in any of these items and relish them all three to this day. But when they become a steady fare simply because they are cheap and available, they leave in their wake deficiency diseases among our children. And rickets and pellagra are not confined alone to children, but also strike down adults.

These items, however, plus the services of a good milk cow, a few hens, and meat animals, change the entire complexion of certain of our farm people. There organizations such as yours have done yeoman service. Now farm people know, and most of them act.

Farmers themselves have also done much for the tenant farm family. I think a great many of our farm problems could be solved once and for all if some of the impractical farm experts in Washington, and possibly some here in North Carolina who have not already had the experience, were required to live with one of our old-time dyed-in-the-wool tenant farmers for five years as a prerequisite to holding their jobs. Believe me, they would find out some things, moving every year to a new location and battling the hazards that once faced that pathetic group. When the dust settled on their threadbare belongings about the fifth annual move, I am convinced they would be ready to find some new and direct approaches to the solution of many farm ills.

But in this enlightened day of 1946, owner and tenant coöperation has provided a new song—new words with new and sprightlier music. With this coöperation, farming has been made a profitable business for all here in North Carolina.

I believe, with you, in the home demonstration program as set up and practiced in North Carolina and in the farm boy and girl organizations. It has meant much to our farm and community families, and through them to our people as a whole and therefore to our entire state. The program has brought splendid accomplishments to our homes and to our acres. These organizations comprise a great university, one with far more students than our own state university with its branches at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro. The teaching methods of these groups, for all their simplicity, are as effective as any ever devised, I am sure.

These programs have converted bleak farm structures into cozy farm homes, nestling amid flowers, shrubs, and greenery. They have excited such interest in your wives and in your sons and daughters that they have converted old cotton rows into green velvet lawns—out of sheer pride and through hard work that is born of that pride. Drabness has been replaced by beauty. Health has routed disease. Efficiency has replaced waste. The old sugar bowl—once silent—now rattles loud with loose coins from newly discovered sources. And there is folding money, too.

Your eyes have been opened, as the eyes of your fathers and mothers were also opened and as the eyes of your sons and daughters will be opened even wider. You have seen marvelous changes brought about. Other changes, just as good and just as beneficial, are in the making.

How has this been done? It has been done with the exceedingly simple program of putting understandable instruction into constant daily practice, with the promise of continuing results for this and succeeding years. As the members of households or rural communities learn new skills they demonstrate them to their neighbors, and the magic spreads. Each of the 100 counties in our state has these organized programs.

Out of your meeting places and out of your kitchens and your parlors and from the homes of your friends and neighbors have come many fine things for North Carolina, for the South, and for the nation, things appearing at first to be widely removed from your normal activities. Ruritans have wielded as much influence, for instance, as any group for better rural roads. I have

had a few things to say on that particular subject myself in recent weeks. Farm roads and their improvement are close to my heart. I want to help you on that score, and I want you to help me.

I salute Ruritan National for the chief aim of your organization as stated in your official documents: “. . . to create a better understanding between people, communities, and business; to aid in charitable work; promote industrial and agricultural growth; and to encourage the right type of education.”

I understand that it is the Ruritan idea to coöperate harmoniously with those organizations and institutions which help to improve the social and economic conditions in all walks of life and in all sections of the nation in which you are organized. You seek to make the rural community a better place in which to live. In order to carry out this objective, you bring together farmers and business and professional men from small communities into one body, for the purpose of organizing public-spirited and progressive leadership from the various occupations represented in the community, that their combined influence may be systematized and utilized for the welfare and upbuilding of the community.

You have, thus, restated the basic philosophy of America and set out to promote for all what we have been referring to during the recent war years as “the American way of life.”

In conclusion, let me again credit you with raising the South's standard of living in a marked degree. Tied in closely with your efforts have been the accomplishments of better homes, better schools, better churches, better roads, and better farming.

Along with your practical accomplishments have come new spiritual values, new comforts of life, new appreciations, and the view of new worlds to conquer. I cannot praise you too highly for a pride of attainment you have developed, for a love of beauty you are developing, for a satisfaction you are finding in living a life as good and as bountiful as any other man anywhere, for pleasures you are giving your boys and girls in their own communities, and for the creation of a new set of ideals toward which the rural family of the South can work in the years ahead.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF FORMALLY
OPENING THE MARCH OF DIMES CAMPAIGN

RALEIGH

JANUARY 15, 1946

The "March of Dimes" is not an annual dress parade. Neither is it "just another drive," but a militant movement to raise money solely for the purpose of aiding sufferers from infantile paralysis.

If there is a state in this Union that should not only reach but far exceed its quota, that state is North Carolina, into which the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has sent the sum of \$682,631 since the outbreak of the polio epidemic in the summer of 1944. Additional funds contributed by and channeled through local chapters increased the total amount of "March of Dimes" funds spent in North Carolina since June, 1944, to \$899,622.

The total number of patients hospitalized was more than 600, including nearly 500 at Hickory, while another group was cared for at the Memorial Hospital in Charlotte, with the State Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia and others taking care of the overflow.

Most of the patients ranged in age from one to fifteen years, with approximately six per cent over twenty years of age. This demonstrates the wide distribution of the disease through the various age groups and also shows that infantile paralysis, although it is no respecter of years, levels the bulk of its attack against childhood.

The purpose of this broadcast is not to quote statistics as such, but to emphasize the fact that when you contribute to the March of Dimes you are not lending your support to something vague and intangible, but, to the contrary, you are helping to build up a fund that is always available, without any red tape, and with no strings attached.

We have only to review what happened right here in our own state of North Carolina to bear out this statement.

During June of 1944, it became apparent that infantile paralysis was on the increase in North Carolina, and by early July the disease had reached epidemic proportions. It was then that Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, our state health officer, communicated with Dr. Don W. Gudakunst of New York, Medical Director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The Foundation

forwarded overnight for use in this state the sum of \$50,000 in cash, to insure every possible aid to victims of the disease, with the assurance that additional funds would be forthcoming if and when they were needed. These funds were needed, and they were provided.

Not only did the Foundation send into North Carolina the amount of money referred to earlier in this broadcast, but Doctor Gudakunst and other officials of the Foundation came to North Carolina in person to work with us in handling the epidemic. There was held in the auditorium of the State Laboratory of Hygiene in Raleigh, in coöperation with the National Foundation, a conference of public health representatives from eight states and also from the United States Public Health Service and the armed forces. Throughout one entire day, the conferees considered the situation in a frank, informal manner, realizing that while it was impossible to check the epidemic by means of any preventive vaccine or sera, the victims could and would be cared for, while further research proceeded in an effort to determine the cause of the disease and control it through preventive medicine, when possible.

In making this appeal, it is well to emphasize that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which sponsors the March of Dimes, is a practical organization. While it realizes that we have touched only the fringes of research, perhaps, in the matter of infantile paralysis prevention or control, it does not await the results of this research, which is continuously in progress, but contributes directly to the hospitalization and care of infantile paralysis victims. Its methods are practical—and it is not a skeptical organization; that is, it does not condition the help it extends upon delaying, fact-finding methods. To the contrary, it views conditions as they exist and acts accordingly.

With the help that came to North Carolina from the Foundation during the epidemic of 1944, we were able to keep the death total down to thirty-nine, which was a remarkable achievement. Unlike the serious but much smaller infantile paralysis epidemic of 1935, practically all the cases in the 1944 epidemic were hospitalized, our public health authorities and associated agencies working in close coöperation with the Foundation. The results speak for themselves. The case fatality rate in North Carolina for the ten-year period of 1934 to 1943 was twenty per cent, as compared with around four per cent during the epidemic of 1944.

These facts present an argument in favor of hospitalization that cannot be ignored and more than justify all expenditures in money, time, and material during the trying days of 1944.

But for the aid extended to North Carolina by the National Foundation, I shrink from a consideration of what the results might have been. Remembering, then, what we received from the March of Dimes in 1944, any amount which we contribute during the days which lie immediately ahead will be but a gesture of appreciation for the real aid we received in the time of our great need, when the childhood of our state was jeopardized.

Let us hope that, for us, the experiences of 1944 will never be repeated in North Carolina; but, at the same time, let us give with a generosity born of real gratitude. What we providentially escape might befall some other state, in which event we should be glad to let our donations help swell a fund that will go toward the relief of that state, remembering that much of what we received in 1944 came from contributors living in other sections. We cannot live to ourselves, either in sickness or in health, adversity or poverty. We must share with others under all conditions, remembering that the benefits afforded by money derived from the March of Dimes are not bounded by states or sections—neither are they influenced by race, creed, or economic status.

The March of Dimes should mean more to us this year than ever before, aside from the benefits which we have received. Since the last "march" took place, there has fallen from the ranks of the living that great statesman, patriot, and humanitarian to whose ideals the National Foundation and all its noble purposes are dedicated, Franklin D. Roosevelt—who, though himself a victim of infantile paralysis, "fought it out" and emerged victorious, to lead our nation through a portion of the most dangerous period of its history. But Franklin D. Roosevelt never forgot those who fell victim to this crippling disease. And, by his example, he repeated over and over again the words of the Master of Galilee: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

With this commendation to inspire us, let us go forward in North Carolina and make the 1946 March of Dimes a precedent that will constitute a challenge in future years.

CONSERVING NORTH CAROLINA'S RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE BOARD OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
RALEIGH

JANUARY 21, 1946

As chairman of the Board of Conservation and Development, I am happy to welcome you gentlemen to Raleigh to begin a new year of work in the conservation and development of the resources of our state.

In my opinion, there is no more important board or commission in our state administration than yours, and no duty more vital to the well-being of the state, in the long run, than the duties you undertake to perform. As our great country has been built up, it has become more apparent to all thinking people that we cannot heedlessly exploit its natural resources. Something must be left for future generations, and once man's greed has wrested from the earth the forests and waters, the things which sustain him, it is difficult indeed to replace them.

The fields of activity which come within the jurisdiction of your board are many and far-reaching. To the same extent, your board has unexcelled opportunities to help North Carolina become more truly a great state. I am sure that each of you recognizes the significance of those responsibilities and opportunities. To attempt to review them here would require too much time.

I should like, however, to remind you—and in doing so I hope you will not think me presumptuous—that your very title implies a dual responsibility. "Conservation and Development" means, obviously, to conserve and to develop. I should like to think out loud with you for only a few minutes on the development of your responsibilities and opportunities. In stressing the development phase, I don't mean for a minute to minimize the importance of conserving those priceless resources which God has given us. We are still not sufficiently aware of the extent of our resources, and we are still too tolerant of their waste and destruction. And yet, I can't escape the feeling that the development end of our dual line-up has not kept pace with the conservation. To possess resources in great abundance in itself is not sufficient. Only to the extent that they are utilized for the common good will our people benefit. For example, Mexico is a land of almost limitless riches, and yet the standards of living for the great majority of her people have advanced comparatively little in hundreds of years. Conversely, Switzerland, a land

of very limited resources, enjoys one of the highest living standards in the world. The difference between the two is a question of resource-use, of resource development. Many other examples could be cited.

I take it that we are in agreement that North Carolina's greatest problem is an economic one. With all our apparent progress and achievement, in which we take great pride, it is an astounding fact, statistically established, that North Carolina on the average is a poor state economically. Our citizens refuse to believe this fact or to view the situation realistically. Our average per capita income in 1944 was \$689, or only sixty-two per cent of the national average of \$1,117. Our state ranked forty-third among the family of states in this respect, being exceeded by every state except Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It is interesting to note that our 1944 per capita income of \$689 was also considerably below the average for the South as a whole, which was \$722. If our per capita income in 1944 could have equaled the national average, the total would have been increased by almost one billion dollars.

An analysis of this per capita income of \$689, to which I have referred, is very interesting. Please bear in mind that it is the average for the entire state. Only eighteen counties had an average per capita income above that average, whereas the other eighty-two were below the average. Six of the eighteen counties which had per capita incomes above the state average were also above the national average. This would seem to suggest that our development program should become increasingly sensitive to the needs of individual communities. We must never forget that North Carolina is an aggregation of localities. The totals in all economic indexes for the whole state are merely the sum of the totals of all the counties. We must concern ourselves with raising the economic levels of those eighty-two counties which are below the national and below the state average. What is there about the eighteen counties which make their incomes so much higher than the other eighty-two? Why is it, for instance, that the per family income in the mountain county of Henderson is fifty per cent greater than in its adjoining neighbor of Transylvania? Why is it that the income in the eastern agricultural county of Pitt is fifty per cent higher than the equally agricultural adjoining neighbor of Greene? Obviously, I do not mean that we can expect the per capita income to be the same for all the counties. There will always be differences. I do contend, how-

ever, that there must be some economic explanation for differences of as much as fifty per cent in adjoining counties with similar resources. My guess is either that the collectors of statistics are wrong or that we would find the explanation to be a difference of resource utilization and development.

I believe strongly that we must define the extent of existing resources and their development possibilities in terms of communities. It is not sufficient merely to point out that wood is the fourth most valuable crop in the state, being exceeded only by tobacco, dairy products, and corn. It is not sufficient to say merely that we could have an oyster farming industry of twenty million dollars annually rather than one million, as at present. It is equally important that these generalities be spelled out in terms of direct application to the counties and communities involved.

We all know the importance of industrial expansion in North Carolina in the year immediately ahead if we are to provide full employment and if we are to provide a market for all the products of our farms. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that industrialization alone is no panacea. As a matter of fact, measured in terms of value of finished product and in terms of the percentage of our working force engaged in manufacture, North Carolina is already as industrialized as the national average. We are already much more industrialized than any other Southern state. Further evidence that industrialization alone is no guarantee of economic advantage is seen in the case of the state of Florida, which is the least industrialized of any of the Southern states and which last year had the highest per capita income of any Southern state. Likewise, in our own state, a few of the counties having the highest per capita income are not those counties which are the most industrialized.

All of this means that our industrial development program must be a directed program. It must be a program which recognizes that North Carolina will not have a great many industries except as they are added one or two at a time, community by community. It must be a program based on the type of industry best suited to any given community. It must be the type of industry which will take into account those economic considerations which make for increased wealth, such as high wages, a high per cent of skilled employees, an extensive use of local resources, and one which will yield a high added-by-manufacture value. It should be the type of industry which will be locally

owned, locally managed, and locally financed. I cannot stress too strongly the need for a new emphasis on promoting this type of home-grown industry.

The presence of many branch plants in our local manufacturing structure has many major implications. The importance of industry results in the forfeiture of much of our economic self-determination. Communities which are wholly or largely dependent upon branch-plant employment lack the freedom to plan or to control the fundamentals of their economic life. Such policies as production, wages, employment, and others which greatly influence the entire life of the community are determined hundreds of miles away. Too frequently, the branch plant completes only the first step in processing, sending the semi-finished product away to be finished, and always sending away the profits. Perhaps you are prone, just as I was until the figures were pointed out to me, to minimize or not to realize the full extent of branch-plant operation on our economy. The facts may astound you. The 1939 census of manufacturers reveals that out of a total of 3,225 manufacturing establishments in North Carolina, 815, or twenty-five per cent, were branch plants. What is even more significant is the fact that these twenty-five per cent turned out about seventy-five per cent of the total output of finished products. In 1939, to repeat, nearly seventy-five per cent of all manufactured products in North Carolina were produced in branch plants.

Now, I do not mean to imply for one moment that your Division of Commerce and Industry should refuse to lend any further encouragement to the location of branch plants in North Carolina. I have personally written some hundred or more letters and conducted an extensive campaign in coöperation with your Mr. Paul Kelly, who is dealing every day with new industries, branch and otherwise, and very properly so. Industry will continue to come to North Carolina, and we must make it welcome. But it will also continue to go to other states. We shall never forge ahead relatively in the race with our sister states unless and until we supplement the present vogue for bringing in industries from the outside with an aggressive program of development from within.

To develop the type of localized, selective industry which I have here described will require extensive effort. To obtain locally owned and managed industries, established in the light of the needs of the particular community, is to obtain them the hard way. But we can and must do it.

And I should like to point out parenthetically, at this point, that we are making some headway. Surveys which have been made recently by your own Mr. Paul Kelly and the State Planning Board show the establishment of more than 300 new plants since 1940, with investments approximating \$85,000,000 and providing employment for perhaps forty or fifty thousand people. The directory of industries recently published by the Department of Labor reveals that the total number of manufacturing establishments in North Carolina had grown from 3,225 in 1939 to 3,774 as of June 30, 1944. This is a gain of 549, or seventeen per cent; during the same time manufacturing employment, affording reasonable remuneration to our people, had increased from 325,000 to 395,000, a gain of twenty-two per cent. Yes—I feel we are making some headway. Considering the handicaps of a limited staff, your board and its Division of Commerce and Industry are doing a commendable and remarkably well conducted job; and I commend you heartily for your efforts and achievements.

But we must not lose sight of the realistic fact that other states are moving ahead just as rapidly as we are. As a matter of fact, in terms of income and wealth, our Southern neighbors are moving ahead more rapidly in some respects. Our relative standing in the listing of states is not much better than it was five years ago.

It is my task to impress on you the tremendous job we have to do. I realize that it will tax the ingenuity of all state agencies. The recently organized Resource-Use Education Commission, on which your board is well represented, can be of some help. The recently organized Committee to Promote Rural Industries, in which your officers have played an active part, can be a definite help. The State Planning Board, one of whose members must by law be your own director, should and I hope will do much to point the way and to serve as a coördinating agency in problems involving more than one governmental department or institution. It is quite likely that non-governmental groups must be actively brought into the picture to aid in this development program as a supplement to what your board and other state agencies can do. Kentucky, for instance, only within the last few days, has set up a non-profit private agency to aid in state development with a fund of \$100,000 immediately subscribed by individuals and corporations. It may well be that we here in North Carolina should look with favor upon such a plan. Indeed,

we have a sound precedent for it in the establishment of the North Carolina Travel Council to aid in the development of the tourist industry. You will recall that your board, along with the State Planning Board, took the lead in sponsoring the establishment of this council, and I am hopeful that it will produce fruitful results.

But by whatever means the development program is put into action, the Board of Conservation and Development must pave the way. I am confident that you will be equal to the challenge. I am pleased to tell you that the full power of the governor's office will be at your disposal at all times.

I am pleased to note the progress which the department has been able to make in almost all phases of its program since our last meeting at Andrews. It may not be proper to single out one division of the department for comment more than another, but I feel that no part of the board has taken its duties more seriously or more constructively than those who serve on the Committee on Game and Inland Fisheries. The director of this division, Mr. John Findlay, who was brought back to state employment from the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, has devoted his whole effort toward building up this division of the department. An educational campaign has been outlined and is being conducted in an effort to inform our people concerning proper methods of increasing and caring for game and inland fish. A staff of scientifically trained persons has been added, and a complete renovation is being effected in the matter of game wardens and the enforcement of the game and fish laws and regulations. It should be unnecessary so to state, but it is a fact that since 1939 not one dollar of license revenue obtained from hunting and fishing licenses has been used for any purpose whatsoever except the promotion of a definite program for the propagation and conservation of fish and game in North Carolina. To this source of revenue the Legislature, in its wisdom, has added substantial appropriations for the purchase of parks and lakes and the establishment of fish hatcheries in the further promotion of a general game and fish program.

In this connection, it is significant to note that North Carolina in its topography and general contour differs from almost any other state in the Union. We have a long seashore line, with many inland sounds and waterways. We have a vast coastal plain, spotted with swamps and lowlands; we have sandhills and a great industrial section where the population is dense. And

then farther westward we stretch out over many high mountains, whose valleys are filled with streams and man-made lakes. This varied topography makes difficult the segregation of game, hunting, and fishing sports from the allied aids to these functions as conducted in the divisions of forestry, parks, and other essential elements of a real program of conservation. It seems to me that there should be some continued and intensified over-all picture of game and inland fisheries such as is now being conducted which should be thoroughly considered and well ordered for the regulation of our parks, our forests, lakes, rivers, sounds, and open plains. After all, we are one state. The mountaineer often desires to go east for certain sports, and the seashore citizen wants to go to the mountains for certain sports. The proper regulation of forest fires and the management of game preserves and parks and inland lakes are necessary and are more than incidental to an effective program for the propagation and conservation of game and fish.

These phases of our public properties and public services and their proper management should be coördinated and made to supplement each other in the consummation of a state-wide program which will adequately serve all of our citizenship. Segregation is not the answer; but coöperation will bring results. Mr. Findlay, under the direction of the board, has made a definite start on this program. It cannot be accomplished overnight or in a year, but he is definitely on his way toward the achievement of a game and fish program for North Carolina in keeping with the equal of that in any state in the nation. He deserves help and coöperation, and I am confident that right-thinking citizens throughout the state who will take the time to investigate his present program will give his methods and efforts their approval.

In conclusion, and speaking as chairman of the board, I would like to remind our people that the Board of Conservation and Development, and the department whose policies it directs, is merely the custodian of the precious resources of North Carolina of every class and description. The board, in a sense, is the executor of our natural heritage, the administrator of the natural wealth which belongs to all the people of the state. It behooves the real owners of this wealth—the citizens of the state—to share the responsibility with this board, and we invite our fellow citizens to appear at these meetings to offer their help and suggestions, to the end that an ever improving program may be assured.

NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFICIAL FLOWER

ADDRESS¹⁵ DELIVERED AT THE PLANTING OF A DOGWOOD
TREE ON THE STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS

RALEIGH

JANUARY 22, 1946

It was once well said by a poet who loved our North Carolina—and has since been repeated so often that it has become almost trite—that “only God can make a tree.” It’s a true statement, of course, and expresses a beautiful sentiment. Its repetition serves to place mankind in proper relationship with The Almighty in the matter of power and glory, and in the absence of power and glory.

But the word of God has always taught, as a primary lesson, that man should first help himself and then turn to God for further assistance. That is what we are doing here today. That is the rôle of the Garden Clubs of North Carolina, in which I am seeking to lend my assistance.

Only a supreme Being can direct the processes that make a tree sprout, take root, draw sustenance from the mother earth, unfold its foliage to the sun and air, and grow to beauty and maturity. Man’s rôle—or woman’s, since this is a project of an organization of women—is to lend any possible assistance to those processes.

I greet with pleasure and with sincere approval your program for an annual Dogwood Week in North Carolina. I think it a very commendable enterprise for you to seek more widespread planting and cultivation and use of the state’s official flower, the dogwood.

This program will mean a lot to the state. Our official flower has long made its appearance along the Tar Heel hillsides each spring, on a voluntary basis. But supplementing that, we should encourage its planting and cultivation. Your Dogwood Week should add beauty to our landscapes, further advertise our official flower, and serve a useful conservation purpose in aiding our soils to store up moisture for all growing things.

A happy thing about the selection of North Carolina’s official state flower is that it is not indigenous to any particular section or area of the state, but flourishes alike in the mountain coves,

¹⁵The dogwood was planted on the Capitol grounds in observance of North Carolina Dogwood Week, January 27 to February 2. The ceremonies were sponsored by the Garden Clubs of North Carolina.

The dogwood blossom was adopted in 1941 as the official state flower of North Carolina. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1941*, ch. 289.

along our coast country, and on the piedmont slopes between the hills and the sand. This is the season of the year for these plantings to be made. I urge North Carolinians generally to coöperate during Dogwood Week, beginning January 27, in the setting out of thousands of young trees such as we are planting here today.

To aid in the creation of beauty is a worthy thing. To add even one cubit to the stature of your state is always a fine thing. To participate in the conservation program that only this week a state department group is gathered here to discuss is a desirable thing. I commend the Garden Clubs of North Carolina for their initiative and foresight, and as governor of the state I wish you every success.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RENDERS VALUABLE SERVICE

ADDRESS¹⁶ DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF PRESENTING
MEDALS TO SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS
RALEIGH
JANUARY 22, 1946

We are here today to pay honor to a group of North Carolinians who fought one of the most thankless battles of World War II in one of the most ignored and forgotten sectors. Because they served at home, and not on a foreign field or in foreign waters, the men who manned the selective service machinery of the state have indeed had a thankless task. If citations were given for insults "received in action," criticism suffered, or for nerve-racking irritation and worry endured, then the men assembled here today for recognition would be covered with insignia.

I am glad that the decision has been made to recognize this service, so unselfishly rendered by this fine group of North Carolinians. It is richly deserved.

I think the persons here assembled would be interested in knowing that during the past five years North Carolina has forwarded 397,649 registrants for induction. Of this number, 257,912 were accepted by the armed forces of our land.

¹⁶This same address or a slightly modified version was delivered at Winston-Salem on January 23, 1946, at Asheville on January 24, 1946, at Charlotte on January 25, 1946, and at Greenville on January 28, 1946.

These figures speak for themselves and constitute a record of which we may all be proud. The job has been, and I am sure will continue to be, well done.

Beginning with this appearance here today, I am starting a tour of North Carolina for the purpose of presenting well-deserved awards to the men who have carried the bulk of the load in this program of selecting for possible military service between a quarter of a million and a half million North Carolina boys.

The first peacetime conscription law in the history of America, known as the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, was approved by the President of the United States on September 16, 1940. This act was adopted as a precautionary measure to prepare our nation for what seemed to be a grave national danger, which was, in fact, precipitated in the treacherous attack of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

The need for the Selective Service System and its democratic method of selecting persons to serve during war emergency is made clear in the opening section of the law, which declares the policy of Congress:

The Congress further declares that in a free society, the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

The Selective Service System was founded on the fair and national loyalty of groups of neighbors in the 3,070 counties or parishes in the United States. These neighbors formed 6,443 local boards, upon which was placed with complete confidence the primary responsibility to determine who was to serve the nation by training in the armed forces, and who was to serve in industry, agriculture, and government. It was definitely determined that all must serve. The importance of these boards cannot be overemphasized, for the decision of where a registrant shall serve, in war time, is often a question of life and death.

For fifteen months, the present Selective Service System lived in the era of "drugged and doubting" years. As we now review the cunning and extensive propaganda of our undeclared enemies and their intellectual cohorts of sabotage, subversive, activity, isolation, and quietism, it is a great wonder that so much was accomplished in so short a time. It was the common sense of the great middle class, imbued with their faith and good will toward our democratic form of government, that sustained

the Selective Service System in its most critical period. The loyalty of the great mass of our citizens exemplified a true test of the wisdom of our faith in popular government and was positive proof of the value of the political ideas upon which democracy and local self-government are founded.

On May 22, 1941, the Gallup poll announced that the American people were almost unanimous in their approval of the Selective Service administration. In all sections of the country many groups in factories, on farms, and in offices were interviewed and their judgment and opinions secured. It is significant to note the statement of Dr. Gallup.

. . . that virtually no one interviewed in the poll thought the Draft Boards were not trying to do an honest and conscientious job.

The Gallup poll was held again as of November 20, 1942, and the percentage of results was substantially the same.

No doubt some mistakes were made by Selective Service officials. Nothing is completely perfect, but on the whole I believe that those persons who composed the more than 6,000 draft boards throughout the United States and their associates, composed of the examining physicians, dentists, appeal agents, and members of appeal boards, have willingly made great sacrifices of their time and given their best abilities in the interest of America. In a voluntary service, without monetary compensation, these persons gave honest, conscientious, and almost sacrificial devotion to their selective service duties. I am confident that North Carolina and a grateful nation appreciate their contribution to our war effort during the emergency.

North Carolinians, just as citizens in other states, served in the Selective Service program without compensation. The certificates and medals being presented today, on authorization of the Congress, are tokens of the appreciation we feel for this work well done. There are many whose period of service extends from the day Selective Service operations began in October, 1940.

There have been many problems relative to maintaining proper regulations, determining classifications, and withstanding the criticism of neighbors—criticism that was often unjust but against which Selective Service officials could not defend themselves because of the confidential nature of most of the information filling the Selective Service files.

The shooting war is over. The emergency is at an end. Victory has come to us. But new problems arise, including the problems of occupation of conquered nations requiring the use

of armed forces. There has been a great clamor for the return of men in uniform and on foreign soil to their homes, and rightly so. Many are demanding that the selection of young men for armed service through Selective Service channels be stopped and that voluntary enlistments be depended on to meet the needs for our armed forces. We all naturally feel that those of our servicemen who have endured the hardships of the battle zone during the shooting war, whether upon the land or upon the water or in the sky, ought to be given an opportunity at the very first possible moment to return to their homes.

America has assumed a place of world leadership which will, of necessity, require certain of our armed forces to be in foreign countries for some time to come. It is hoped, however, that the number that will be required will be much less than some of the leaders of our army and navy now predict; yet I feel that America wants to maintain its position of primacy in world affairs and that we will need a much larger army and naval force than was maintained following the first World War. It is hoped that a sufficient number of men will be available through voluntary enlistments; but if public sentiment and the desire of our available military personnel is not forthcoming by way of voluntary enlistments, it is felt by many that some modified continuance of the selective service, which expires on May 15, 1946, may be continued. In the event that selective service is continued, I sincerely hope that you men who have been serving on the Selective Service boards in your respective counties will agree to continue your sacrificial services until you have been honorably discharged by an act of Congress.

Again, I want to express my personal and official appreciation to you as fine public servants who functioned in a constructive way in the service of your country in a national emergency. The citizenship of the state of North Carolina does appreciate and is grateful for what you have done. When the days of war have completely passed and the reconversion has been completed and those serving in the selective service have received their honorable discharge, I am confident that the right-thinking citizens of the three and one-half million Americans living here in North Carolina will join in one mighty chorus of "Well done, good and faithful public servants."

NORTH CAROLINA FORESTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF ACCEPTING A REPORT
OF A SURVEY OF THE STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

RALEIGH

JANUARY 23, 1946

I am happy to welcome to my office this morning this group of persons interested in that all-important resource, our forests, for the purpose of presenting to the state, through me, a report on a survey of state forestry administration in North Carolina.

Having been made under the direction of the Society of American Foresters and the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation—on the invitation of my predecessor in office—this report represents the very last word on our forestry situation and its administration.

North Carolina is honored to be the first of the states to have such a survey made.

I understand this work covers a period from November, 1944, to April, 1945. I further understand that in the selected project leader, Mr. Alfred B. Hastings, we are again fortunate in that he is outstanding in this country for his work in the field of forestry, which has extended well over a quarter of a century.

The recommendations contained in your report will, I am sure, serve as a blueprint for future activity—and a very valuable blueprint it is, too. Your advice, covering a wide variety of activity in this particular field, will receive all the weight and consideration that the word of experts deserves after a careful diagnosis has been made and a course of action prescribed.

Immediately after our meeting here this morning I will leave Raleigh for a trip on official business that will take me to Western North Carolina for the next few days, including a swing through some of the most beautiful of America's remaining primeval forests. I am sure I will look at those forest areas that have so long inspired me to awesome admiration with a new interest and a new appreciation on this particular trip.

I am happy to see you here today, to welcome you to this office, and to have this opportunity of expressing my personal and official appreciation for this good job well done.

CHRISTIAN DEVELOPMENT NECESSARY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEN'S CLUB OF
THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ASHEVILLE

JANUARY 24, 1946

I am happy to be able to have this opportunity while here in Western North Carolina to meet with a group of Christian men who are interested in a Christian approach to the solution of some of our problems. By discussing these problems together, I feel that we can better arrive at just what the problems really are and what remedies are possible.

The shadows of war have been lifted, but we still live in serious times. I am finding that the peacetime demands of state government are far more exacting than were the problems of a relentlessly prosecuted war. The spontaneous and all-out determination to defeat the organized forces that plotted destruction made leadership and teamwork relatively much easier.

Working together, the states of the nation, with the nation itself, met the challenges of the hour and with great sacrifice and tremendous effort won a glorious victory.

Now, this many months after, our immediate task is to look to the future and build a still stronger and greater North Carolina. The help of all the peoples of this fine state is needed in charting that course and fixing new policies. For that reason I welcome any opportunity to meet with North Carolinians, at Raleigh, or in any section of the state, to seek and to find this needed coöperation. Since January 4, 1945, I have been to Asheville several times to meet with several different sorts of groups, gathered together for varied purposes. I must say here to you tonight that I have on each and every one of these occasions found the utmost coöperation in evidence. Western North Carolina has, during this administration, as always, done its part and carried its load of the responsibilities of state. I have called on many citizens who are natives and residents of this immediate area, and I have always found them ready to start marching on receipt of orders.

I am back here today for the primary purpose of awarding medals to a group of Western North Carolinians who fought the war here at home as members of Selective Service Boards—and I assure you that this was an instance of fighting the war, too. But in accordance with a late invitation, I have also agreed

to discuss with you here—as your governor—some of the things that are in my heart and on my mind.

Please do not gather that I am pessimistic about the future. I am not. The fact that we have difficult problems ahead is but a healthy thing—if we solve the problems. We have always had problems, and we will continue to have them. That is life. I know you will agree with me that we live in the best state in the Union of the forty-eight states. There are things that can be marked on the scoreboard against us, but for us it can be said that we have as little labor disturbance today as any state, that we have as little unemployment, and that our people are as comfortable as any in the land.

But there are problems. There are problems of housing, of labor-management relationships, of the absorption of servicemen back into the life of the state, and of social and economic reconversion. These are responsibilities born of almost four years of war, and through them we must seek to assure the economic development and social opportunities that our state should rightfully expect in the years ahead.

Fortunately, we are well prepared for these responsibilities. Most of them were anticipated when the 1945 Legislature was in session and the world-wide war still raged. At that session our major policies were formed. We paid—or made arrangements to pay—the state's debts. We set up reserve funds as a buffer against the critical post-war days that might come. Groundwork was laid—in so far as it was possible in time of war—for a medical care program for the state. A Veterans' Commission was set up to aid service men and women. Teachers and state employees had their lot improved in the matter of salary, in keeping with the trends in private employment. Thus we mention a few items. With only a portion of our sons and daughters out of uniform, the wisdom of your legislative representatives has already been established.

At the same time, with only this portion of our uniformed folk back home, we get something of a measure of the problems, moral, social, and economic, that lie ahead. Unrest, violence, crime, and unhappiness are already apparent in many places. The alarming increase in juvenile delinquency has been the inevitable result of four years of war, with so many families broken up by service in the armed forces and war work. We combat these things as they arise, and in most cases we have machinery that was set up in anticipation of these difficulties. Your

state Veterans' Commission, headed by a citizen of Asheville, Burgin Pennell, is doing a fine and useful job. Our North Carolina Recreation Commission, which was set up last year, is a powerful force to control juvenile delinquency—through supervised recreation, to supplement education. Most of all we need a full understanding by all groups of the problems of these young people.

As our men in uniform come home, having finished the gigantic job they tackled, we find that only a part of the job has actually been done. They have left an even bigger job to the soldiers of the future. There is nothing sinister in that statement. The soldiers of the future will not be in uniform. They will not be drafted. They will carry no arms. Yet today they are coming to manhood to face a task as difficult as the Normandy landing, and one in which the penalties of failure are just as grave. These soldiers of the future are the teachers, the preachers, and the leaders who will live in a world that has so much to learn and so little time left for learning. The men who will shoulder this job should be wished Godspeed just as if they were embarking for eventual foxholes and battleposts.

For indeed the war against prejudice, greed, and ignorance is eternal, and those who dedicate themselves to it give their lives no less because they may live to see some fraction of the battle won. They are commandoes of the peace, if peace is to be more than a short armistice.

As in a relay race, our armed men have handed victory to those who dare not stand still to admire it, but must run with it for very life itself to a farther and larger goal.

Ignorance has been at the root of the blame for most of the bloody messes the world has gotten itself into. It is high time we tackled ignorance at its roots. The would-be conquerors of the world who functioned with effect even until just a few short months ago were false teachers who based their lessons on greed, cruelty, and the utter worthlessness of human life. The minds of the enemy were distorted from the teaching of lies instead of truths. If the Christian leadership of our state and of our nation, of which you are an effective part, will teach the principles of good even with the same ardor that Hitler and Tojo taught evil, the knowledge and the skill and the understanding of our young people in the next few years will tilt the scales in favor of our solving the difficult problems of peace.



Governor and Mrs. Cherry inaugurate dogwood week, January 23, 1946. Governor Cherry, assisted by Mrs. Cherry and Mrs. R. J. Pearse, plants a dogwood tree on the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

You men here assembled call yourselves Christians. Take an inventory. See what you do, individually, in the course of a day, a week, or a month, to qualify yourself for that title or description. I think the task just outlined might qualify you for a more justifiable use of the word "Christian." As individuals and as an organization you have no opportunity to utilize the army's GI methods of teaching the generation coming behind you. The service schools served another purpose. The citizen soldier needs your help to supplement the instruction he gets elsewhere. War cuts deeply into the human talents and skills upon which peacetime progress depends. Thousands of engineers, technicians, artists, and professional and business leaders are battle casualties. Today many are absent from the laboratories, shops, and offices where they are keenly needed. Many of the deficits of war have to be charged against the future.

The lavish expenditure of human and material wealth in order to earn victory in war was accompanied by the piling up of a staggering debt that is yet to be paid. Merely to bring our state and our nation back to where it was before the war is not enough, even though that alone will require that every available talent be discovered, developed, and put to work effectively. Today the restoration and development of our material economy and our social structure following total victory is our supreme objective. We look forward to a better world, to freedoms—four of them, and more—to justice, to security, to sound health, to friendly relations.

These goals cannot be gained through technological development alone, but rest essentially upon the habits and ideals that are fruits of adequate health, adequate education, and adequate spiritual development for all. There, you see, I have come to the phase of life you represent here tonight—to the churches.

North Carolina prepared for the recent war speedily and effectively. The strength of our state will again be tested by the speed and the effectiveness with which we can prepare for and provide the kind of peace which the sacrifices of our heroic fighting men have made possible.

The first step in that preparation is in the improvement of our churches, in the improvement of our schools, in the improvement of our homes, in the improvement of our roads, in the improvement of our hospitals, and—most important of all—in improvement of ourselves.

SEED PROPAGATION AND IMPROVED METHODS OF FARMING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
AND SEED EXPOSITION
LUMBERTON
JANUARY 30, 1946

I am delighted to be here in Lumberton with this group tonight for the seventeenth annual meeting of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association. I am also glad to note that this is the eighth Seed Exposition.

The opportunity to be here makes me feel that I am in close association with the men who have taken the lead during the past twenty years in making North Carolina one of the leaders in modern agricultural thinking in the South.

When we use the word "modern" these days it may mean any one of a number of things. Often it is used when it has no meaning at all. I use it here advisedly. Generally speaking, we regard the most efficient machine as the most modern. A few weeks back I observed North Carolina's first cotton picker here in Robeson County, and it was the first one I had seen. It was quite interesting, and, what is more important, I understand it does the work of many field hands. However, if it does not prove efficient, the mechanical cotton picker will be replaced by something better. If a new type machine does the work better, is more efficient, this present model will become obsolete and will be discarded.

When we think of efficiency, we immediately think of effective operation as measured by a comparison of production with the cost in energy, in time, and in money.

Effective farming, then, must be efficient farming. Efficient farming can come about only through the use of modern methods and machinery adapted to the farm where it is to be used. The efficient farmer will use all the helpful information that is available concerning his crops. He will make his soil as efficient—that is, as productive—as possible. We used to—and it has not been so long ago—throw fertilizer on the soil. Any kind of fertilizer for any type soil. We knew very little about the fertilizer and less about the soil. Thousands and thousands of dollars were wasted by using the wrong type of fertilizer. Some-

times we do our soils more harm than good. But thanks to the Soil-Testing Laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture, this no longer need be true. We don't have to use plant food blindly at the present time, and this should mean more efficiency in our farming.

In the Bible we read the beautiful parable of the sower and how some of the seed fell on stony ground, some went among thorns, and others fell on good ground. The seed that fell on good ground sprouted and became plants.

We must remember, however, that the good ground—the good earth—does its best when it is provided with the right kind of seed. And a farmer cannot call himself an efficient operator unless he gives his soil the best seed obtainable for that particular soil. The sower might as well permit his seed to fall among thorns or to be scorched by the summer sun as to plant in good soil seed that are not productive and will not germinate. Good soil and good seed work together, for one has no value without the other.

Since farming is more dependent upon nature than any other enterprise, the risks involved from year to year are naturally great. There is often too much rain or too much dry weather. The spring often arrives too late or comes early and is followed by killing frosts. In view of the careless habits of the weather, the efficient and productive farmer should see that every other thing over which he does have control is in his favor. This calls for constant and intelligent planning for the whole year, and it entails making use of all resources that are available to the farmer. He must not venture too far ahead, and yet he must not allow himself to become old-fashioned in his farming practices. We never can be sure of the weather, and machinery is sometimes as tricky as a balky mule. We can't do anything much with the weather, except talk about it. Machinery must be kept repaired.

But there is a certain constancy about seed. We know that weed seeds will produce weeds and that dodder will bring forth more dodder. We know also that seeds relatively free of foreign matter will produce plants relatively free of weeds or unwelcome plants. Once you have acquired good seed you have something with stability and helpfulness unless it becomes old and loses its germination. And good seed should in the natural course of things produce good seed.

From the time of the planting of the mother vineyard on Roanoke Island to this present day our farmers in North Carolina have striven in each of the 100 counties to better their lot by adapting their work to improve farming practices. The agricultural history of North Carolina is bright with achievements of groups like yours—for your work has led to more efficient farming. And the farmer who does not farm efficiently in the future will be unable to meet competition and will eventually fall by the way.

Although North Carolina is regarded primarily as an agricultural state, we see our industries growing about us, and we know that the farmers have coöperated with the industries in building this great state.

It is with justifiable pride that we can look at the agricultural reports for the past decade and see that progress has been made in many lines of agricultural work—though many problems still remain to baffle our experts.

Crop improvement work takes on added importance when we realize that North Carolina each year plants about 6,500,000 acres in field crops with a gross income of 400 million dollars. It takes seven million dollars to buy the 3,500,000 bushels of seed required to plant these field crops.

It is no wonder then that you meet in annual session to consider your problems as that group charged by the Legislature of North Carolina with providing for all farmers of the state a reasonable supply of pure seed at a reasonable price.

We can look at cotton as an example. In 1930, North Carolina farmers averaged 225 pounds of lint per acre. In 1940 the yield was 427 pounds. Or take tobacco, of which we are very proud, as we produce approximately sixty-seven per cent of the nation's supply of flue-cured leaf. In 1930 we averaged 765 pounds per acre, and in 1940 we averaged 1,043 pounds per acre. Last year, I am told, we moved up to around 1,100 pounds per acre. This increase in yield over this brief period of time is not just a matter of chance or happen-so.

It is the glorious fruition of the dreams of the founders of your organization, whose very purpose is crop improvement. The men selected as your first directors did not come to their task with inexperienced hands. They had many years of farming experience to back up their decisions.

I would like to recall for your benefit the names of the men selected geographically from the three sections of the state to begin the task of turning our minds to certified seed. You chose from the coastal plain that eminent corn breeder, whose father before him was also a corn breeder, Fred P. Latham; another farmer and farm leader, B. B. Everett; and the late Mr. J. T. Albritton of Calypso, a very successful farmer and merchant who was constantly seeking improvement in the farm methods.

From the piedmont section, you chose W. L. Lyster, D. J. Lybrook, and M. L. Aderholdt, all very successful in their farm undertakings. From the mountain section, you chose L. H. McKay, George Wallis, and the late F. W. Bicknell, each of whom has contributed much to the agricultural leadership of the state.

We should not forget the work of the leaders in our State College of Agriculture and State Department of Agriculture in helping to formulate the policies you have followed. The names of the three directors in charge of your Better Crop Seed program who have served you are quite familiar; namely, W. H. Darst, J. B. Cotner, and Dr. G. K. Middleton. We are glad that all of these men are still serving the farmers of North Carolina.

I am told by our authorities in field crops that there are five requirements of a good seed.

1. It must be adapted.
2. It must be high yielding.
3. It must be pure.
4. It must be of high quality for the market.
5. It must be free of disease.

Although I am not a specialist in crop improvement, I would judge that it is your purpose to "build" into the seed you grow all of these qualities, with the aid of your North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the extension staff of the Agricultural College, and the staff of the State Department of Agriculture.

This brings to my mind the story told of a certain wise man who lived in the city of Bagdad. One day there came to him a young man to ask, "Oh, wise one, what shall I do to receive the most for that which I spend?" The wise one answered, "A thing that is bought or sold has no value unless it contains that which cannot be bought or sold. Look for the priceless ingredient." The young man asked, "But, what is the priceless ingredient?" "My son," said the wise one, "the priceless ingredient of every product is the honor and integrity of him who makes it."

I like to think of the certified seed you grow as containing a priceless ingredient and the blue tag which is familiar in many states as a symbol that you in your association, in coöperation with your college and the Department of Agriculture, are producing a worthy product.

It is with pride, also, that I find your standards high enough that you are entitled to and are enjoying membership in the International Crop Improvement Association, embracing thirty-three states and the Dominion of Canada.

I believe in an ever improving agricultural program for North Carolina. I think that we should have well-balanced production of crops, livestock, and poultry products, with adequate marketing facilities.

With each agricultural enterprise, there must be a profit for the farmer if he is to survive. You, in producing certified seed, have taken the opportunity of assuring yourself a profit.

Many demonstrations show an increase of ten per cent in yield from the use of good seed. It has been estimated that if the farmers of North Carolina would secure an added yield of only one per cent per year by planting improved seed, they would have an added income of four million dollars.

From the exhibit here and the emphasis your Seed Exposition is placing upon it, I would like to mention a few facts about our corn crop. We might as well confess that thus far in our agricultural history, we have not made any state average yields about which we can swell our chests with pride. Our average corn yield per acre in 1910 was about twenty bushels; in 1920 it was twenty-three bushels; in 1930 it was 20.5 bushels; in 1943, we averaged twenty-two bushels. You as members of the Crop Improvement Association have been making far better yields than this on your acres, but we need a way to transfer this yielding ability on your farms to the farms of your neighbors around you.

We have this in the hybrid corn which you see displayed here today. This is no reflection on those corn breeders of our state we know so well. There are the Holcombes and Lentzes in the mountains, Jarvis and Linville and Kiker and Stroupe from the piedmont, and Knight and Bagley from the coastal plain, and many others whose selection work has paved the way for the modern scientific corn breeder to give us the high-yielding hybrid corn we have today. The records of the United States Department of Agriculture tell us that in 1938 we had only one-

tenth of one per cent of our acreage in hybrid corn, while the corn belt of the Middle West had twenty-five per cent, and that in 1945 we had four per cent while the corn belt had better than eighty per cent. This is a challenge to us in our post-war planning to take hold of this program and change the twenty-year average of twenty bushels per acre to forty bushels per acre and more.

We have in our state one of the best staffed agricultural experiment stations in the country, directed by Dr. L. D. Baver, and this group is carrying on research that you might have a better agricultural program.

To provide this information for you, the state and Federal governments provide the Extension Service, directed by Dr. I. O. Schaub, with whose good works you are all familiar. With a great state like ours, we must have standardization of farm products for market, and the many products that go with standardization, and our State Department of Agriculture under the direction of Commissioner W. Kerr Scott has provided you with the many services your farming program requires.

In your post-war program of work, I hope that you will continue to support and coöperate with those agencies that have meant so much to you and the state as a whole in the past and, I am sure, will do so in the future.

A report from the Association of Land-Grant Colleges Post-war Agricultural Policy Committee is a very fine statement of their program and progress, and I quote a portion as follows:

Two world wars and a great depression have demonstrated most strikingly that farm incomes rise and fall with city payrolls. In general, the higher the total incomes of non-farm people, the higher the return to farmers, with increases in the earning of low-income families particularly being important in improving the market for farm products. In turn, high incomes of farmers help provide a market for the products of non-farm workers.

The special responsibilities of agriculture are (1) to provide consumers with foods and fibers at reasonable prices, and (2) to maintain the productivity of basic land resources. The objectives of rural people are to obtain (1) income to provide a standard of living comparable to that of other large productive groups, (2) freedom of opportunity, and (3) that degree of security which will make for stability of family and of community life.

High-level employment in non-agricultural industry means very much more to farmers than any "farm-program" the government may attempt. Manipulations of agricultural production and prices are no substitute for good consumer markets.

It was impossible for Americans to enjoy a high level of living as long as virtually the whole population was needed to produce food. We can raise our standard of living still further as a higher proportion of our people are put to work providing non-agricultural goods and services, leaving only enough in commercial farming to produce abundant food by efficient methods.

One of the barriers to migration from farming, especially from depressed regions, is lack of training in city occupations for those who have inadequate opportunities in agriculture. This, too often, means that those who do migrate are restricted to the lower-paid, unskilled, non-farm jobs.

Improved education in farm communities, designed to fit many rural youth for city occupations, is a national as well as a state and local responsibility. There also needs to be an expansion of employment exchanges and vocational guidance services so that farm people can learn about non-farm opportunities.

Establishment of industrial plants and commercial agencies in rural areas, wherever conditions are such that they can operate economically, has much to commend it. Not only does it enable more people to combine non-agricultural employment with rural residence, but it expedites migration out of commercial agriculture, since the movement proceeds most rapidly if farm people do not have to go far to find suitable jobs.

In our post-war planning I hope that groups like yours and the other farm organizations such as the Grange and Farm Bureau, which have done so much to help farm life, will be called upon to shape the agricultural policy of the nation, so that the program and policies adopted will actually reflect the needs of the people and the wishes of the people.

There must be an end to unadapted programs, just as you have put an end to the unadapted seed in your work.

We have outlined agriculture's responsibility to state and national welfare. In return, both labor and capital owe to agriculture the definite obligation of providing a stable production of goods which will aid the international battle against inflation.

The voice of agriculture, in order to be effective, must represent all of you, must be wise in its counsel, must be just and reasonable in its demands, and must have workable and efficient plans which anticipate economic changes.

WHY NORTH CAROLINA IS A GREAT STATE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE¹⁷

HENDERSON

JANUARY 31, 1946

*Mr. President, Members of the
Chamber of Commerce, and Guests:*

I am delighted to be your guest on this occasion and to have this opportunity to talk to you about the state of North Carolina.

Governor Hoey used to tell this story, which some of you may have heard: It seems that a young preacher was making a trial sermon. After exhorting the brethren and sisters for forty-five minutes, explaining all the advantages of heaven and the disadvantages of hell, he decided to see what effect his sermon had on the congregation; so he said, "Now, Brothers and Sisters, all of you who want to go to heaven, stand up." Nobody stood up. In bewilderment, he decided to put his proposition another way; so he said, "Now, all who want to go to hell, stand up." Still nobody stood up. The young minister, in amazement at the unresponsive crowd, turned to the old minister for an explanation. The old pastor said, "Son, that's all right, don't be discouraged. These good folks just don't want to go anywhere. They want to stay right here in North Carolina."

I want to tell you about some of the things which help to make North Carolina a desirable state in which to live.

First: North Carolina provides an opportunity for all its children to obtain an education.

With a population of 3,600,000, ranking eleventh in the nation, 900,000 children are in the public schools. That is, every fourth person, regardless of race, creed, or color, is a school child. While all the states provide some opportunity for a certain number of months and grades, North Carolina provides

¹⁷This address was also delivered before the Chamber of Commerce in Burlington, March 27, 1946, with the exception of the second paragraph and the addition of the following, which was inserted just before the section on "Health" on page 321.

"Take your own county of Alamance and observe its remarkable progress. In 1900 you had a population of 25,665, in 1920 a population of 32,718, and in 1940 a population of 57,427, or an increase of 124 per cent over that of 1900. Take your growth in industry. In 1900, the value of your manufactured products was \$3,738,159. In 1940 it was \$44,939,768. The total value of all taxable property in Alamance for the year 1900 was \$5,234,476. In the year 1945 it was \$66,861,242, or 1177 per cent increase as between these dates. Your principal city of Burlington reported taxable property for 1900 in the sum of \$1,257,743. For the year 1945 it was in the amount of \$29,786,913, or 2268 per cent as between such dates.

"In per family income, Alamance showed in 1944 an average family income of \$3,616.00 and ranks tenth among the counties of the state. Alamance has a per family income above the average for North Carolina, which is \$3,035.00—but is below the national average, which is \$4,061.00. But, measured by any measuring stick, Alamance is a good county as compared with the other 100 counties in North Carolina. An ideal balance would suggest an increase in rural farm population and agricultural activities."

Practically the same address was delivered before the Chamber of Commerce, Washington, November 18, 1946. See page 537.

nine months' schooling per year and twelve grades for all the children. In order to have a program which places a high school within the reach of every child, it has been necessary to have transportation. Today the state transports approximately 350,000 children to and from school each school day, using nearly 4,800 busses for this purpose. The colored children are provided teachers of their own race and taught in separate schools. The salaries paid colored teachers and white teachers are from the same salary schedule. So far as I can find out, we have a higher percentage of Negro teachers for Negro children than any other state. The current debate in Congress on the FEPC bill shows an utter lack of information on the part of its sponsors of the non-discriminating way in which this Southern state, at least, is trying to encourage and to train the Negro youth to become active and intelligent citizens, capable of carrying their share of the burdens of government and of enjoying the privileges of citizenship in this great state.

Now the cost of public education is largely borne by the state from its general fund taxes. The state does not levy a tax on land for public education, but collects its revenue largely from income, franchise, and sales taxes. Thus, child opportunity is provided for all the children, even though some of them may live in the least wealthy sections of the state. The taxing power of the state is behind all the children, insuring to each of them a chance to make the most of this life. No other state has a similar school system. No other state, to my knowledge, can say to its children: regardless of who you are or where you live, the state will provide a public school for you for nine months of the year and twelve grades. Although many of the Southern states are seeking to parallel our progress in public education, none of them has been able and willing to make public education a state function. Fine as our progress to date has been, we have not completed the task. North Carolina is a rural state. Two-thirds of our people live in rural communities. Indeed, we have the third largest rural population in the United States, exceeded only by Pennsylvania in the North and Texas in the South. This large rural population causes us to have need for further training in rural education than we have heretofore provided. Only about one-fourth of our boys and girls graduate from high school. From this number only a small number go to college. Finally, only about five per cent graduate from college.

Rural life today demands greater skill and training in the sciences than at any time prior to the war. The greater use of machinery, electricity, soil chemistry, livestock breeding, pure seed selection, proper marketing, all call for greater training and a different kind of training than was thought necessary heretofore. Many of our fine young men lose interest in the public schools before they graduate and gradually drop out of the schools from about the ninth or tenth grades. In order to meet this situation, I shall ask the General Assembly of 1947 to consider the establishment of one or more rural life schools. In these schools, the teen-age boys of good character will be taught by theory and practice the most practical ways of doing things on the farm, which will tend to increase greatly the farm earnings per year, at the same time encouraging the boys to remain on the farm and to live a healthier and happier life.

The second step which has made North Carolina a fine state is its public road system.

I know that, for the moment, a combination of war, scarcity of equipment and labor, together with a long spell of bad weather, has made dirt roads very bad, and that we are prone to forget the days when these same roads were good. It is because of this condition that I want to tell you about the road situation in full.

The good roads program is comparatively recent in its origin and development. The hardsurfaced part of our highway program has come about in the lifetime of probably every person present. You will recall that, in the early days of the century, such roads as we had were worked on the township system. Each male resident of certain age was required by law either to do some work on the roads in his community or to employ someone else to do his work. The work consisted largely of trimming bushes, digging ditches and repairing bridges. Later on, the care of the roads shifted from the individual to the community—that is, to the township or county. By 1920, county road programs, financed by taxation, were pretty well established in North Carolina. This meant, however, that the wealthier counties provided the best roads, and the poorer counties stayed stuck in the mud.

With the coming of the automobile as a means of transportation, there grew up a demand, generally in all the states, for better highways. Good road associations and groups of automobile owners sprang up in many sections of the state, demand-

ing action on the part of county commissioners and other tax-levying groups, with the result that many counties set up highway maintenance groups, employed engineers, bought equipment, taxed themselves heavily, and went into debt. Consequently, sentiment soon developed for state aid to the counties for roads.

In the closing years of the Bickett administration, there was a growing sentiment for considerable state aid to the counties in order to provide a continuous system of roads in the state. Many of the richer counties, however, were opposed to state aid to the poorer counties beyond the share of the tax the poorer counties paid in.

In 1921, this fight intensified. Many favored a pay-as-you-go plan because they feared large public debt. The other side wanted to borrow large sums of money, get roads built in all parts of the state as quickly as possible, and levy a tax which would assure that the people who used the roads would pay for them. The Doughton-Connor-Bowie bill provided for a state system of highways that would connect each county seat in North Carolina, to be financed by a fifty million dollar bond issue. This bill became law. The state treasurer, however, was unable to sell the bonds backed by a one-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline. A special session of the Legislature was called to raise the tax to three cents per gallon. Later on, the tax was raised to four cents per gallon without protest on the part of the people, because they were seeing the benefits of a state system of highways which had the backing of the full taxing power of the state, rather than a local system supported by the taxing power of the individual counties.

The original plan for a state system of highways was to cover the main roads and to connect each county seat. The secondary and feeder roads still remained an obligation of the counties and had to be supported largely by property taxes. This meant that each county had to maintain a highway department and levy heavy property taxes to support the highway system. Of course, the richer counties did a good job both in building and maintenance. The poorer counties, however, had trouble both in doing an efficient job and in securing money to pay for road construction out of local taxes.

In 1931, the state took the next step when the Legislature of that year assumed complete responsibility for all the highways of the state, both for construction and maintenance. The gas-

oline tax was increased to six cents per gallon, and the property owners were relieved of paying further taxes for the roads, except to retire the bonds which were outstanding at that time.

The highway system of today consists of the primary and secondary systems, of which the total mileage maintained by the commission is 60,729. Of this amount 12,498 miles are paved and 48,231 miles are of a lower type of improvement. Of this total 11,371 miles are on the state system. The secondary system consists of 49,440 miles.

With the coming of the war in 1941, virtually all new construction was suspended. Maintenance only was continued. Roads, like other objects, are subject to wear and tear and obsolescence. Twenty years ago the engineers of the period were trying to provide for a speed law not to exceed thirty-five miles per hour, with light loads and limited traffic. Today many motorists wish to have unlimited speed, four-lane highways with not over a three per cent grade, and an unobstructed view for at least a mile ahead. Of course, this type of request would soon be followed by others. All of the modernization of highways relates to the primary road system. We must not lose sight of the secondary system.

The recent spell of freezing weather, followed by a prolonged rainy season, has caused many miles of the secondary roads to be impassable. Many people from all sections of the state are clamoring for immediate hard surfacing of the secondary road system. The highway officers are daily besieged with urgent requests for immediate relief. To all these, both the highway forces and my office are bending every effort to bring relief. It is an immense job. Road construction can only be had by the expenditure of huge sums of money and the employment of a large force of men and a great quantity of equipment. We are much better fixed with money than we are with adequate road force. We have absolutely been unable to secure a sufficient amount of new equipment.

Our plans are to respond to the needs of the people. With the coming of spring, weather permitting, we hope to secure an adequate amount of equipment and personnel to start on a vast program of secondary road improvement. Of course, it will be impossible to make all the needed improvements in one year. I have high hopes, however, of showing marked improvement in the secondary road system by the end of my administration in 1948. It is safe to say that our construction program for the

next three years will be not less than seventy-five million dollars. In addition, we will have a betterment program, which will be a construction program, which should amount to ten million dollars per year for the next two years, or a total construction fund of one hundred million dollars during 1946-1947-1948. And I am happy to say that none of this money will have to be borrowed. So ladies and gentlemen, I believe we can predict that within a few years' time all school bus routes, all roads leading to rural churches, and most of the farm-to-market roads will be classified as all-weather roads and that this will be done without going in debt.

I regard a good transportation system as necessary to a well balanced state. The highways are the avenues of travel between the farm and the factory, the home, the church, and the school. The anticipated growth of our state in the post-war period will be greatly assisted by a dependable, all-weather highway system. The cigarette in your pocket, made from tobacco grown on the farms of Eastern North Carolina and manufactured by the factories in piedmont North Carolina, was probably transported each time in the various steps of manufacture from the farm to factory to your hands by truck transportation. The towels, sheets, and furniture in your home were probably never moved except by trucks on our highways. Yes, even the chairs on which you are now sitting were carried from forest to factory to this room by trucks.

And so the warp and woof of our economic fabric will be woven as the trucks laden with products of forest, field, or factory shuttle back and forth across the highway system loom—east and west, north and south. The value of the highway system cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but must be measured by the security it affords to the farm family, as it makes possible the visit of the doctor and the attendance of the children at school and provides access to the churches. Before us lies a challenge to develop in North Carolina an outstanding network of roads which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

My third reason for saying that North Carolina is a good place in which to live is its unparalleled industrial growth.

In 1900, manufacturing was in its infancy. The total capital investment in the state was only \$76,000,000, ranking twenty-fourth in the nation, and the average number of employees was only 70,000, ranking nineteenth in the nation. The gross value

of all manufactured products was \$94,000,000, ranking twenty-eighth in the nation. In 1939, North Carolina had advanced to where more than 3,000 plants employed 294,000 persons. The value of the manufactured products was \$1,421,329,578. From 1900 there was an increase of 317 per cent in number employed, an increase of 1,397.4 per cent in value of products. North Carolina was first in all these items of measurements in the Southeastern states by a wide margin. Thus, while North Carolina had an increase of 1,397.4 per cent in value of manufactured products, Alabama had 612 per cent; Florida, 556 per cent; Georgia, 535 per cent; Kentucky, 212 per cent; South Carolina, 577 per cent; Tennessee, 573 per cent; and Virginia, 648 per cent. In 1900, Georgia was leading North Carolina in manufactured products by \$12,000,000. In 1939, the value of North Carolina manufacturing more than doubled that of Georgia.

In fact, only two states in the nation, Oklahoma and Idaho, had a greater percentage of increase in value of manufactured products between 1900 and 1939.

North Carolina has made its greatest gains in three fields of industry—tobacco, furniture, and textiles.

TOBACCO

In 1900, North Carolina stood seventh among the states in tobacco manufacturing, with an output of \$13,850,000 or five per cent of the total for the United States. In 1939 the value of manufactured tobacco in North Carolina was \$532,439,765 for cigarettes alone. This was forty per cent of the national output of manufactured tobacco. North Carolina was by far the leading state, and in the case of cigarettes, North Carolina produced 51.3 per cent of all the cigarettes manufactured in the nation.

FURNITURE

In 1900, North Carolina stood fourteenth among the states in furniture manufacturing, but produced only 1.1 per cent of the total furniture in the United States, valued at \$1,620,630.

In 1939, North Carolina stood third among the states in furniture manufacturing and produced 7.3 per cent of the total furniture output, valued at \$53,848,000. Only New York and Illinois were ahead of North Carolina.

In 1939, North Carolina stood first in the manufacture of household and kitchen furniture. In that year North Carolina

was far ahead of the other Southeastern states. Its total was nearly twice that of Virginia and four times that of Kentucky or Tennessee.

TEXTILES

But it is in the field of textiles that North Carolina has really had a remarkable growth.

In 1900 the total output of the textile mills was slightly above thirty million dollars. North Carolina ranked ninth in the nation, producing only 1.8 per cent of the total output. Even South Carolina exceeded us.

In 1939, North Carolina was first among all the states. It had the most employees, the greatest value of product, and the greatest value added by manufacture. One-seventh of the total textile output for the nation was in North Carolina. The total production was in excess of \$545,000,000. This was an increase of 1,717 per cent from 1900. I do not have the figures for the war period, which, I am sure, are even more impressive. In addition to tobacco, furniture, and textiles, there are many other types of manufacturing in the state, such as aluminum, electric power, lumber products, brick and tile ovens, and fertilizer plants. The grand total of these gives North Carolina first ranking among the Southeastern states.

My next reason for saying that North Carolina is a preferred state is because it is a good state in which to own and live on a farm.

From 1900 to 1940 the annual value of crops increased from \$68,625,000 to \$241,538,000 or 251.8 per cent. Only three states had a greater increase in farm dollars in the same period: California, Iowa, and Texas. Florida was the only Southern state to have a higher percentage increase, and there the increase was only sixty million dollars.

In 1899, North Carolina was twenty-first among all the states in value of crops. In 1940, North Carolina was sixth among all the states, and first among the Southeastern states. In fact, North Carolina was fifty-seven per cent higher than its nearest competitor, Georgia.

Leaf tobacco has had a remarkable growth in value. In 1900 the value of leaf tobacco was only \$8,000,000. In 1943 the North Carolina crop sold for more than \$236,000,000. Thus, forty-six per cent of the total crop for the nation was grown here in this state,



Mental Hospitals Board of Control in the Governor's office after taking the oath of office, April 1, 1946. Seated *left to right*: Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson; Governor Cherry; Mrs. Andrew Blair. Standing *left to right*: Leonard L. Oettinger; Dr. T. V. Goode; Dr. H. O. Lineberger, *Chairman*; Baxter C. Jones; Ryan McBryde; Thomas O'Berry; R. P. Richardson; W. G. Clark; J. L. Dawkins; Dr. Yates S. Palmer; J. W. Umstead; and T. C. Byrum.

One interesting thing about agriculture in North Carolina is the considerable increase in the value of livestock. There is a continuous shift from work animals to machinery on the farm and elsewhere. The motor truck and farm tractor have made horses and mules obsolete in many instances. However, the value of livestock in 1900 was \$30,000,000, and in 1940 it was above \$90,000,000, a 20 per cent increase.

Not only have the values of the crops greatly increased, but the value of the farms themselves is constantly increasing.

In 1900 the value of the real estate in North Carolina, consisting largely of farms and homes, was \$156,000,000, while similar values in Tennessee were \$271,000,000 and in Virginia, \$311,000,000. In 1945 the assessed valuation for North Carolina was close to three billion dollars.

In 1900 the assessed valuation of the lands in Vance County was \$950,557. In 1944 the assessed valuation in Vance County was \$19,292,934, or almost 200 per cent increase.

HEALTH

North Carolina is a healthy state in which to live and is becoming more so all the time.

This reminds me of a good baseball story some of my friends delight in telling.

It seems that there was a Negro baseball game in progress one Saturday afternoon. It was the ninth inning—the score was tied at one all. The batter was at the plate—there was one ball and one strike on the batter. The pitcher wound up and threw the ball. The umpire called “Two” and hesitated. The catcher, with the ball in his upraised hand, looked at the umpire and said, “Two—what?” About this time the big burley Negro with the bat in his hand turned round to the umpire and said, “Yeah, two what?” About that time the umpire realized what a predicament he was in and stuttered, “Two—too close to tell.”

For many years the birth and death rate was so near the same in many communities that it was too close to tell whether we were gaining on the undertaker or not, but starting back yonder about thirty-five years ago, a definite improvement can be shown. In 1914, the first year a permanent state-wide record of births and deaths was recorded, the death rate was 12.4 per thousand population. In 1934 it was 10.6 per thousand population, and in 1944 it was reduced to 7.9 deaths per thousand population. This is a splendid showing. With continued atten-

tion being paid to preventive medicine and proper diet, the time should come when accidents and old age should be the principal cause of death.

Furthermore, I think North Carolina has fine recreational facilities. The seashore and mountains, with the pines between, provide numerous places of amusement and recreation. The state parks alone are becoming well recognized in this respect.

An important post-war project which will not be costly but will bring a substantial return is the equipment of our state parks with cabins and other recreational facilities that will enable our people to use these parks.

Mount Mitchell is the oldest of these state parks. It was bought during the administration of Governor Craig, but little or nothing has been done to enable our own people and outside visitors to enjoy the scenery from this highest peak in eastern America. With a small outlay of money we could build cabins, a restaurant, trails, a small convention hall, and possibly a swimming pool in this park. We already have plans to build a road to the top of the mountain. If these facilities were provided, it would encourage thousands of visitors coming into the state from the Blue Ridge Parkway to spend the night on top of Mount Mitchell and leave some money in the state. I have been told that it is possible to build ski trails on the slopes of this park for winter sports. If this could be developed, it would bring a new industry to the state which would make money for our people.

I have used Mount Mitchell as an example because it is near the National Parkway, which the Federal government will complete soon. There are a number of other places along the parkway which should be developed so that visitors would be encouraged to spend several days and nights in the state instead of rushing through in the shortest possible time. Anything that we do to encourage tourists to spend some time in the state means money in our pockets.

What I have said about these state parks in the mountains applies to state parks in all sections of the state. We have taken the first step towards establishing a state park system by acquiring this property, but the parks are of little or no value, either as recreational facilities for our own people or as a lure for tourists, when we fail to take the second step of equipping them.

We have many natural playgrounds along the coast and in the central part of the state. All of these should be equipped so that they could be used. In my opinion, this would be a good investment which would bring large returns. Many other states, with nothing like our natural beauty in state parks, have several times the number of visitors we have to our parks. Parks in other states have been equipped so that they attract visitors. That is a job that we must do in the immediate future.

Then I believe North Carolinians should be proud of their state because of its sound and progressive government.

It is true that in 1900 North Carolina was one of the poorest of states. Its leaders, up to that time, seemed to be unable to lift the people out of despondency brought on by the devastation of the War Between the States. Only South Carolina seemed to be more depressed. We were referred to as a land of humility lying between two mountains of conceit, or, as another put it, "On vast camping ground where people were only tented for the night on their way to some new home far away."

Beginning with the turn of the century, however, a great leader with the vision of Isaiah went about North Carolina stirring up the people to a new day. He wanted a schoolhouse on every hilltop. The power and might which come to a people armed with knowledge and vision cannot be stopped, and so the state started on its march of progress, which I have been relating this evening. The way was not easy; the obstacles were many. Much money had to be borrowed. In 1932 the total public debt for the state and its subdivisions was almost \$500,000,000. In January of this year, the last of the \$132,000,000 of state general fund indebtedness was provided for by putting enough money in the sinking fund to retire this debt in full, both as to principal and interest, without any further taxes having to be levied for that purpose. The \$114,000,000 borrowed by the highway fund has been paid down to approximately \$50,000,000. The sinking fund already in hand, plus the regular payment program, will enable this debt also to be provided for in full by 1951. In the meantime, the counties and cities have been constantly reducing their indebtedness so that in a few years most of this will be provided for.

In the meantime we have built more than \$110,000,000 worth of public school buildings, and our highway system has a value of several hundred million dollars.

In fact, our progress on the government level has been parallel with the industrial and educational progress in the state. The public service rendered by the state to its people is not exceeded by that of any Southern state—and I think that statement can well apply to all the states.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I understand it is the function of a chamber of commerce to sell the local community to somebody in the Northern states as being a splendid place to locate a big factory—that the success of any chamber of commerce is measured by the number of new smokestacks it entices to the community. Now, of course, that is a fine enterprise in which to engage, but let me remind you that the progress North Carolina has made in the past forty-five years has been largely the result of North Carolina vision, courage, and brains. The generation just ahead of us dug in, so to speak, and decided to develop the resources of this great state with their own know-how and dollars. Take any big industry engaged in manufacturing tobacco, textiles, or furniture in North Carolina today, and you can trace its beginnings to a Duke, a Reynolds, or a Cannon. It would delight me to see men of this generation with faith and courage in the future of North Carolina possess resources of our state and, with small capital and a few friends, launch into a new enterprise. There is no finer place to start than right here in Vance County. Every community in North Carolina could busy itself in some small industry. The earnings, large or small, would go to the community in which the industry is located. The gradual growth and development of the state would be surprising if we could encourage our faith in the future.

The best selling talk to others is to tell them about what your own people are doing.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we love North Carolina and its fine people. We appreciate its marvelous growth and industrial expansion. We marvel at its having attained its position of leadership among the sisterhood of Southern states in so short a period of time. We predict an even greater program in the future. I have faith that the sound, stable government of our state will encourage timid capital and friendly labor to join hands in new enterprises from one end of our state to the other. I invite you as representatives of the business and professions of this community to do your part in keeping North Carolina in the forefront of the march of progress by the states.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PUBLIC ROAD SYSTEM

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
WINSTON-SALEM AUTOMOBILE CLUB

WINSTON-SALEM
FEBRUARY 12, 1946

One of the things that has made North Carolina a fine state in which to live is its public road system.

I know that, for the moment, when a combination of war, scarcity of equipment and labor, together with a long spell of bad weather, has made the dirt roads very bad, we are prone to forget the days when these same roads were good. But it is because of this condition that I want to tell you about the road situation in full.

The good roads program is comparatively recent in its origin and development. The hardsurfaced part of our highway program has come about in the lifetime of probably every person present. You will recall that, in the early days of the century, such roads as we had were worked on the township system. Each male resident of certain age was required by law either to do some work on the roads in his community or to employ someone else to do his work. The work consisted largely of trimming bushes, digging ditches, and repairing bridges. Later on, the care of the roads shifted from the individual to the community—that is, to the township or county. By 1920, county road programs financed by taxation were pretty well established in North Carolina. This meant, however, that the wealthier counties provided the best roads and the poorer counties stayed stuck in the mud.

With the coming of the automobile as a means of transportation, there grew up a demand generally, in all the states, for better highways. Good roads associations and groups of automobile owners sprang up in many sections of the state, demanding action on the part of county commissioners and other tax-levying groups, with the result that many counties set up highway maintenance groups, employed engineers, bought equipment, taxed themselves heavily, and went into debt. Consequently, sentiment soon developed for state aid to the counties for roads.

In the closing years of the Bickett administration, there was a growing sentiment for considerable state aid to the counties in order to provide a continuous system of roads in the state. Many of the richer counties, however, were opposed to state aid to the poorer counties beyond the share of the tax the poorer counties paid in.

In 1921, this fight intensified. Many favored a pay-as-you-go plan, because they feared large public debt. The other side wanted to borrow large sums of money, get roads built in all parts of the state as quickly as possible, and levy a tax which would assure that the people who used the roads would pay for them. The Doughton-Connor-Bowie bill provided for a state system of highways that would connect each county seat in North Carolina, to be financed by a fifty million dollar bond issue. This bill became law. The state treasurer, however, was unable to sell the bonds backed by a one-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline. A special session of the Legislature was called to raise the tax to three cents per gallon. Later on, the tax was raised to four cents per gallon without protest on the part of the people, because they were seeing the benefits of a state system of highways which had the backing of the full taxing power of the state, rather than a local system supported by the taxing power of the individual counties.

The original plan for a state system of highways was to cover the main roads and to connect each county seat. The secondary and feeder roads still remained an obligation of the counties and had to be supported largely by property taxes. This meant that each county had to maintain a highway department and levy heavy property taxes to support the highway system. Of course, the richer counties did a good job both in building and maintenance. The poorer counties, however, had trouble both in doing an efficient job and in securing money to pay for road construction out of local taxes.

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The recent spell of freezing weather, followed by a prolonged rainy season, has caused many miles of the secondary roads to be impassable. Many people from all sections of the state are clamoring for immediate hardsurfacing of the secondary road system. The highway officers are daily besieged with urgent requests for immediate relief. To all these, both the highway forces and my office are bending every effort to bring relief. It is an immense job. Road construction can only be had by the expenditure of huge sums of money and the employment of a large force of men and a great quantity of equipment. We are much better fixed with money than we are with an adequate road force. We have absolutely been unable to secure a sufficient amount of new equipment.

Our plans are to respond to the needs of the people. With the coming of spring, weather permitting, we hope to secure an adequate amount of equipment and personnel to start on a vast program of secondary road improvement. Of course, it will be impossible to make all the needed improvements in one year. I have high hopes, however, of showing marked improvement in the secondary road system by the end of my administration in 1948. It is safe to say that our construction program for the next three years will be not less than seventy-five million dollars. In addition, we will have a betterment program, which will be a construction program, which should amount to ten millions of dollars per year for the next two years, or a total construction fund of one hundred millions of dollars during 1946-1947-1948. And I am happy to say that none of this money will have to be borrowed. So, ladies and gentlemen, I believe we can predict that within a few years' time all school bus routes, all roads leading to rural churches, and most of the farm-to-market roads will be classified as all-weather roads and that this will be done without going in debt.

I regard a good transportation system as necessary to a well balanced state. The highways are avenues of travel between the farm and the factory, the home, the church, and the school. The anticipated growth of our state in the post-war period will be greatly assisted by a dependable, all-weather highway system. The cigarette in your pocket, made from tobacco grown on the farms of Eastern North Carolina and manufactured by the factories in Piedmont North Carolina, was probably transported each time in the various steps of manufacture from the farm to factory to your hands by truck transportation. The towels, sheets, and furniture in your home were probably never moved except by truck on our highways. Yes, even the chairs on which you are now sitting were carried from forest to factory to this room by trucks.

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SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN INTRODUCING SENATOR FULBRIGHT AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 13, 1946

I do not know much about political organization in the state of Arkansas, but I have been privileged to meet Governor Ben Laney on several occasions. Last summer Governor Laney sent me a seventy-six pound watermelon through one of the watermelon chambers of commerce of the leading watermelon-growing counties of Arkansas. I was instructed to save the seed—that they were valued at about \$1.00 per ounce. “Uncle David Haywood” and Governor Cherry and the colored help ate most of the watermelon and saved the seed. I have mailed watermelon seed to two

South American countries, two Canadian provinces, Hawaii, and some five other Southern states, not to mention about ten watermelon growers in North Carolina. Finally I wrote Governor Laney that I was practically out of seed, but I wanted to remind him that we, too, raise large and luscious melons. The trouble here in North Carolina, I told him, was that the land where watermelons were planted was so fertile and so rich that the vines simply wore the little melons out dragging them about. He replied that his people had encountered the same difficulty, but had conquered the problem by setting up a series of rows of stakes around the watermelon hill so that the vine could not drag the little melons around and wear them out.

Seriously, we have in North Carolina a very distinguished citizen of Arkansas who has honored our state with an appearance at the Duke Divinity School convocation which has been under way during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Our distinguished guest delivered a talk there today at eleven o'clock on the subject, "The Rôle of the United States in the International Order."

We are glad to have him here in Raleigh at the Annual Meeting of our Chamber of Commerce. Our distinguished guest is a graduate of the University of Arkansas. He studied at Oxford University in England as a Rhodes Scholar, and he was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., in 1934. In 1936 he became a member of the law faculty of the University of Arkansas, and he became president of the institution in 1939. He was elected to Congress in 1943, and after one term he was elected to the Senate. He is the youngest or one of the youngest senators serving in the United States Senate. He is respected as a scholar, a senator, a Mason, and a gentleman. He has definitely made a great impression on his fellow senators, and we are happy to have him as our guest speaker. I have the honor to present the Honorable J. W. Fulbright, the distinguished Senator of the great state of Arkansas, who will address you, and I am sure you will hear him with pleasure and great profit.

SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL VALUES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE
ROANOKE ISLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 26, 1946

I welcome the members of the Roanoke Island Historical Association to Raleigh and to what I believe will be an important meeting in the life of your organization and for the future of our state.

Under the supervision of your organization, Paul Green's drama, "The Lost Colony," is about to be revived on Roanoke Island after being put away in moth balls during the war years. With the revival of this pageant drama, North Carolinians will again have the opportunity of seeing an important chapter of its history portrayed with all the sharpness and insight that drama and lights and music are capable of giving. And in addition to the native sons and daughters millions of visitors will come to this state and to your theatre near Manteo to see this moving and poignant presentation of early North Carolina and American history.

In "The Lost Colony" North Carolina has something that no other state has or could have. We should take every advantage of its pricelessness. We must develop all its potentialities. It has contributed much and will contribute more to the spiritual life of the state. Coupled with that is a potential material value. It is rare indeed when we have an enterprise that has, at the same time, spiritual and material value coupled together.

As you already know, funds will be needed in order for North Carolina and her people to have the full advantage of this historical rendering of the tragic story of the fate of our first colonists. Some of this money is in hand. The state of North Carolina, through its Legislature, has made itself a partner in your enterprise. You have state sponsorship and state support, at least to the extent of a substantial token appropriation.

Paul Green, with his writing of "The Lost Colony," made a substantial contribution to the cultural life of the state. It is up to us to further that contribution of culture and to claim such material value as also lies easily at hand.

I urge you to finish your job of getting the funds in hand and seeing this enterprise through to the full extent of its possibilities. This time "The Lost Colony" will open for a perpetual run

through the summer seasons stretching out ahead—we all hope without further interruption by war or any other emergency.

I bid you Godspeed in your plans and your project and desire to express to you here and now my personal appreciation for your efforts and the official appreciation of the state of North Carolina for your patriotic service in this very valuable connection.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A STATE RADIO NETWORK ON
OPENING THE ANNUAL FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN
RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 28, 1946

Our American Red Cross has often called on us to help carry on its work. Through two mighty world wars and a world-wide economic depression, North Carolina has always responded—with all her heart. And in this past year of two great victories, what a variety of people your dollars have helped—every kind of person, from the G. I. in the jungle to the man whose home has been destroyed by flood.

In 1945, the Red Cross chapters in North Carolina acted on 118,450 cases of home service for the Army, 41,226 for the Navy, 28,767 for veterans, and 3,891 for civilians. Do you realize what Red Cross Home Service means? To the North Carolina soldier or sailor or marine, to the North Carolina Wac or Wave or nurse, home service means the most reliable connecting link with the family at home. Let me quote the words of a soldier, just getting ready to return to civilian life: "You don't know what a good feeling it gave me, all the time I was overseas, to know that if any terrible crisis struck my family, so that they had to have my help, the Red Cross would get me home if it was humanly possible."

To the veteran and his wife and children, Red Cross Home Service means friendly, expert help in those first days of civilian life, when he is often in new surroundings, trying to do a new job. In order to put in a claim for government benefit due him, there may be complicated government forms which the Home Service worker will help him fill out.

To the civilian, Red Cross Home Service in war time or peace has often meant a strong protection in time of desperation—

food and fuel and shelter, care for children, aid to the sick and helpless, and help in every sort of emergency.

In North Carolina, we don't have to go very far back in time to remember American Red Cross disaster aid. It was only a few months ago that the Cape Fear River overflowed and flooded valuable farm lands, bringing heavy destruction to North Carolina property. The good results of rehabilitation through Red Cross aid still plainly show in the planting for 1946, in repaired farmhouses, and replaced farm equipment. In the past there have been other disasters, from tornadoes to train wrecks, and we have good reason to remember the aid rendered by the American Red Cross.

In these crowded, dangerous days, it's up to every good citizen to live safely. Through Red Cross chapters here in the state, thousands of North Carolina men and women have learned to lead safer lives. Last year, in this state, 5,760 people have been awarded certificates following completion of American Red Cross First Aid courses.

Remember, too, that the Red Cross believes in carrying safety into the water—and so did 1,957 North Carolinians who took Red Cross swimming courses. The time is coming when everybody will know how to swim, and the outlook indicates far bigger Red Cross swimming classes this year.

During the war years, thousands of North Carolina boys in the armed forces learned Red Cross functional swimming—that is, they learned how to swim with their packs and weapons, under invasion conditions. Later, many of them, in real invasions at Normandy, Iwo Jima, and other places, owed their lives to this Red Cross training. At any rate, 288 North Carolina citizens last year took functional swimming courses, and we expect more this year. Now that the war is over, Red Cross instructors have gone to the swimming pools at military and naval hospitals, to teach convalescent servicemen to speed recovery by swimming.

We've heard much about the shortage of doctors and nurses here in North Carolina. The shortage is still acute, which means we've got to learn to take care of our sick. That's what 2,431 North Carolina women think, anyhow, for that number received Red Cross Home Nursing certificates last year. If you take Red Cross Home Nursing, you'll be taught by a registered nurse, and you'll know how to provide a safer, more comfortable sick room for members of your family until the doctor comes.

As governor of North Carolina, I am proud that 636,208 children in our schools are members of the Junior Red Cross. During the war, the Junior Red Cross members had their hands full providing hundreds of thousands of toys for children in war-stricken countries overseas and articles our men need in hospitals—slippers, canes, lapboards, and many other articles to make hospital life more comfortable. The children are still working for the men in hospitals. Also, with what the Junior Red Cross teaches them through correspondence with school children of other countries, our North Carolina boys and girls will be better citizens in a few years when they will be the citizens who have a voice in promoting world peace and international understanding.

General knowledge of right eating is so new that none of us needs be ashamed when we say we've plenty to learn. But we're learning fast. Last year 739 of our women received certificates for Red Cross Nutrition courses. The benefits of these courses are already showing in better balanced and more appetizing meals, and they'll show in years to come in the stronger young men and women whose mothers took Red Cross Nutrition courses.

By far the greatest number of Red Cross workers are volunteers, women who offer their time free because they know the organization couldn't go on without them. Last year, North Carolina volunteer workers gave 1,503,767 hours of their time in many valuable jobs: as staff assistance workers doing clerical jobs in chapter houses and military hospitals; as cooks in many canteens at railway stations and airports; at the wheel in motor corps, transporting servicemen on business and pleasure; in production corps, turning out necessary knitted goods; as Gray Ladies or nurse's aides in hospitals; and many other duties that made life happier for servicemen stationed in North Carolina.

In North Carolina military hospitals many wounded fighting men are still convalescing. When you are propped up in bed, the hours get mighty long. The Red Cross knows that, and its Arts and Skills Corps, professional or semi-professional artists, teaches the men weaving, metalwork, sculpture, painting, and other work that speeds the long hours and benefits disused muscles. I am glad to say that North Carolina is credited with more than 200 hours of this work.

And don't forget the men who still must have more months in the service, overseas or at home. The Red Cross stands beside them even through the separation centers, helping them prepare their claims for the government benefits which are due them. After he has returned to civilian life, Home Service is there to serve the veteran through the local chapters.

Once more the American Red Cross appeals to North Carolina. The Red Cross knows our generosity in the past. In 1945 we were asked for \$2,598,400 and contributed \$3,263,169—well over \$600,000 more than we were asked to contribute. I now end this appeal for the 1946 Fund Campaign of the American Red Cross in full confidence of your continued generosity.

THE CITIZEN AND PUBLIC WELFARE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT PEMBROKE STATE

COLLEGE FOR INDIANS

PEMBROKE

MARCH 15, 1946

We gather here today at the Pembroke State College in a significant time. Since I last visited this community, the guns of our enemies have been silenced and our arms have achieved a complete victory abroad. Thousands of our North Carolina veterans have already returned home and are still returning.

I met here this afternoon with a large group of your own veterans, North Carolinians and members of your Indian colony here who donned the uniform of this country and went forth to serve in time of war. I realized, in the informality of your gathering of Indian veterans, that we are gradually getting back to the normal ways of peacetime living.

Today we stand on the threshold of a new era. The so-called post-war period is here. We are now living in the age of the clipper plane and the atomic bomb. Our governmental machinery, our educational machinery, and our business machinery must be geared to cope with these new conditions. Much remains to be done before our nation and our state and our several communities can return to a truly peace-time basis. If by that we mean the basis from which we launched this last war, it is entirely possible that we have no desire to return to that state—completely.

At any rate, you will have to make countless adjustments, and I will have to make countless adjustments, and we will all have to undergo many changes in the days and weeks that lie ahead. The problems brought about by war did not cease to exist when the last shot was fired. Most of these problems still confront us and will remain with us for a long time to come. To these, new problems are being added almost daily. The impact of the war's sudden end would of necessity cast up new problems which are of vital concern to all of us as patriotic North Carolinians.

In this transition period from war to peace our continued vigilance will be needed. Our planning must be well conceived, developed, and executed with calmness, skill, and vision. After five long war years there is an enormous job to be done to make up for lost time.

If there ever was a frontier in America, it is the frontier of education. We stand at the frontier today. It calls for the best we have. It calls for the best people we can find as leaders.

We are discussing here tonight "The Citizen and Public Welfare." Along the present-day frontier we need two weapons with which to defend ourselves as we push the frontier forward. These weapons are work and thought. We need to work, and we need to think. We serve the public welfare here in this already abundant state of ours when we make life richer, fuller, and more worth-while. There are many intangible things that form strong bonds of unity among the people of North Carolina as well as among the people of the nation. As North Carolinians and as Americans, we unite in a common purpose to play the game squarely and honestly and decently.

It has been said that Americans fear God, and fear nothing else in the world. And yet, we disprove that statement by sometimes fearing ourselves. In days of industrial turbulence we let doubts arise—doubt of each other and of our common purposes, doubt of men and of measures, doubt of our futures. Doubt dilutes our will and weakens our vision. Doubt makes us wonder what the climax and the ends of our present uncertainties may be.

We have seen, by observing certain European nations in recent years, just what can happen when a feeling of national bewilderment besets a people. By such, a country reduces and saps its own strength while losing the idea that unity within its people is possible. There is no such danger in store for us.

The reason that this danger is not in store for us here in America in the proportion that it has developed in other nations is that here in America, in North Carolina, a newsboy can become a publisher, a truck driver can move gradually into the front office, a machinist can one day own a partnership in the plant, and from time to time a farm boy can take his seat in the White House.

Our way of life here is a lifting and a moving thing. We have no fixed and frozen classes. Free enterprise still prevails. We are reasonable people. We make sense with each other. We know nothing of class warfare. We North Carolinians like to work. We start as children playing at work, wanting to do something, make something. And as a people we grow up to be industrious. That is a bond in common that lifts all of us. To be sure there are some Ferdinands among us who just want to sit down and smell the flowers for a while. But to work and to turn in a good job is our natural tendency. That is not true with peoples the world over.

Here in North Carolina we realize that we have to work to be happy, to get along, to obtain what we want and need. We know here in North Carolina that not a single forward step has ever been made in our state without work. Nothing works without work, and we know it.

Ours is a land of the heart's desire. In the long run, nothing on earth can stop us unless—like certain European peoples—we stop ourselves.

We have been talking about work. I also mentioned the word *think* as an aid to the citizen and public welfare. The single word "think" has recently been used as a slogan for a railroad's safety campaign. The word and nothing else appeared all over the railroad's property and equipment.

Any appeal for us to think is an appeal for us to be free—free from the pitfalls of ignorance, free from self-inflicted harm, free from self-destruction.

It is up to each of us to think and to think well. No one can think for us. To make good our destiny as free men and women we must do our own thinking for ourselves. We must open wide the doors of knowledge and let in the light. We must come to our own conclusions and remember the importance of doing so. Let me warn you to stop and ponder any ideas that point an easy way. Think about them and test them in your skulls.



Members of the Order of Ahepa extend to Governor Cherry on April 3, 1946, an invitation to address its Third District Convention in Greensboro. *Left to right:* Matthew Pappas, *Convention Secretary*; Harvey C. Maness, *Secretary*, Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter No. 10; Peter G. Vurnakes, *President*, Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter No. 10; Governor Cherry; Thomas G. Ross, *Lt. District Governor*, Order of Ahepa; Ernest Kalathas, *Convention Chairman*; Theodore H. Gregor; and Harry Pappas, *Convention Director*.

As we work and as we think we must consider cautiously the promises that proclaim how much of this or that we are entitled to—when there is no mention of work coupled with the idea. We know as intelligent people that, in the long run, we will receive only what we work for. Whoever promises the good things of life and leaves out the mention of work is simply trying to please or mislead. In the solution of economic problems especially, look and listen for the word *work*.

Today only two things stand between North Carolinians and their greatest era of advancement, good living, and internal happiness. These two things are working and thinking. If we really work, really think, and use the precious tools of democracy with wisdom and in good conscience, the post-war pattern we are making now can be a pattern of good will, abundance, and progress.

I mentioned the fact that today's frontier in this land of ours is an educational frontier. I wonder if any of us know and realize the importance of education. I am wondering tonight if the Indian citizens of North Carolina who reside and work and live in this community know the importance of education and make full use of educational advantages that are available.

I raise that question because of available statistical information which indicates that too few of you graduate from high school. And this fact, of course, reduces the number of Indians who can and do attend college. I urge you, with all the earnestness that I can muster, to a full appreciation of the importance of education.

Looking at education through practical eyes, I am sure you can see, with me, the manner in which education ties up with the economic and social life of any people. Let us start with our most basic enterprise, farming. Here in this college you have a fine department of agriculture. But of what possible use could it be to your people if young people do not fill the classroom and follow demonstration projects in the field?

You have a department of home economics here in this institution. It has great potentialities looking toward helping this section to have more attractive and more livable homes. It looks not only toward home beautification, but also toward home ownership.

Arts and crafts are taught here. I hope you can see with me the possibilities that such knowledge and skill will bring you—if ample use and proper emphasis are given this training.

The state of North Carolina, the entire state of North Carolina from the mountains to the seacoast, supports your college here. The college is designed to give you here in this community, in particular, an opportunity for higher education, in the academic, professional and higher education fields. The college should be utilized to a very maximum by your Indian citizenship and should be the very central dynamo and power plant from which would spring everything good in the life of your people.

And, speaking of goodness, there is yet a field and a facility that we haven't mentioned here tonight in our discussion of "The Citizen and Public Welfare." I refer now to religion and to the importance of religion and a high standard of morality. Most of the parents of this community are identified with some church, I am informed. I commend you for that record and would like to encourage you to stand fast to the end that youth may be motivated by high standards of Christian living.

The Indian citizens of North Carolina have made many fine contributions to the life of this state, this nation, and the world. You belong to one of the oldest and one of the finest races of men. You have a sturdy heritage.

Many Indian boys have had distinguished records in the military service. They have come back with widened horizons. They now have the opportunity of doing much to help open the eyes of the natives at home to world problems and international affairs.

I think you will agree with me that as satisfactory as has been our past, as hopeful as is the present, and as promising as the future seems at this time, there is still much to be accomplished here in your community and in our fine state. We have a grand opportunity to make a record of achievement. In all our endeavors, let progress be the measure of our success.

The dawn of a new era is upon us. The whole glorious future lies ahead. As Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, "We have a rendezvous with destiny." Let us work and strive to attain and preserve all the things that our sons and daughters so recently fought and paid for with their blood. With faith in our North Carolina and our American way of life and with God's help we cannot—we will not—fail.

NORTH CAROLINA'S INTEREST IN THE BLIND

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF A
PRE-CONDITIONING CENTER FOR THE BLIND

GREENVILLE

MARCH 17, 1946

A phrase from a song that we all sing from time to time refers to "the good old North State." That expression is a synonym for progress and prosperity. Linked with that expression is the longing of more than three and a half million men, women, and children for progress and prosperity.

In this "good old North State," as in no other land on earth, good work finds a fitting reward in the things which make for happiness and the good life. We all know that nothing is worth very much except for the happiness it brings. Of course, I am not thinking of happiness in the sense that many people regard it. Happiness is a great deal more than just having a good time. Happiness in its full sense is the objective and the reward of the good life, for one and for all.

In North Carolina, industry, science, art, commerce, and the combined mind of our race of people here have assembled to interlace tens of thousands of threads of talent and materials and ideas into the woven pattern of our North Carolina way of life. The fact that we keep trying to improve our way of life is a compliment to our people. We are not content to stop working and planning and thinking and trying. We do not rest on any laurels that we may have earned.

Day and night in this state of ours people use their whole minds, their full hearts, their tireless hands in meeting the responsibility of a people and a state in doing battle with the things that might hold us back and retard us. Toil as we do, try as we will, we are determined here in North Carolina not to say "quits." That we are willing to keep trying is a compliment to our people.

Some North Carolinians battle against handicaps. Some deal daily with hardship.

Blindness is the most serious handicap that can come to an individual. It is the most serious because of its shocking effect upon the individual who, without sight, has to start life all over again in learning how to do the simplest things. This new learning process includes such simple things as dressing, eating, moving about from place to place, and reading and writing in an entirely

new manner. Fears envelop the blind person, such as fear of blindness itself, of dependency, of obstacles, of idleness and insecurity, of isolation from associates and friends. Blindness is a major handicap because of the general feeling on the part of the general public that blindness is a total disability handicap, and because of the limited fields of employment open to blind persons.

In 1845 North Carolina recognized its responsibility to the blind children of the state by authorizing the establishment of two fine schools enrolling today 267 students and giving to them all the advantages of public school education plus special training in vocational and musical fields. It was not until 1935, however, that North Carolina recognized its responsibility to the adult blind. In that year the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind was created and legislation enacted providing the basis for an extensive program of services to the blind of the state.

Based upon this and subsequent legislation, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind has developed a twelve-point program of services to the adult blind. In the interest of time, however, these services may be summarized by briefly mentioning the three essential cornerstones of the program for the blind and visually handicapped. They are relief, rehabilitation, and prevention of blindness. Through the development of these, the state is striving with its abundance of physical and human resources to transform lives of idleness and despondency into lives that are productive and happy and to give an equal opportunity to its visually handicapped citizens.

The problems of blindness and seriously defective vision in North Carolina are more wide-spread among the general population than has been anticipated by anyone. The commission now has, in its active register, information on more than 7,500 blind persons. On a basis of other surveys, there are approximately 1,477,000 persons with defective vision in North Carolina, and approximately 292,000 of these are unable to provide the necessary and continuing eye care which is essential in many cases.

Since the commission began its conservation of vision program in 1936, some 50,712 needy persons have been given medical eye care—3,983 of whom have been removed from the classification of blindness. It would cost \$1,433,880 annually in county, state, and Federal funds to maintain these people in idleness on relief grants.

There are now 2,444 needy blind persons receiving direct relief grants and specialized case work services under the Social Security Program averaging a little better than \$20 per month as contrasted with a national average of \$33 per month. Blind people receiving relief are those blind persons having some other major physical handicap in addition to blindness or receiving assistance temporarily while awaiting training and placement in employment.

Since 1936, a total of 931 blind people have been assisted in employment at an average weekly wage of a little better than \$22 monthly or annual earnings of \$1,065,064. Aside from the great human value, it would have cost \$335,160 annually to aid these same citizens with very inadequate monthly relief grants.

The 1945 Legislature, at the request of the commission and of the Lions Clubs, which clubs make work for the blind a major activity, recognized the need for further intensive training for the adult blind by enacting legislation for the establishment of a Pre-Conditioning Center and appropriating \$15,000 to be matched by contributions by the Lions Clubs for the establishment of such a center.

The purpose of the Pre-Conditioning Center is to prepare the blind adult to go back to his home community with a sensible plan for employment or continued training, a knowledge of his own interests and abilities, and a readiness to fit with self-reliance into his community, to be useful, and to enjoy life.

In general, the method is social adjustment through tryout, orientation, and guidance supplemented by training in the major fields in which the blind are employed and by individual treatment and specialized services as necessary.

Briefly, the training at the Pre-Conditioning Center covers three major fields: first, orientation training including courses and field work in the development of memory and the remaining senses in travel orientation, the use of travel aids, and personal orientation, including health hygiene, clothing, the room care, and normal resumption of social conventions and customs; second, the training involving pre-vocational and industrial training in various industrial occupations, commercial occupations, agricultural occupations, necessary basic academic subjects, and semi-professional occupations. The third and last form of training includes special services in the fields of physical restoration, psychiatric treatment, testing, recreation, counselling, and job placement.

I cheer the person who can utilize the opportunity of this training aid to move a little closer to the good life. I salute every North Carolinian who has contributed to the shaping of this program here at Greenville.

It is with pleasure that I, as governor of North Carolina, bring personal greetings and the greetings of the citizens of the state to the students of this center, to the commission, and members of Lions Clubs who have joined with the state in making this new opportunity available for the blind. In behalf of the state and these other agencies, I dedicate this center to the fulfillment of the desire of all of us to give to the blind citizens of our state that added facility which is necessary to enable them to enjoy the rights, privileges, and opportunities available to the sighted citizens of North Carolina and to make their contribution to the progress and development of our great state.

In such a place, such a day and age, with such people and such activities, North Carolina is indeed the great dream coming true.

IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR BETTER LIVING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE INSTITUTE FOR ELECTRICAL
INSPECTORS, CONTRACTORS, AND ELECTRICIANS

RALEIGH

MARCH 19, 1946

It is a pleasure to meet with your group and bring you greetings and wish you success in the two-day institute which the electrical inspectors, contractors, and electricians have arranged. It is certain that the central theme of this institute is both technical and practical. I realize that you and your associates deal with electricity—that unknown energy—its distribution, and the proper methods of installation of fixtures, gadgets, and mechanisms necessary for its use. I further understand that you desire to discuss the practices and customs of those who deal with, install, regulate, and inspect electrical equipment. I commend you in your efforts to deal with these problems.

We all have the full realization that in this post-war era and the years that are to follow, the world is passing through a period of transition. I doubt that we will ever go back to the conditions that existed a few years ago. The use of electrical current

in the home, on the farm, in our factories, and in urban areas is an accepted necessity for a well-rounded development of our economic and social life. Privately owned and well managed companies and those sponsored by our governmental agencies seem to be bending their efforts to make the use of this magic power available to all of our people. This being true, I feel that there is a serious and important responsibility placed on your group and those associated with you to see that the best possible service and most adequate protection shall be given to the consumers of electrical current by way of proper installation to serve the home, farm, business and commercial establishments, and industrial plants. Your responsibility seems to exist from the transformer, or at least three feet outside of the structure, to the outlet where the bulb or socket or meter is to be installed. It is certain that through improper installation of good equipment and sometimes the proper installation of defective equipment many lives have been lost and much property destroyed.

In an industry that is growing with the rapidity due to the expanded uses of electrical current, it is necessary for the protection of those who are to buy and use electricity that there should be adequate rules and regulations that govern the manufacture of materials, appliances, and utilities. It further appears necessary that there should be certain uniform standards that regulate wiring and voltage. If every electrician or supposed electrician is to make installations according to his own ideas and without adequate inspection, there will be no standard by which the consumer may be protected. The result will be that we shall have a hazardous condition, poor services, and many times an unreasonable expense. I feel that your group should agree on definite uniform standards of regulation in North Carolina.

Without having had the opportunity or facilities to make an exhaustive research, I am convinced that at the present time there exists a rather slipshod method or type of inspection of electrical installations. It seems to prevail definitely in some of our rural areas which are being electrified, but likewise also extends into many of our city and urban areas. If my information is correct, such a condition ought not to exist, and your group should do something about it.

I feel that this institute should work out and adopt those needed amendments to existing inspection rules so as to make them reasonably uniform throughout the state. It would also

seem to be practical and beneficial if your group and those you represent could come to some understanding and work out a plan whereby whoever is designated as the county or municipal electrical inspector would be a person who has knowledge of proper electrical installations and is fully capable of protecting the purchaser of such services. I believe that there are many other beneficial results that can be obtained through the combined efforts of the electrical industry and the group of electrical contractors and individuals who are engaged in this important business.

I leave with you my best wishes for a profitable and successful institute. I have faith in your ability and integrity to work out in a satisfactory manner many of the electrical installation problems that now trouble our people. In fact, as I look into the future, I seem to see wider and more expanding uses of electrical current. We are just now beginning to touch the rural areas.

Recently I read an article by Mr. J. B. Trescott of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, in which he commented:

Thousands of farmers are now enjoying the benefits of electricity on the farm and the pleasure that comes from owning land, living on the land, and getting food from the land. Farm home life has been truly transformed by electricity. Electric stoves cook the food; water heaters provide hot water for bath and cleaning purposes; refrigerators preserve the food and supply ice; electric washers and irons save time and labor; electric sweepers clean the floors. After work hours, the farm family sits in well lighted rooms, listening to the news of the day and entertainment delivered by super-radio.

I agree with Mr. Trescott, and I further feel that very soon there will be available hundreds of new, improved electrical labor-saving devices that will cut the cost of farm production and save labor and that electrically driven farm machinery will do the job better, make the farm more profitable, and make life on the farm more desirable. To this task of making available the magic energy of electricity, I am sure that you and your group are wholly dedicated.

AMERICA, THE LAND OF THE FREE

ADDRESS¹⁸ DELIVERED BEFORE THE BANQUET SESSION OF THE
ROANOKE-CHOWAN FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

SCOTLAND NECK

MARCH 22, 1946

I am happy to come here from Raleigh to meet with this fine gathering of youthful North Carolinians. Since I have been governor of the state of North Carolina I have on many occasions had my attention called to the diligence and perseverance of the youth of our state.

I can assure you that my observations satisfy me that the future of our nation looks bright. With such groups as we have assembled here tonight rendering valuable service to local communities and to the state, we must be in good hands for the future. And the spirit of willingness with which you, our future farmers and future citizens, do your jobs adds even more to your credit. It is you who will build and maintain this state in a world shaped for a peaceful and prosperous tomorrow.

Although the shadows of World War II have lifted, we meet here tonight in serious and sober times. The peacetime demands of state government and of citizens living within a state are far more exacting than were the problems of a relentlessly prosecuted war. The spontaneous and all-out determination to defeat the well-organized forces which planned our destruction made leadership and teamwork relatively much easier. Working together, we met those challenges, and with great sacrifice, a glorious victory was won.

Now our immediate task is to look to the future and build a still greater and a still stronger North Carolina. I could find no better audience within the bounds of our state with which to discuss the future of the state than a gathering of future farmers. By your very name you have your faces set forward and look with zest toward the tomorrow that is ahead.

You can help, today, with the charting of a course. Tomorrow, when you are no longer future farmers but full-fledged farmers by daily living and practice, you will be at the helm of things. Here in North Carolina we have a democracy that has been built by the people. There are things we can do to strengthen this democracy and to make it secure. We have a wonderful time ahead of us if we can all understand what we have to do to work

¹⁸There were approximately 700 members of the Future Farmers of America from seventeen schools in four counties attending this session.

out any troubles that are at hand. These troubles are not too big for us to handle. This is North Carolina, and we can do anything we want to do in North Carolina. Our ancestors have proven to us that there is nothing we cannot do in this grand Old North State. There is nothing to fear in our form of economy. The results of this economy, the things we have in our homes and in our lives, are the envy of a nation and of the world.

There is no finer training ground for the future citizen, as well as the future farmer, than in such an organization as you represent, which has its origin and root in the vocational agriculture departments of the schools and teaches citizenship and farming through active participation. You are developing agricultural leadership, coöperation, and citizenship. You are learning how to conduct and take part in public meetings, how to speak in public, how to buy and sell coöperatively, how to finance yourselves, how to assume civic responsibility, and how to solve your own problems. No student organization enjoys greater freedom of self-government. Under adult counsel and guidance, you motivate and vitalize the training of farmer citizenship.

You are getting a fine experience in the art of working together for a common good. You have the splendid opportunity of learning how to deal effectively with yourselves as well as with others.

So I am delighted to address you as Future Farmers of America because you are demonstrating in your organization the qualities which I consider essential for a man to succeed as a farmer in the future. I am convinced that the farms of America must be operated by men who are trained for their jobs, just as men who succeed in other professions and vocations.

The very fact that you must be a student in vocational agriculture and must already have demonstrated some ability as a member of the class in agriculture in order for you to be a member of the Future Farmers of America is of tremendous significance. I am delighted to learn that advancement to the various degrees can be attained only upon the basis of accomplishment both in your academic work and in your work in vocational agriculture.

Agriculture has made tremendous progress in the past few years, and the only possible chance you have of succeeding as a farmer is for you to study the results of research and apply these findings to the solution of the problems of soil management, plant and animal feeding, cultural methods, and livestock

breeding and management. You must be a student of modern marketing methods, because without question a better system of distribution of farm products would work to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer.

May I also call your attention to the rapid progress being made toward the mechanization of agriculture. These departments of vocational agriculture in the high schools should have well-equipped farm shops where you boys may be taught the care and repair of farm machinery and equipment. The successful farm in the future is going to be equipped with modern machinery, and the farm home must have electric appliances for the homemaker, if we are to hold the best young people on the farms. You young men, as owners and operators of these farms, must be trained while in high school to take care of this machinery for yourselves. Not a large per cent of the men who operate the farms of the future are going to be college trained. The training for this job must be provided either through the departments of vocational agriculture in the high schools or through area vocational schools designed and equipped to carry the student one or two years beyond the regular high school course. The more than 400 rural high schools with departments of vocational agriculture offer you a real opportunity to learn the latest methods of dealing with farm problems. I hope to see the time come when every boy who wants to farm may receive training for his vocation.

Then too, I am delighted to learn that your organization gives training in the fundamental principles of good citizenship such as community coöperatives, organizing and directing public meetings, and organized recreation. I congratulate you on the fine work you are doing in these fields.

The war-time record of the Future Farmers of America is a real honor roll, as full of achievement as that of any front line army. Here in North Carolina the 23,000 F. F. A. boys have the following array of accomplishments to their credit for the past year: They have purchased a total of \$516,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps; collected over 10,000,000 pounds of scrap metal; repaired 1,080 farm machines, 3,214 farm implements, and over 5,000 farm tools; and included in their farming programs 20,140 acres of soybeans and 10,206 acres of peanuts for oil, 9,460 victory gardens, 402,124 laying hens, 806,810 broilers for meat, 14,312 hogs for meat, 4,208 dairy cows and large numbers of beef animals, sheep, turkeys, etc.

Thus the Future Farmers have achieved record production of food for freedom, bought and sold more dollars of War Bonds than ever before, helped to relieve the farm labor shortage, collected scrap, repaired and reconditioned farm machinery, and performed many other useful services on the home front, which, after all, is an extension of the fighting front.

When the United States War Relief called upon the people of America to help provide food for the starving millions of war-torn Europe, the Future Farmers of America and the Future Homemakers of America were requested to provide ten million cans of food for war relief. The North Carolina members of these two organizations canned and turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 186,000 number two cans of food for this purpose. This does not include more than 50,000 cans provided by the New Farmers of America in North Carolina.

It is to organizations such as yours that rural North Carolina must look for leadership. With such a record as you have already made and the projected program you have set for yourselves, I have no fears for the future of farming in our state.

Thousands of your members have already passed into the ranks of the Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmers Union, as well as other agricultural and civic organizations. These former participants in your Future Farmers of America programs now fill places of trust and responsibility with full credit to themselves and to your organization. I have been told that a local community where an F. F. A. unit has been functioning presents a picture of interest and achievement that is noticeably different from communities that have not had the benefit of a Future Farmer program.

I need not tell you of my delight that your footsteps are so apparent. You know and I know that there is work to be done for our state and for our nation. It will take all of us to do it, using our very best judgment and performing in our own individual ways. Nobody is smart enough to tell everybody what to do about everything. We don't live in that kind of country, anyway.

This is North Carolina. This is America. This is the wonderland of the world. This is the land where we all do things best for ourselves while the rest of the world blinks its eyes at the results accomplished.

This is the land where you know better than I do what is good for you, and where I think I know better than you do what is good for me. And this is a land where we both act accordingly.

In short, this is indeed the land of the free—just as our song puts it. In this land we are free to have more, free to do more, free to advance more. Here in North Carolina, today and tomorrow, we are free to work better together and live better together, all for all.

WOMAN IS THE REAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS'
ASSOCIATION
RALEIGH
MARCH 25, 1946

I am delighted to meet here tonight with the real artists of North Carolina, the creators of beauty.

It has been my opportunity to associate with musicians, painters, poets, and photographers in groups assembled in North Carolina. All call themselves artists, and in their fields they are. But assembled here in Raleigh yesterday and today are the creators of practical and fundamental beauty, the real article, the folks who make our North Carolina women look pretty.

So I salute you for your service to your state. I applaud you for making our North Carolina women the prettiest collective group of women on earth, and I thank you for making life so pleasant for us all.

I know nothing about hairdressing, of course. I am not expected to have any familiarity with the art. But I have a pair of reasonably good eyes. So I have had the opportunity of watching the good results of your efforts. I have a wife, too. Living with her has been a constant educational experience in the fields of hair-dos and hats. Each season and almost every day of the season has been a revelation as to what can—and does—happen to hair and to hats, individually and in combination.

With that in mind, I also pay tribute to the originality and to the ingenuity and creativeness of your art.

This is a good time and a good place to talk about women. As we look out across your state and mine, I would like for you to contrast, with me, the leisure and the opportunities enjoyed by the women of North Carolina and of America, in contrast to the

narrow and restricted lives that women lead in so many other countries. The economic future of our state and nation is largely in the hands of the women. Business and professional women such as we have assembled here, and the women of the homes who utilize to very good advantage the services of your group, can help defend and expand and support the way of life that has given to the women of North Carolina both authority and independence.

The real Atlas who holds up the world is not a man. The real Atlas is a woman, a woman with an attractive hair-do, who carries the earth lightly on her shapely shoulders. Men go around fixing things up and presenting themselves as carrying the earth, but the women—although largely unthanked—do the job.

You carried your part of the load of waging the war that recently ended. When I say "you," I mean women generally, but I also mean the North Carolina Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association. I have been told of your fine patriotism in selling \$21,000 in war bonds, a large portion of which bonds today are in the hands of hairdressers who invested their own funds. I know of the \$1,800 that your organization raised to purchase an ambulance which was presented to the Red Cross for combat service. I know, and North Carolina knows, of the \$1,000 you presented to the Moore General Hospital in this state for equipping a recreation room for wounded service men.

I also know that many of your members found time in the busy lives you lead to study first aid and nursing aid in order to be even more useful in your several communities. Your patriotism has been and is commendable.

In the twelve-year period since your organization was formed you have literally done wonders for your profession. You have made a profession of your work. Not many years ago women who dressed hair were operating a field not too far removed—in the public mind—from the field of domestics or maid service. Indeed, in the old days your predecessors were personal maids for the moment. But with study and regulation and hard work you have made your work a profession with high professional standards.

I commend you for the fact that you still study and seek to perfect your practices and raise the standards of your practitioners. The lessons you offer, and take, in meeting and dealing with the public, personality development, and seeking new and better methods can only serve to sweep your group along to even greater and more dignified heights.

Your approximately 1,000 members of today will further improve the rules and regulations under which you operate. At this time your shops are regularly inspected and given sanitary ratings. A state board passes on the competency of persons seeking admission to your profession. You have come to require 1,000 hours of schooling before a candidate comes before the board of examiners.

The years and your efforts have made the career that you follow one requiring artistry, imagination, and intelligence. Of course the ever sensitive public is quite aware of the changes in attitude that have taken place. They have seen the results of the expert teachers you have brought to your meetings to help in the further perfection of your skills. The collective protection you are offering your members against the collection of unfair fees and charges from patent holders reflects directly in the pocketbooks of your customers and is duly appreciated.

And, just to let you know that I have an eye for more than the cascading beauty of a woman's crowning glory, let me express my approval at the trend toward practical and simplified hairdressing. The busy war years we have just passed through undoubtedly brought some new demand for simplified hairdressing that would be easy to care for, practical for the work-a-day world, and time-saving in nature. Men have noted and, I believe, appreciated that trend.

I recall that the general practice of cutting women's hair came along with World War I. Hair bobbing was something of an outrage until the busy years of 1917 and 1918 converted what had been a fad into a practical thing. And so we have followed—or you have followed—the times and the tides with your snips and your curls.

And one other thing. You have given us back our barber shops. The men appreciate that. We nurse no grudge at the way you moved into the tonsorial emporiums following World War I when haircuts for women became the vogue. Then came beauty parlors, a really important development in the history of our state, and barber shops were once more available to men. I mention this only to let you know that none of the services you have rendered your country go unnoticed or unappreciated.

Three attributes have marked the course of your organization through its first twelve years. These are knowledge, confidence, and the application of solid good sense. North Carolina women can defend and expand the American system of free productive

life—strengthen it, support it, lift it to the sky. Remember, woman is the real Atlas. When any world lifting is needed she is always there. And she makes holding the world up—and together—a more pleasant chore.

I welcome you to Raleigh, I thank you for your patriotism and for your services, and I wish for you, individually and as an organization, all progress and good fortune.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN NORTH CAROLINA HER CHIEF ASSET

ADDRESS AT A DINNER FOR DELEGATES AND GUESTS AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESQUICENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION
CHAPEL HILL
APRIL 12, 1946

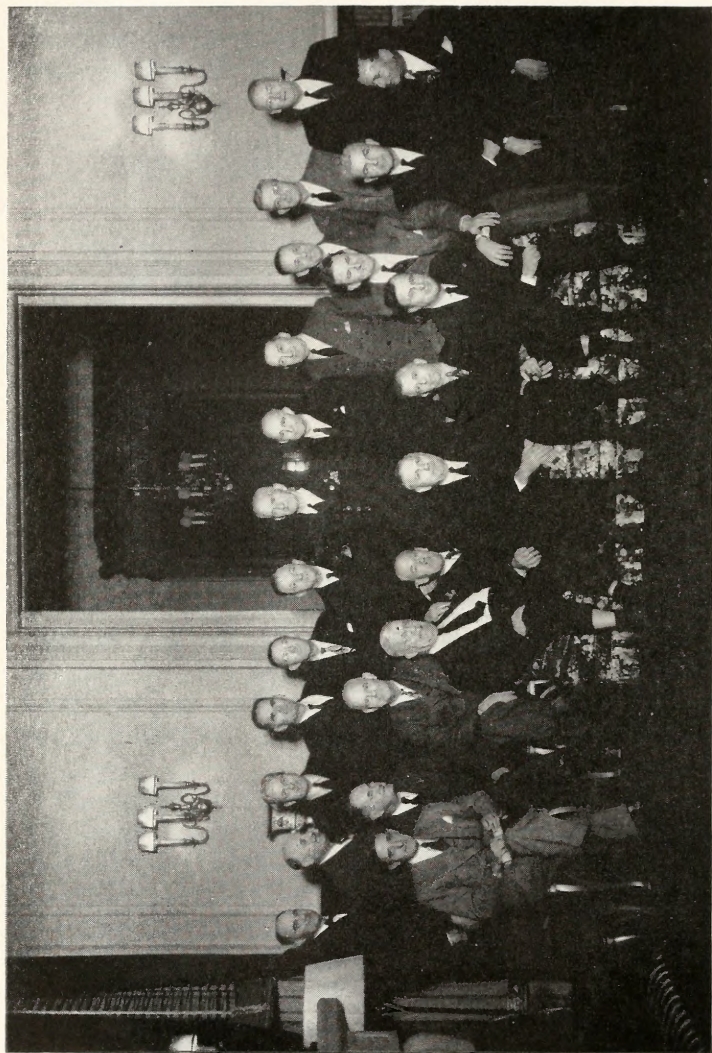
It has been my keen pleasure to come to the campus of the University of North Carolina on several occasions during the nearly sixteen months that I have been governor of North Carolina. It is always a pleasure to come here.

I like Chapel Hill and the surroundings and buildings and people and institutions here, as do most North Carolinians. At this particular time of the year it is easier than at any other time to explain to a rank stranger from another state the charm and the magic of Chapel Hill. This spot is never more beautiful than in the lush of spring, and it is a delight to come here from the State Capitol at Raleigh to be with you in an atmosphere that we all love.

The spring of the year is a very fine time to take an accounting. That is true with an individual, with a university, or with a state. I have been taking an informal accounting of some of North Carolina's assets and liabilities in recent weeks.

I find my attention turning again of late to the realization that the real North Carolina peacemakers are the young men and young women of the state. The war demonstrated that this group gives us our real lift and embodies our fine hopes for the future. Talk of youthful peacemakers in North Carolina brings us quite naturally to talk of the State University.

There are reasons why the young people of our state and of America are the best in the world. First of all, they are the best educated young people in the world—in spite of the fact that our educational system has a long way to go.



Past department commanders of the North Carolina Department, American Legion, attend a dinner at the Executive Mansion, April 4, 1946. Front row *left to right*: Cyrus D. Hogue, R. E. Stevens, Hector C. Blackwell, Wade H. Phillips, Con C. Johnson, Governor Cherry, S. Amos Maynard, June H. Rose, R. Dave Hall, Hubert E. Olive, and Bryce P. Beard. Back row *left to right*: Henry C. Bourne, Thomas W. Bird, Henry L. Stevens, Jr., Victor R. Johnson, Josephus Daniels, Jr., Cale K. Burgess, Roy L. McMillan, W. M. York, Paul R. Younts, Bur-
gin Pennell, George K. Show, and Wiley M. Pickens.

Our young people are just about the most self-reliant young people on earth. Records of military services in recent years show that. Our young people think for themselves, act for themselves, and handle the consequences in their own way.

There are two important things to be considered in a breakdown of our number one asset—our young people.

On the liability side, it is apparent that we need to take quick and sure action in the matter of health and physical fitness. We also need to eliminate the scourge of poverty that still attacks our society at its fringes and at its heart, even in these days of reasonable plenty.

To get a bumper crop of the sort of citizens that North Carolina wants and needs we must scatter over the face of this fine state a lot of healthy and intelligent people. The land is rich. Let's make the seed good. This crop of good citizens will bring in an abundant harvest of coöperative, self-supporting, happy and productive citizens.

In this desire and in this effort ignorance is our principal enemy. We must tackle ignorance at its roots. As we eliminate ignorance and give to our young men and young women knowledge, skills, and understanding, we will solve the problems of our state and the problems of the peace of the world.

Here in North Carolina the plain person—the young man or woman from a modest home and modest means—has always had a chance. That is because we are a free people and because we look for and give reward for merit.

The lives of men and women are affected by three important things over which they have some control. These things are the education or the training they receive, the man or woman they marry, and the work they do. Here at Chapel Hill many generations of fine men and women have attended the school of their dreams. Every day North Carolinians marry the girl or boy of their dreams. In this state a vast majority of three and a half million people do the work of their dreams. This is a country of hearts' desire. It's a country that belongs to the people who live and work in it and who have the opportunity of going as far and as fast in it as they want to go or are willing to go.

We have some people in this state who are poor, who are dissatisfied, who have somehow missed the whole basic idea of the place, or have been overlooked by fate. For the most part this minority group has either failed to see North Carolina's truly wonderful opportunities or has failed to take advantage of them

in a good, earnest, hard-working way. There are those who blame conditions, who blame others, who blame their teachers, who blame their wives, but who never blame themselves.

A man who blames himself for his troubles will likely seize the next opportunity to come along. He is ready. He is ready because he is busy. The better opportunities come to those who are at work. Individuals are supposed to take care of themselves and of their work—whatever it is. No one else will do this for them.

You see, I am advocating here tonight more and better things for more people. At the same time I advocate less of poverty and its penalties and less of poor health and inadequate physical fitness.

We must believe in everybody's doing well in North Carolina. We must join forces and work to the end that North Carolinians live fuller lives, make more money, have more of the things of life that men and women want, get ahead, and do more and see more.

The formula for success has always been simple. It is confined to the one word, *work*. I challenge you to show me a truly successful man or woman who has not worked. They do the things they know they ought to do. That is how and why they are doing what they want to do, earning what they want to earn, and having what they want to have.

It is traditional here in North Carolina that we teach our young people to hold their heads up, to look any man in the eye, and to fear the wrath of no one on earth.

To that, the University of North Carolina has devoted 151 years of its existence. In connection with the observance of its sesquicentennial, I extend compliments for the job that has been done and commend the continuation of a program built around just these ideals.

As this sesquicentennial celebration nears its end, it is fitting and timely that we again consider the courage and determination with which our ancestors met and overcame the stubborn difficulties of their day. During the 151 years since the first student appeared here for instruction, nearly 50,000 regular students have matriculated here. These have come mostly from this state, but also from other states. They have represented the homes of the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learned and the unlearned. They have sought after and have been provided with the tools and the inspiration to forge a better way of

life here in North Carolina—for themselves and for their fellow North Carolinians. They have absorbed here at Chapel Hill something of the meaning and the depth of university life.

Here on the university campus, a long line of teachers with lives dedicated to the art and the science of teaching have given freely of themselves to their students. The loyalty of the teaching staff of this institution has been, and is, an outstanding example of unselfish dedication to the training of youth, the building of character, and the development of North Carolina and the North Carolina way of life.

Created here half a century before the public school system of North Carolina, the State University has led the movement for education as it has been in a position of leadership with every other movement for good that has rolled across our state.

There is no adequate method of measuring the influence of this institution on the life of North Carolina in the century and a half that the University has been a living, throbbing, serving institution. Suffice it to say that the alumni of this university have always been on hand when any matter affected the sound progress of our people. University graduates always led the way in the continuing march for a higher level of intellectual, economic and spiritual attainment. Now in the 151st year of its existence, the University of North Carolina is a symbol of intellectual freedom, ranks high among the universities of the nation, has a faculty of outstanding ability and unselfish dedication, and is at the same time the property and the pride of the three and a half million people of North Carolina.

This institution holds an enviable place in the hearts of our people. In churches, in schoolrooms, on farms, in factories, and in the halls of government there are leaders whose lamps were lit here at this university. And with the light that was kindled here these men and women show the paths and light the trails of human achievement.

This is indeed "a university of the people." And this is at the same time the secret of its greatness and the assurance of its future. The ancient temple of learning, with its unparalleled heritage and great record of achievement still has its eyes fixed on the stars at the same time that its roots are set deep in the soil and the traditions of North Carolina. We march steadily forward upon the high road of progress in the search for greater freedom and keener truth. There is no substitute for spiritual

values in the affairs of men and of states and nations. Rugged honesty and hard work provide the key to any still unopened door.

I salute our State University, now beginning the 152nd year of its service. I commend its staff and its faculty. I congratulate the men and women who have passed through its portals or who are now daily using its walks and corridors in a tramp after knowledge.

PHARMACEUTISTS AND THE GOOD HEALTH PROGRAM

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

ASHEVILLE

APRIL 16, 1946

Yours is an ancient and honorable profession, and I count it a high privilege to appear before you on this occasion as your guest speaker. You certainly did not invite me because of any scientific knowledge which I might possess. Therefore, it is not incumbent upon me to give you any advice as to how you shall conduct your professional affairs. Even the doctrine of "hell, hanging, and calomel," which some of us were taught in the days of our youth, has been lost in the maze of modernism. The global wars we now fight have relegated hell to second place; as to hanging, North Carolina is two jumps ahead of that; but my understanding is that you can still supply calomel, if and when that form of physical punishment is prescribed.

Seriously speaking, I repeat that yours is an ancient and honorable profession dedicated primarily to the art of preparing and compounding prescriptions of physicians. Consequently, it is a close ally of medicine, which, in turn, is dedicated to the task of diagnosing human ailments, in order that they may be prevented, treated, and cured. Medicine is divided into two main classifications, namely, curative and preventive; but in helping either branch, you are called upon to perform an important service.

Since disease entered the world to harass humanity, mankind has sought relief from pain and means for postponing death. Through curative and preventive medicine, the span of human existence has been nearly doubled during the past 160 years. We are told that in Noah's day men and women lived to be hundreds

of years old, and who are we to doubt the statements set forth in Holy Writ? The span of life decreased until David, the psalmist, declared that "the days of man are three score years and ten"; and, as if in verification of this statement, David died at the age of seventy. But longevity continued to decline until it was around thirty-five years in the early days of the American Republic, since which time nearly thirty years have been added to human expectation at birth, or around ten years for every fifty-year period.

Certainly, it is no mere coincidence that the average span of life has nearly doubled since the Declaration of Independence was signed. For one thing, I think it shows that the forefathers laid the groundwork for a healthy, as well as a politically free, republic. We have done more for the promotion of public health than any other nation on earth. We have made public health a part of our governmental structure and mass protection a common responsibility. We have done this and at the same time, up to the present, at least, we have kept the medical profession free from governmental or political domination; and I, for one, hope the day will never come when this great allied profession will be brought under the yoke of any form of totalitarian, Federal, or state control. On the other hand, I feel we can go a long way still in the further advancement of the health of our people through coöperative effort, without resorting to "socialized medicine," in the objectionable sense of that term. I think it is possible for us in North Carolina, for example, to work out an adequate hospital and medical care program, with the aid of organized medicine, rather than in spite of it or in an antagonistic manner.

If I sense the sentiment of the medical profession in North Carolina, and I think I do, our physicians stand ready to throw the support of their influence and active coöperation behind any reasonable plan that will safeguard and guarantee the health of all our people, regardless of their economic, religious, or racial status. It must be that way in a democracy, where the humblest is as much entitled to every protection that can be thrown around him as the mightiest. We have created means for the common protection of the property of our people; we have set up machinery for safeguarding the masses against lawless aggression, and we have provided schools for the education of all classes and races. Do we not owe our people as much in the matter of health protection as we owe them in educational and economic protection? I think we do. Our leaders in the field of medicine

think so, and I believe the members of this organization concur. Furthermore, let us not lose sight of the fact that any medical care program should be directed by the medical mind and locally controlled.

As pharmacy and medicine are allied professions, it follows very logically that the members of your group have made valuable contributions to what has already been accomplished in the eradication of disease and the prolongation of human life. For many years now, you have been represented on our State Board of Health, and, lest this voluntary precedent be broken at some future time, the last Legislature made it mandatory that one of your members serve on this important administrative board, in recognition of the services you have already rendered in this respect and in anticipation of further contributions which, undoubtedly, you will make as our public health structure continues to be strengthened to meet whatever new needs may arise.

You should take further pride in the fact that you comprise a group of educated and specially trained men and women. Before the working tools of a registered pharmacist are entrusted to any hands, they must be trained to use them as they should be used, and the mind that governs the movements of those hands must be an informed, as well as a trained, mind. You must not only be well grounded in the fundamentals of pharmacy, but you must keep abreast of the times; you must follow new developments in the field of therapeutics and must be competent to supply, with skill and precision, medicines which physicians may prescribe. Furthermore, you must have passed a rigid examination, after your pharmaceutical training, for your own protection against the admission of incompetents into your ranks and for protection of the public against mistakes which untrained persons would make.

There are, I am informed, between seventy-five and one hundred schools of pharmacy in the United States which are enrolled with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. This organization, since its establishment in 1900, has had great influence in raising the standards of pharmacy by voluntary coöperation.

But for this coöperation on your part, the protection against impure drugs which our people now enjoy could never have been realized. You have not only sponsored and helped to secure the passage of protective laws, but you have aided in the enforce-

ment of these laws, even when it meant trouble for the unscrupulous pharmacist. In other words, you have practiced self-regulation, both for self-protection and protection of the public you are obliged to serve in a very intimate and particular manner.

Along with the doctor, the pharmacist has, through the years, built up a popular confidence which is a distinct tribute to the profession. He is called upon as an expert in first aid. The nearest drug store is always the objective of the sufferer who needs immediate relief or simple remedies with which to replenish his medicine cabinet. This imposes upon you a heavy responsibility. But the pharmacist can go just so far in ministering to the sick and the injured, and the wise pharmacist will not undertake to make a diagnosis but, on the contrary, will refer the customer to his family doctor. There are also certain drugs which cannot be sold promiscuously over the counter, but must be prescribed by a competent medical physician before they can be dispensed at all. Barbiturates and codeine, for example, have recently been brought under this class, as have various other drugs, some of which formerly could be purchased at will. Habitual use of these drugs caused great damage. Many of us can remember when laudanum and paregoric could be purchased at any crossroads store. Those were the days when parents sometimes doped their babies to keep them from crying and when laudanum, rather than a competent dentist, was depended upon by some to relieve toothache. One group of harmful drugs is divided into two classes, narcotics and hypnotics, all of which are definitely harmful unless taken upon the advice of a competent and ethical physician. None of them ought ever to be sold promiscuously over the counter. Pharmacists were among the first to recognize the danger of such drugs, and to them we may accord much of the credit for bringing them under control. Those who assisted in this performed a great humanitarian service.

Then, there are those doubtful remedies, many of which are highly advertised, to which people resort for relief from pain. If I may make the suggestion just here, it seems to me that pharmacists would be performing a great service by advising against the promiscuous use of these drugs. By so doing, no pharmacist could be justly accused of playing into the hands of doctors. In the first place, if the remedy were good and measured up to all the claims made for it, the doctor would prescribe it and the pharmacist, in turn, would sell it to the customer. On the other hand, when and if a person suffers ill consequences from self

medication, his doctor's bill, in the end, amounts to much more than if he had consulted his physician in the first place.

In maintaining the high standard of ethics you have built up for your profession, you have not only served humanity, but you have earned the confidence which you so richly enjoy. Many of you, because of the confidence retained in your profession, have been called to positions of trust in civil life; your representatives have been placed on boards and commissions to aid in the administration of important public affairs. Wherever you find a live church, you will find that pharmacists are numbered among its membership. Go to any luncheon club and you will find pharmacists. You will find them in our legislative halls; you will find them at parent-teacher meetings; and you will find them on the way to the polls on primary or election day to cast their ballots for the best man running—but you will never find a qualified pharmacist engaged in any nefarious or even doubtful undertaking.

The fact that the pharmacist does enjoy the confidence of his fellow man places him in a position that enables him to render a very definite service in more ways than mere selling, preparing, and dispensing of drugs. (Of course, by popular demand, a drug store must now be a regular department store, a café, a news stand, and a shooting gallery for Cupid.) But, after all, the subject uppermost in the mind of the ideal pharmacist is how he can best minister to the physical needs of humanity, working in coöperation with the medical profession. He likes to put out the best sandwiches in town, to dispense real Coca-cola rather than a substitute, and to supply the ladies with perfume, cosmetics, and other appurtenances that will give them the real "it." Naturally, he wants his lady customers to move in a fragrant atmosphere; he wants his men customers to exhale the most aromatic cigar smoke in town, and he wants his lunch counter customers to go away fully satisfied.

In a more serious vein, I express the conviction that the real pharmacist takes far more pride in the fact that his prescriptions are taken with confidence by his customers and that his line of drugs is as pure and dependable as any to be found than he does in being able to supply the luxuries of life from his shelves and over his counters.

Another thought occurred to me while thinking about what I should say to you on this occasion. There are certain diseases that attack humanity that are neither preventable nor curable.

On the other hand, there are many which are definitely preventable and for the eradication of which vaccines and sera are dispensed through pharmacies. I think it would be a fine thing for the members of your profession to stress the importance of immunization against disease in your conversations with customers—especially parents—and even in your display windows. I remember—and I suppose some of you do—the day when every drug store was marked by the presence of two large glass liquid containers filled with some red and green substance. Just why they were there, I have never been able to figure out. In fact, some of them remain to this day; but they have, for the most part, been crowded out of display windows by the latest and best lines of tooth paste, cosmetics, and various other things people want and need. There is something fascinating about a drug store window. The attention of passers-by is invariably drawn to it, and it presents a good form of advertising that is ethically attractive and workable.

You will also find in many display windows posters announcing benefit plays and revival meetings in neighborhood churches and other evidences of a fine community spirit on the part of the proprietor. I believe that the addition of posters setting forth the benefits of immunization and other forms of preventive medicine would constitute a real service. Most of the manufacturers of pharmaceutical supplies are now preparing immunizing agents used to combat preventable diseases among both children and adults. Why not include posters describing the benefits of protection against disease through immunization? This would call the attention of the public to just what is available in the way of prevention as well as cure.

A good example of the thought I am trying to convey in this connection has been brought to my attention by a member of the staff of the State Board of Health, which in recent years has intensified its insistence upon the immunization of children against diphtheria in compliance with the state law passed in 1939. Under the provisions of this act, the parent or guardian of every baby is required to have it immunized against diphtheria between the ages of six and twelve months. The Board of Health recently prepared an attractive poster warning against the dangers of neglecting immunization. Those posters are being prominently displayed in drug store windows throughout the state, and my information is that the pharmacists are giving splendid coöperation in this public health undertaking. Whoop-

ing cough also is preventable, and the 1945 Legislature passed a bill requiring immunization against this infantile disease during the first year of a child's life. All such measures constitute a step in the right direction in the march toward better health for our people, beginning with the child, which is the logical starting point. That is the reason I have advocated and will seek to secure the physical examination of every school child in North Carolina. We must first detect a physical ailment or defect before we can adopt corrective methods. It has made my heart literally bleed to see people suffering under the crippling effects of diseases which could have been prevented in early childhood.

In 1944, hysteria swept North Carolina when we suffered the worst infantile paralysis epidemic in our history. Everybody wanted to coöperate. In that case we were confronted by something spectacular and sensational, and our health authorities and physicians were kept busy trying to allay the fears of the population, while at the same time they advocated sane, constructive precautions against the further spread of this terrible disease.

Let us not forget that thousands of our children are the victims of defects which are not spectacular, but which at the same time will make them unfit to become useful citizens. We must direct our attention toward the correction of these if we are to have healthy citizenship in the future; but we cannot succeed unless we make the necessary determinations. We cannot get the picture in its entirety unless and until we have examined every child in North Carolina. It is a gigantic task, I realize, but one well worth striving for.

I have been gathering information from reliable sources which, in due time, I shall make public in connection with the perfection of the program I have in mind, which I advocated even before my election to the office of governor. We must protect our children, and your sympathetic coöperation in this great humanitarian endeavor will not only add impetus to the movement now under way for a healthier state beginning with the child, but will be in keeping with those lofty ideals which have always characterized your ancient and honorable calling. Pharmacy as a profession has always put service above self. You have not only served the public by providing them with remedies for the healing of the body, but you have, with the march of

time, coöperated in the protection of the public by demanding and maintaining a high standard for the governance of your profession.

To address you on this occasion has been both a privilege and a pleasure, and in extending my own good wishes to you, I feel I am reflecting the sentiments of a public that is appreciative of the rôle you have played in making this world a better place in which to live.

MOBILIZATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE CONFERENCE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE
WINSTON-SALEM
APRIL 29, 1946

Some thirty-four years ago, seven people met in the office of the Chamber of Commerce in the capital city of North Carolina to discuss the formation of a state-wide association of organizations interested in various phases of social welfare. From that initial meeting in September, 1912, there developed the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. The first meeting of the conference, held in February, 1913, had 311 members enrolled; three months later the membership had grown to 542. Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, first president of the conference, stated its purpose well. Its aim, he said, is "to have the population of the state the best equipped in the nation and to insure here and now an environment of physical, mental and moral healthfulness that will prevent human waste and make for the fullest development of every individual within its borders."

Both national and state interests have been reflected in the themes of the conference's annual meetings. With such an organization to stimulate the state's social consciousness, North Carolina has become a national leader in all aspects of social welfare.

As the nation in the early 1930's became more social-welfare conscious, the North Carolina Conference for Social Service continued its earlier broad concept of public service and its campaigns for improvement of social conditions generally. The present constitution of the conference, which was adopted in 1934, states that its purpose is "to initiate and foster movements for social betterment in North Carolina and to coördinate the

activities of citizens, social workers, and public officials generally." That is exactly what must be done to bring our program of social welfare to the highest possible plane of service to all people of our communities in need of the services that can be given. Such coöperation must be had if we are to develop new services to meet new problems as they arise.

The theme of this present conference, "Mobilization of Community Resources for Children and Youth," should be a guide for every public-spirited citizen of North Carolina. The state has given much attention to conservation and development of its natural resources and to the building of its industrial capacity. At the same time, there has been realization of the need for conservation and development of human resources. Thus, the social programs of the state have been emphasized, along with the stress upon economic progress. The two must go hand in hand, for the quality of our people is the determining factor in the life of the state.

A major index of the level of any society is the extent of its concern for the welfare of its children and youth. By and large, the more backward a civilization or a state the more limited the governmental protection and opportunities provided for the rising generation. Hence, it is pertinent to evaluate, in terms of the conference theme, what North Carolina is doing and should do for its children and youth.

Let us look first at education. For all its children North Carolina has provided a graded school system second to none in the Southern states. Equal opportunities have been provided for white and Negro children. North Carolina is the only state in the nation supporting from state funds a twelve-grade, nine months period of education for all children. And—I am proud to say that it is occurring during my administration—the maximum age of compulsory school attendance is being raised to sixteen years, and more adequate provisions have been made for enforcement of compulsory attendance laws.

Practical courses in agriculture, in home economics, and in other vocational subjects are increasingly being developed for those who will not pursue formal education beyond high school because of economic or other circumstances. I have consistently emphasized the need for expansion of opportunity for vocational training directly geared to the employment opportunities of our own developing industrial and agricultural areas of specialization, and progress is being made in that direction.

For those youths who go to college we have a great state-supported consolidated university, together with a number of other institutions for higher learning maintained at strategic locations in various sections of the state. In many fields the training afforded North Carolina boys and girls through these institutions ranks first in the United States.

In recognizing the state's contribution in the field of education, however, we are not unmindful of the gaps to be filled particularly in the public school program. We are still too far down the list of states on many of the indices of educational opportunity. Moreover, we have geared our program to date, and rightly so, to the average child. We should now, however, devote increased attention to the handicapped child—to the child who, from the point of view of social and physical development, belongs in a public school but must have special facilities and attentions because of poor eyesight, defective hearing, delicate health, orthopedic impairments, or backward mental development. There is a gap to be filled between the so-called average child and the child whose handicap is so severe that he requires institutional care. I refer to the type of child who so often comes to the attention of a social agency. At the same time we must be at least equally aware of the children with superior abilities, the group from which the future leadership of the state will so largely come. Until there are comparable educational opportunities for all children and youth in terms of their varying abilities, the state's educational structure will be incomplete.

In the field of health the state has also provided extensive facilities. Through the public health program there are clinics, for example, to advise prospective mothers. There are related programs of instruction for mothers with newborn babies. There are state-wide laws regarding health and sanitation and compulsory immunization against contagious diseases. There are quarantine restrictions whereby children are prevented from carrying childhood diseases into the schoolroom and among their neighbors. There are special clinics for crippled children and for children who have or are threatened with tuberculosis. Supplementing these and other clinic facilities are a variety of state-supported institutions for the treatment of special types of illness or physical handicap. To the present list of institutions there is shortly to be added another, when building can be resumed, devoted to the care and treatment of a special group of children, namely those with spastic ailments.

In related areas, we have the dental clinics in our public schools. Most recently we have been stressing such matters as health education and nutrition and school lunches as essential components in a program designed to provide a healthier population.

During the last session of the General Assembly we took important forward steps which should lead in the years ahead to adequate medical care and hospital facilities for all the people, including young and old. It is particularly important that in expanding our facilities we give special attention to the health needs of our lower income groups, the groups that are today producing such a large proportion of the future population of the state. Too often, in dealing with the health needs of children, the major emphasis has been placed upon diagnosis and locating problems. It is essential that our programs be so expanded that necessary remedial work, whether the problem be chronic or acute, be carried out. The state must accept its full responsibility when parents or communities cannot provide essential care. If we had had a comprehensive program for the correction of physical defects among our children and youth, we would have materially reduced the rejections by selective service boards. We would today have a young adult population with better average general health.

Just in its beginning is a state-sponsored program to provide guidance in filling the leisure hours with wholesome, character-building recreation. North Carolina is the first state in the Union to recognize this responsibility with appropriations from the state treasury. Many communities are deeply concerned over the need for more adequate recreational facilities for children and young people. It is appropriate that they be given information and constructive guidance through a state agency. At the same time the state has another interest in recreation in terms of provision of adequate recreational facilities for the boys and girls who reside in the various state institutions, whether on a temporary or relatively permanent basis.

In the area of governmental activity specifically designated as public welfare, this conference has from its beginning provided constructive planning and effective leadership. Because of the great concern for social services for children, North Carolina was one of the early states to develop a mothers' aid program. This in turn was replaced by the aid to the dependent children program when Federal financial participation became

available. We have made marked progress in the area of state responsibility for financial help for our neediest children but, as I have emphasized from time to time, we shall not have met our full responsibility as a state until the basic needs of all dependent children are provided. This involves both financial provision for adequate food, clothing, and shelter for needy children and equalization of opportunity for having needs met throughout the state. We do not have equalization of opportunity for adequate food and clothing when we have a range in average grants to families of dependent children in March, 1946, from a low of \$16.25 in one county to a high of \$42.81 in another county.

Not only must there be equalization in the meeting of welfare needs but also we must realize that children who are cold or hungry cannot profit fully from the other programs which have been discussed. A child who comes to school without an adequate breakfast cannot take full advantage of our public school opportunities. No matter how well developed our health facilities, undernourished children will not be healthy children. In other words, a grant program for dependent children with no other means of adequate support provides an essential foundation to all other programs for the physical and mental development of our boys and girls.

Again, in the welfare field, the state has developed needed institutional facilities. Foremost in meeting special needs of children are state facilities for the feeble-minded and for the delinquent. Although the present facilities for feeble-minded children are most adequate, the state is already committed to doubling provisions for feeble-minded white children and to its first institution for feeble-minded Negro children when building becomes feasible.

While the number of institutions for delinquent children appears adequate, a permanent location for the school for delinquent Negro girls must be found. Moreover, the physical facilities of the other training schools need some improvement. Yet, in all our institutional program for children, the constant and basic emphasis must not be upon buildings as such, but rather upon the children needing care. Provision must be made for the best possible personnel, realizing that children and their human needs are the primary concern.

These, then, are among the resources that the state of North Carolina as a whole is providing, or helping to provide, its children and youth for their present and their future welfare. But the state cannot alone shoulder the task of providing full opportunity for all its boys and girls. Each town, each city, and each county of North Carolina, through the awakened interests of its citizens, must join hands in providing a really adequate program for the development of community resources for children and youth. These will supplement and be supplemented by those for which the state assumes major responsibility.

Public participation in programs of financial aid for needy people has developed through a number of steps. There was a time when individuals and later the church cared for most of the indigent and other handicapped members of a community. Still later the basic responsibility was placed upon the governing body of a locality. Now the concept of financial aid to the needy is that they should receive necessary help no matter where they live. In our modern social security program, all levels of government participate to help those in economic distress with the objective of attainment of a minimum health and decency level of living. Here in North Carolina we have continued to stress the large share of local, as well as state, responsibility in such provisions.

Without realization in a community of the need for service, that service is not likely to develop as an activity of either the local or state government. Foremost to be developed, therefore, is a realization by the public of what is needed in the way of services for all groups of young people. Coupled with the realization of the need should be a thorough study and knowledge of what the community already has to offer in the way of social resources. Thus, time and effort and money will not be spent in duplicating existing facilities. Along with this should go a strong determination to make full use of all available resources before developing others and to coöperate wholeheartedly in the support of new resources considered necessary. Every community needs an inventory of both facilities and personnel available.

There are some resources already existing in any community which can be better developed or utilized. Look at the number of hours out of each twenty-four and the number of days out of each year that various buildings in the community are not used for any purpose. Some of these facilities are open to one group

and are not available to another. Equalization of the use of community facilities for holding meetings or for recreation purposes among all groups needing them is essentially a community project.

Any community has a supply of trained and experienced personnel who will be glad to volunteer for special projects and special tasks if better use is made of volunteer workers. During the war many skills were used, and the contributions of such persons, particularly in helping with programs for children and youth, should be utilized to the full. Thus, many community-wide services can be made available through effective use of local personnel.

In one North Carolina community there is a study group—they call themselves just that—which makes it its business to keep informed of special needs of the underprivileged in the locality. They see that those needs are met through funds available to a responsible social agency, which must make social investigation and take final action.

May we consider for a moment a few of the special facilities and resources that can be developed through sufficient interest and initiative in the community. For example, only forty-three out of North Carolina's one hundred counties have approved boarding houses for temporary care of children while arrangements are being made for their permanent placement. Many of these forty-three counties have only one home of this type, and it is safe to say that more are needed. On April 10 there was a total of 146 boarding homes being operated under license by the State Board of Public Welfare. What would this total be if each community had sufficient facilities of this type? This, to me, is one of the most challenging and necessary of all programs for children. Every child deprived of a home with his own parents should have the opportunity for good foster care.

During the war many of us were concerned with what was termed "the rise in the rate of juvenile delinquency" in the various communities. The youth of our towns spend idle hours in questionable places of amusement when more wholesome recreational facilities are not available. What steps has each community taken to assure that places where young people gather are operated in a wholesome manner? By a determined program to correct at least the most obvious trouble spot, any community can eliminate some of the centers contributing to opportunities for delinquency.

Moreover, considerable attention should be accorded the practice of placing juvenile delinquents with foster families when their own homes are not suitable places for their care and control. All too often a child's anti-social behavior could be corrected if the community demanded that he be placed in an environment where he felt wanted and secure. The practice of placing children in jail because there is no other place to care for them is long out-dated.

As pointed out earlier, there are already many facilities for examination of the dental and general physical health conditions of boys and girls, but these and other corrective or diagnostic clinics now in operation are not used to the fullest extent. There, too, the community has a basic responsibility.

There are relatively few fully staffed child guidance clinics in the state which to date are wholly community projects. Mental health service should be organized on the basis of a protective program, and the program should be integrated with many other services for children. By coördinating all clinical facilities available in a county—or by developing those which are needed—we will have a program of mental and physical care designed to keep a steady flow of healthy boys and girls passing through our schools and homes and out into the work-a-day world. A coördinated effort of this nature can be fully developed only through local determination and local coöperation with state efforts.

If these various resources are already in existence in a community, or if they are to be developed, there will still be one highly important resource needed by boys and girls: the assurance of employment. No matter how strong we build our youth physically and mentally, no matter how many years of education we give them, no matter how many social services we provide for their special needs, they must also be able to obtain jobs. When they reach adulthood—some of them before that time—they must have satisfactory employment opportunities. Lack of assurance of a job opportunity in later years may cause a feeling of insecurity, even while youth are taking full advantage of other resources provided for them.

County departments of public welfare, and in our larger cities private agencies as well, provide a series of special services to children of the community. Social services are readily given to those seeking them so far as available funds and qualified staff will permit. Yet, there are many other children and youth need-

ing such services who, because of higher economic status, never call upon social agencies, public or private. We are increasingly recognizing, however, that special services should be available for every boy and girl, white or Negro, in the community, no matter what his economic or social status may be. We are learning that social services are essential community resources for all children and youth just as truly as are health, education, and recreational resources. Under our present organization, and consistent with our liberal tradition, much of the responsibility for such services remains with the individual county and community.

In conclusion, may I re-emphasize that just as we have undertaken to conserve our natural resources, so must we plan for and conserve our human resources. Our children and youth, for whose welfare we must mobilize even more effectively our social and economic resources, are North Carolina's future. In providing leadership for that mobilization of resources, this State Conference for Social Service faces a major opportunity—and a tremendous challenge.

NORTH CAROLINA IS ON THE MARCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

RALEIGH
MAY 2, 1946

*Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, and
my fellow Democrats of this Convention:*

I am happy to bring a word of greetings to this convention. A little less than two years ago, you selected me as your candidate for governor. For one year and almost four months I have endeavored to carry out the ideals and mandates which our Democratic party proclaimed and delivered to me. I have done the best I could, and our citizenship has been wonderfully kind to and coöperative with me.

It is my privilege to state to you that North Carolina, following "V-E" and "V-J" days, has moved out from the era of the "shooting war" to this present period of readjustment with a minimum of inconvenience to our citizenship. I feel that we have adopted a definite workable pattern of re-adaptation of our normal peacetime living which will lift and inspire our people to enter wholeheartedly into a constructive post-war program.

The record of North Carolinians with the armed forces during our nation's greatest emergency merits more than lip service. It has been the honest endeavor of the present state administrator to meet and try to help solve the individual and collective problems which have faced our veterans who have already returned and to prepare for those who are yet to come back. Education and training in its many phases has been a paramount program. Suitable and available jobs are more than paramount. Housing conditions have been chaotic and still constitute a serious handicap to our veterans and civilian population in almost every community of our state. Nothing is being left undone that tends to bring some relief in this crisis. The wholehearted coöperation of our citizenship everywhere is most earnestly solicited and confidently expected. The veterans' group of our citizenship deserves, has had, and will continue to have preferred consideration so long as I remain your governor.

During the recent hard winter a most distressing condition prevailed over many portions of our state, when a large number of our county roads became impassable. I am glad to report to you that no effort or resource is being spared to bring about an improvement of our county roads so that the condition of last winter will not exist again. This is no travelling guarantee; but I want you to accept it as a sincere statement that an honest, well-planned, and, I hope, successful effort will be made to attain that goal.

I give thanks for and express appreciation to the capable membership of the 1945 General Assembly and the loyal group of state officials and state employees, from the highest to the lowest, who have so ably and loyally supported and assisted me during the past months of my administration. I earnestly covet and confidently expect a continuance of such mutually helpful relations.

To this convention, again, I express my warmest personal and official greetings and extend to each of you my thanks for what you have done in the past—and express the sincere hope that each of you and the entire citizenship of the state will give me their best and finest coöperation during the coming months. North Carolina is truly on the march. Our state has taken the high road toward progress in education, industry and the social and spiritual welfare of our people. It would be fine if, on this May Day, 1946, the Democratic party would re-dedicate itself to complete unity, as one great family, and be supported by all right-thinking citizens of every school of political thought

throughout our state. Such a group would form a mighty army of civic-minded citizens who could march in step with the present fast-moving and rhythmic progress of North Carolina and place and keep this state of ours in the vanguard of permanent progress among all the states in the American Union.

A HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM FOR NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS
PINEHURST
MAY 13, 1946

I am happy to be addressing again the North Carolina Automobile Dealers assembled in annual summer session. I addressed this body in the summer of 1937—it was in August of that year—at Charlotte. I have known most of you well and pleasantly through the recent years, before and since my first appearance before your association.

I believe I told you in 1937 that I was not present to tell you how to run your business. I am not sure that I have any more information or advice for you today. I have promised to talk to you on "A Highway Safety Program for North Carolina." I realize that this is a job for an expert. Good advice on that subject should come from a safety engineer. I am not a safety engineer. I am a citizen and a user of the highways. My impressions and ideas on how to make these North Carolina arteries of travel safe and saner lanes in which to operate are more nearly the ideas of a citizen and a highway user.

But I do believe, and believe firmly, that of all the groups of citizens living in and enjoying North Carolina the automobile dealers of the state are in as good a position as any group to put a shoulder to the wheel in this highway safety problem that has become so acute.

In recent weeks the matter of highway safety has taken on such an alarming status—even in contrast to the slaughter of the war just ended—that the President of the United States called a highway safety conference in Washington just last week, in which the governors of the forty-eight states, their state officials in highway matters, and many county and city officials were asked to gather there to give this new battle front some serious consideration.

Our North Carolina Motor Vehicle Commissioner, T. Boddie Ward, is scheduled to be on this program and will, I am sure, discuss some angles and phases of the President's conference.

Meantime, let's consider the problem here for a few moments as citizens, not experts—as automobile salesmen and as an employee of the state government. Let's forget the graphs and charts and tables and statistics and talk the sort of highway safety program that our very inexperienced lives find revealed up and down the streets of our North Carolina towns, the roads of our counties, and the super-highways of our state.

Let's examine the record. That's a good old practice for political campaigners and a very fine slogan. So, let's examine the record. Let's turn the spotlight on our North Carolina traffic safety record. We agreed to by-pass statistics, so let's look at the record and agree that it's bad, that it needs improvement and needs it acutely. Our highway performance doesn't look too good under the spotlight.

And yet we all accept highway transportation as a natural and essential part of our everyday lives. Every man here drives on streets and highways every day, and he uses products and materials that have been hauled along these same highways. You men who make your living with motor vehicles don't have to be told that motor vehicles have brought about a peaceful revolution in living habits, in business, in industry, in education, in recreation, and in countless other things that make the American standard of living the highest in the world and the North Carolina standard one of the highest in America.

The war came along and further demonstrated, and most convincingly, our complete dependence on automotive transportation. Having arrived at that state of dependence and utilization, the question of whether we are to realize from the future the maximum return on our investment in this agency of transportation rests squarely on our willingness to face the facts and to do something about the inefficiencies and wastes involved in accidents. You want to sell a man and his family a utility, not a death trap. You have to sell him less of a danger threat and more of a travel utility in the future if the automobile business is to be what we all want it to be in the years ahead.

As children you must have heard your parents or your teachers say: "Fire is a good servant but a bad master." In effect that is the choice we face with the very item that you offer for sale. Whether you know the answer to the problem or not, I am sure

you will agree that we are letting a fine and useful and, actually, indispensable facility lay waste our human and material resources because we have not taken the same preventive steps and exercised the same precautions that we have in making use of fire, which is also our servant.

The record we are looking at is not a good one. In the pre-war days we made some headway. We proved that accidents can be prevented. That we did do. In a five-year period we brought the accident rate down. Today we are concerned with the past only as it forecasts the future. There are white pages for the future years on which we will write a record—in blood, if we don't approach this problem with some of the same intensity with which we faced war only recently and won.

Movement of all sorts has been booming on the highways since V-J Day and the lifting of the ration program on gasoline and tires. And in this period carelessness seems to have boomed, too. And up, up, up has gone the shameful record of our driving experience. I'm not expert enough to know just exactly what has caused this, but I am human enough to suspect that it results from the increased travel, from badly maintained vehicles, from drivers grown rusty from too little driving, from war-neglected roads, from control forces that are undermanned, and—perhaps the most important reason of all—a dominant “eat, drink and be merry” psychology that pervades the land today.

This thing is not just a malady; it's an epidemic. If the staggering highway losses of life, limb, and property came from some unknown disease germ, the nation would be alarmed from border to border, quarantines would be established, and hospital and medical forces mobilized by the thousand. City, county, and state officials would throw every possible resource into combating the menace. Manpower, money, public opinion, leadership—all would be given without stint.

But are lives any less important because they are taken by carelessness, by drunken driving, by excessive speed, or by any of the other causes of accidents? Of course not! And we know that traffic waste does not have to happen; but on the record it will happen.

No citizen of North Carolina can escape a share of the responsibility in this, and no single group must face quite as much of the responsibility as the group that supplies and maintains the automotive equipment of the people of the state.

To be sure, public officials have a primary responsibility for traffic accident prevention, because they have the authority by law to act. But you have at the same time a moral responsibility and a business responsibility. The public officials can do an effective job only when they are dealing with an intelligent public and have the support of an articulate public opinion. That is where those of you who are not public officials but have a great interest at stake must do your share.

Here are some things that I think you can do.

I think you can give effective support to the President's Highway Safety Conference and the program it has launched. It's not an effort to prescribe Federal remedies for state and local problems. Back at the turn of the present century, however, the Federal government did do just that thing with great effectiveness when it stepped into the railroad picture and halted what was a staggering death toll from railroad wrecks some forty-five years ago. If the states don't do a better job, that possibility might be faced as a matter of national emergency.

Following on the heels of the President's conference, and in fact coming this week, with a beginning day after tomorrow, police chiefs are taking the initiative with a Police Traffic Safety Check. The keynote will be: "Check your driving, check your car, check accidents." You can help in that drive against bad driving and bad vehicle condition. The International Association of Police Chiefs is blazing a trail here. They merit active support from your organization.

From this I hope we will get a permanent, long-range program of periodic vehicle inspection in North Carolina. You can make or break this program.

State regulations already insist upon minimum safety equipment for all forms of transportation. We might go further and require minimum operation conditions, with a periodic inspection by state stations, coördinating it with a continuing police road check.

You are all well aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in highway transportation we have ever experienced. As automobile dealers, you are making your plans accordingly. When the present hinderances have been straightened out the motor industry has a potential productive capacity of five to six million vehicles annually, we are told. You expect a full share of these to pass through your show rooms and shops to the garages of customers. Your state government, as

well as your Federal and city governments, is planning the greatest highway and street development program in history.

Your governor and your state Legislature, together with local government officials, have the responsibility of coördinating all their functions in the interest of simpler laws, uniformity of rules of the road, and improved enforcement and traffic control. We have all too little time to prepare for the important automotive future that is just ahead. We must study safety as we have never studied it before. We must enforce safety as it has never been enforced before; we must all practice safety as we have never practiced it before.

Meantime, we must do the best we can with what we have. Let's not be found in the position of the farmer who was resisting a young college student salesman who was trying to get him to order a book on better farming. "Shucks, son," the farmer said, "I ain't farming half as well as I already know how now."

We don't need very much astuteness to realize that our pre-war traffic control measures will be totally inadequate in the months ahead. And we have been steadily losing ground during the war, for reasons already outlined.

Of course, I know that safety doesn't come free. Safety costs money. Safety doesn't come without effort. Safety calls for hard work. It requires much of the three well-known *E's*: Education, Enforcement, and Engineering.

Of these three, education seems to offer the best long-range hope. In all things we must look to education for a better future. Education can give us a better performance by new generations of pedestrians and drivers. Here in North Carolina 50,000 young people reach driving age each year. If we are to raise the level of driver performance on the road we must find better ways formally to instruct these new drivers at least to a minimum uniform standard. The job of doing this is tremendous and expensive. There are 980 high schools in North Carolina. If all of them could offer driver education and training we would reach a majority of the annual crop of new drivers. We teach these young people civics and health and other useful and practical things that build good citizenship. It might be equally useful to instruct them in respect to the rights of others and in the safe and efficient use of streets and highways.

A noted newspaper columnist, the late Raymond Clapper, once said, "Never underestimate the intelligence of the people nor overestimate their information." Upon public opinion rests the

decision as to the extent and quality of the job we do in insuring safe and efficient highway transportation. That responsibility rests primarily with organized groups representing all cross sections of the public. It rests also with such special interest groups as your own—groups that have even more at stake than the general good. It rests, too, with our newspapers and radios, and all media of public information and with public officials and civic leaders.

I hope that our future record can show the same progress in the next five years as was shown in the last five years before the war. If we do it will be because a lot of people and a lot of groups are taking on personal and group responsibility to accomplish this task. Success will mean that a lot of leaders will have assumed the responsibility of leadership and demonstrated the kind of courage evidenced by the young World War II veteran who insisted on getting out of the car during a wild after-dance drive because the driver would not slow down. Prudence saved his life, because the other three passengers in the car were killed five miles farther on the road.

Public opinion constitutes the final bar of judgment on any traffic safety program. Public opinion will support aggressive, intelligent approaches to this problem. Likewise it will not respond to ineffectual programs or to lack of action. The challenge of those unknown and nameless hundreds who face death and injury on our North Carolina highways cannot be met unless every proven instrument of accident prevention is used to the best of our ability.

I hope that by 1951 we can point with pride to the record of the preceding five years. That is a problem we must start working on right now—harder than we have ever worked on it before.

ADEQUATE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WILL PAY LARGE DIVIDENDS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE BOARD OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

FAYETTEVILLE

MAY 13, 1946

It is eminently fitting that the North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development should find it convenient to meet here in Fayetteville, the capital of Cumberland County. This county

was formed in 1754 from the upper part of Bladen County and derives its name from the Duke of Cumberland, a very popular British army officer. The city of Fayetteville was settled in 1762. It was first called Campbelltown, then Cross Creek, and in 1784 its name was changed to Fayetteville in honor of General Lafayette, who contributed so much toward American independence.

Liberty has always been a watchword among the citizenship of this section of our state. It is a fact not generally known, but on June 20, 1775, before the Declaration of Independence, a group of citizens of Cumberland County banded themselves together into an organization known as "The Association" and set forth in writing their patriotic beliefs, in which, among other things, they declared:

. . . We shall be justified in resisting force with force and do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and honor, and we will go forth ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure our freedom and safety.

So we meet here in a county whose citizenship have a rich, historic heritage. The majestic Cape Fear has always ranked among the most noted navigable rivers of our state, and Fayetteville constitutes our farthest inland terminal of navigation. The old market place in the main thoroughfare near the center of the city still stands as a reminder of colonial days when our nation was in its infancy. There are many other historic spots in and around Fayetteville. I congratulate the Committee on Arrangements upon selecting Fayetteville as your meeting place.

On past occasions, I have discussed with the Board several phases of your work. As we enter the summer season, I think it would be appropriate to talk to you upon some phases of the subject, "Adequate recreational facilities will pay large dividends to North Carolina."

If one thing is surer than another in this war-weary world, it is that the modern American and his wife and children are determined to reap some of the benefits of technologically created leisure. We seem to be entering an age in which the play habits of the average man are being radically altered, not only because of the increased average income of the American family, but because of more liberal vacation policies inaugurated by industries and business generally, more liberal provisions for retirement, and the social security programs of the Federal and state governments.

On recent trips through the state I have noticed an increasing number of out-of-state visitors who apparently have retired on comfortable, or at least adequate, incomes and who have come to North Carolina to enjoy its pleasant advantages. And some of them are not old folks. I heard recently of a group of Hollanders from Latin-America, employees of an oil company, who were spending the winter in one of our resorts. Some of them have been retired before the age of fifty, and some of them, at least, intended to move into our mountains and settle there.

You gentlemen of the Board of Conservation and Development are aware of the significance of this trend to our economic future. In many ways you will be increasingly concerned, not only through your Parks and Forests Division, which must create and maintain public recreational areas for our own people, but also through the Game and Inland Fisheries Division, for an increasing number of our citizens, both young and old, are turning to the fields and streams for relaxation. This pressure upon our stock of game and fish is reaching serious proportions, and this board and its personnel will have to exercise all their ingenuity and skill in conserving and developing this natural resource.

Likewise, your water resource division is even now facing, along with other public agencies, the problem of stream pollution, which is tied in so closely with recreational resources. How to satisfy the demands of industry and yet save our streams and lakes is a problem we have not yet solved, but one we cannot ignore.

From recent reports, it appears that our State Park System is being used by more and more of our citizens. As our state develops, more beauty spots are being taken over and closed to public use. I know that on our beaches the choice stretches sometimes are closed to the average citizen. It behooves us to save some breathing and playing space for the common citizen so that our children and our children's children will not have to pay a toll on every hand to enjoy the God-given beauty of our state.

The "No Admittance" sign belongs in many places; it does not belong on our mountain peaks and surging beaches.

We have made some progress in this direction. The Game and Inland Fisheries Division has acquired 414,000 acres of land, and upon this land we have game management programs which will be seed ground for much future pleasure. Our state parks have developed slowly, but it is my hope that the type of facilities now available at Mt. Morrow, for instance, can be duplicated

at our other parks in the years to come. It is important that we not only reserve land for state parks, but that they be developed so that the average North Carolinian can use them. I understand that in some states the moderate rental fees for overnight cabins in state parks pays a considerable cost for the system, and it is my hope that such facilities can be made available in North Carolina.

Our state forests and the state-owned lakes also form recreational reserves for future generations, and it is not unlikely that your department will acquire, through gifts or otherwise, additional acreage for such purposes, which will have to be developed and managed for the public's benefit.

Perhaps few people in North Carolina, except those living directly in the resort areas, realize that recreation today is the biggest business in the world. In America, it is estimated by competent officials, the travel business alone involves the expenditure of six billions of dollars per year, and this is by far larger than the money spent for automobiles. In 1939 the money spent in tourist travel represented 7 per cent of the national income for that year. There is at hand evidence that this figure will be increased in the years to come.

Every day, American visitors take \$1,000,000 across the border into Canada and leave it there. It is easy to see what would happen were our northern neighbor deprived of this great source of national income.

In our own case, some figures might be interesting. The value of the tourist industry to North Carolina rose from an estimated \$35,000,000 in 1936 to \$64,000,000 in 1938. In 1940, it had grown to an estimated \$125,000,000, and it is now estimated at \$175,000,000 annually.

A careful survey made by Federal agencies fixed the value of the tourist industry to Tennessee at \$104,000,000 in 1941; and it must be remembered that Tennessee relies almost entirely on its part of the Great Smoky Mountains as an attraction. It lacks both ocean and winter resorts, which account for a substantial part of our tourist income.

North Carolina has for a long time been a goal for vacationists, and the increase in traffic in the past few years has been very rapid. In 1933, for instance, 375,000 people visited the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. By 1937 the number of visitors had risen to 727,243 annually. In 1941, the last normal year, no less than 1,247,019 people, traveling in 382,133 vehicles,

visited the park—a traffic which established this park as the most popular in America. Of this number, 397,462 entered the park from the North Carolina side, evidencing greater or lesser travel through North Carolina. There are no figures to show how many who used the western entrance came into our Blue Ridge country, but it must have been a substantial number.

There is evidence that this tremendous increase in tourist traffic was shared at least in part by other sections of the state. From 1927 to 1941, visitors registering in Pisgah National Forest increased 600 per cent, and visitors to Nantahala National Park increased 280 per cent. If you do not care for statistics, you have only to call upon your own experience in trying to find accommodations in resort areas in the last few years.

Perhaps one reason the average citizen is unaware of the magnitude of this business is its wide dispersal. This in itself is a great virtue, because the travel dollar finds its way into the pockets of many diverse groups and benefits many people. Not only the hotel man and the bus and railway companies, but also the filling station operator, the tourist home owner, the retailer, the farmer who supplies food for the visitor, and the many service industries all benefit from this business.

It is difficult for people in the agricultural regions of North Carolina to visualize the economic value of the travel industry, but the people of Buncombe, Henderson, Moore, New Hanover, Dare and many other counties see it easily enough. Bad weather or a scare epidemic or some other impediment to the flow of tourists to those and other counties is equivalent to a disastrous drought in a county like Johnston.

Actually, the industry reaches into Johnston and Cumberland, too, though in a less spectacular way. The money which travelers bring into North Carolina is, of course, taxed, and the revenue from this source builds roads and schools for our children and performs other governmental services throughout the state.

From 1937 to 1941 gasoline consumption in all the American states increased 14.6 per cent. In North Carolina, in the same period, revenue from gasoline taxes increased 39.8 per cent.

It is fairly reasonable to assume that a considerable proportion of this abnormal increase in North Carolina came from sales to out-of-state visitors. The difference amounts to some six million dollars per year in gasoline revenue to the state treasury, and from this figure alone we might surmise how large a stake North Carolinians everywhere have in the travel industry. We

also sold these people food, drink, and souvenirs, as well as tooth-paste and razor blades, cigarettes and soft drinks, fishing lures and boat rentals, tennis shoes, golf balls, and all the things you buy while on a vacation, collecting therefrom a sales tax. These sales must bring the state Revenue Department an additional one million, five hundred thousand dollars per year.

Thousands of North Carolinians derive their livelihood also from tourists, and they also pay taxes. They carry their bags, take them fishing or hunting, sell them postcards, and do their laundry and wipe their windshields. In Moore County alone it is estimated that tourists leave three million dollars per year. What foreign duck hunters mean to Currituck I can only surmise, but I do know it will cost you \$20 a day or more for a blind down there, and in Carteret County there are over fifty boats for hire—and the fee for Gulf Stream fishing last year ran around \$8 per day per boat.

The travel industry is a great distributor of wealth, and that is what makes it a nice business for our state. Money earned in New York, Ohio, and New Jersey is spent in North Carolina.

One pleasant thing about the tourist crop, for the future of our state and the well-being of our people, lies in the fact that it is a crop which does not deplete our soil, pollute our streams, or destroy our forests. It exploits breath-taking views, pleasant climate, and the soft roar of our surf. Over and over again we can sell the Atlantic Ocean at our various beaches along the shore, and we can sell again and again the recurring rhododendron blossoms, and in all these transactions, both buyer and seller are enriched.

I would like to point out another significant fact in connection with this industry. Visitors come to look. Many of them return to stay. I am told that several score army officers who were stationed at Asheville during the war have invested in home sites there. This is quite plausible. The great citrus fruit industry of Florida was developed largely by winter visitors, and the story of California's industrial and agricultural development is largely told in terms of midwesterners who first came to visit and came back with their savings. General Marshall, for instance, came to Pinehurst to play golf, and soon we are to have him as a permanent resident in the home he has bought there.

Few states are so fortunately situated to exploit this growing business as is North Carolina. Our mountains may not match Colorado's, but they are closer to the great centers of population.

Our beaches are not as broad as Florida's, but they are more varied and they have sounds behind them. Few states, indeed, can offer mountains, beaches, and winter resorts all in one package.

I think we too often think of the travel industry as represented by hotels and gasoline stations. There is invested an enormous amount of private capital in facilities which are supported in whole or in part by pleasure visitors, and this investment needs our solicitude and protection.

Millions of dollars of Federal and state funds are likewise invested. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park actually is a revenue producer for our people. When the Blue Ridge Parkway is completed, it will bring an estimated three million to five million more people into the state annually, according to National Park Service officials. The road the state is building to the top of Mt. Mitchell actually will be an investment in the travel business and will be a revenue producer, too, when people can safely drive to the top of the highest mountain in the East. A year ago, I visited Fontana Dam. Since then the construction village has been leased to Government Services, Inc., which plans to operate it as a resort; there can be no doubt in the minds of anyone who has seen that magnificent dam and lake that it will become a great tourist asset to our far western counties.

The 1945 General Assembly set up by statute a State Recreation Commission. It is the first of its kind to be established by law in any state in the American Union. This state agency is undertaking to advise, to interest, and to coördinate the local recreational groups throughout the state and develop those types of recreation that will result in the greatest good to the largest number of our citizens. It is also a part of its purpose to work in complete harmony with your board in the furtherance of the program you sponsor.

The Democratic platform, recently adopted at the state convention, specifically acknowledged the value of this great industry to the state by pledging its continuation of state advertising. When the state first started this program in 1937, only seven or eight states had such tax-supported programs. Today, thirty-nine of the states have advertising programs—a circumstance which confirms the vision of the Democratic administrations of this state.

So, in conclusion, I counsel with the members of this board and urge you to "rig your sails and set your course" toward developing here in North Carolina more adequate recreational fa-



Governor and Mrs. Cherry at the christening of the landing ship, LSM 400, at Charleston Navy Yard, August 20, 1946. Governor Cherry was principal speaker at the ceremony and Mrs. Cherry was sponsor of the ship. *Left to right:* W. M. Zeigler, *chairman*, the Navy Yard's Central Shop Committee; Miss Juanita Brown; Miss Betty Dixon, Mrs. Cherry's maid of honor; Lt. Richard N. Mason, USNR, who assumed command of the vessel; Mrs. Cherry; Rear Admiral Jules James, USN; Mrs. Jules James, and Governor Cherry.

United States Navy photograph. Used by permission.

cilities for our citizens and our visitors in our parks, on our fields, and along our streams. In your efforts I am sure you will have the coöperation, aid, and assistance of all right-thinking citizens from the mountains to the seashore.

Along the seashore, among the sounds behind, in the dunes of the sandhills, in the man-made recreation spots of the piedmont and the God-made mountains higher and beyond live a people more native to America than in any other state in the American Union. We are a friendly people. We like to have our neighbors and visitors from other states come to see us. We are blessed with natural recreational facilities better than most and the equal of any. To take our place as a real tourist and traveler state, we must provide the recreational facilities, spread the "good news," and hang out the "welcome sign."

KNOWLEDGE AND WORK ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE WAKE FOREST
COLLEGE STUDENT BODY
WAKE FOREST
MAY 17, 1946

I am still not so far removed from my own student days but that I enjoy association with the men and women on our college campuses. I am less removed in interest than in years from your way of life. I still regard the college atmosphere as the source of our strongest fountains of ideas, and I get back in that atmosphere just as often as it is possible for me.

The fact that I seem to be able to make it a little oftener during football season should not be counted against me. I also like college folks and the college atmosphere in that part of the week and that part of the year when football is not on schedule.

I possess and profess this earnestness of interest in you and what you are doing here because I know that North Carolina's greatness depends on the quality of the men and women who come from the college and university campuses of our state and on the type of knowledge that they absorb while treading the halls and classic shades of our institutions of higher education.

Of course, it's knowledge we need. It's experience we must have. These things contrast with ignorance and lack of initiative.

Look back at primitive man shivering in his cave. Look ahead at the atomic intensity of the future.

Born in that dark brain centuries ago was the desire and the urge for knowledge—knowledge that would keep man warmer and chase the snarling animals away from the entrance to his cave. This urge has grown, lifting us all the while higher and higher above the animal plane. To knowledge alone do we owe our advancement out of the cave.

Today, this many years after, we still need more of the same. Knowledge we need—and truth. That long search, that long struggle, has led men and nations to gain independence and a better life.

Because we have come a long way, opportunities are today immense for each of us to obtain knowledge that only the rich or the chosen could have obtained only a short century ago. Let us consider here for a minute or two, then, the business of helping ourselves to know what is good for ourselves, for our families, and for the state and nation. It is constant self-study, self-questioning, self-reproach that pushes this state and this country along—lifting up the state by lifting up the individual people who compose it.

We have a tremendous future in North Carolina. This is the wonderland state in the wonderland nation of the world. In such a spot we must have the gumption and the energy to meet whatever opportunities are ours as best we can.

Information is the power that gives us opportunity.

To be ignorant is to be no more alive than the animals. There is no necessity or excuse for a dull mental existence in North Carolina, with all the blessings that we have. All that a person in North Carolina needs is honestly to want to know more, understand more, and keep out of ruts. If you really want to learn anything here in our marvelous state, you can learn it here. The sky is the limit in North Carolina.

Sound American and North Carolina enterprises, large and small, believe in everyone doing well here in this state of ours, doing better all the time, making more money, having more, doing more, and seeing more. In North Carolina we believe in getting ahead. We believe in more and better things for more and better people and more men and women earning what they want to earn, having what they want to have, and learning what they want to learn.

Here in North Carolina we find that we swim with the tide and are helped on many sides, when we try to improve ourselves.

A college education, wonderfully useful as you all know, may not have been possible for everyone in our state, but where it is not possible it is not necessary. Nothing is necessary save an ability to read intelligently plus a determination to profit from the practical knowledge and experience of others around us and to absorb the knowledge that they can give us. Books are in the libraries of the state. We can all read them, if we will.

Whether in school or at work, most North Carolinians are associated with people who know more than they do. We can learn much from them if we try. This is not the case everywhere for ordinary people. Those of you who are servicemen and have visited many other lands saw how limited are the opportunities for knowledge and self-improvement and self-advancement in most places in the world. First hand observation like this has, I hope, given you a new awareness, a new thankfulness, for the tremendous silent asset we have as North Carolinians, as Americans—the chance here to learn and to get ahead. And this applies to older people as well as to the young.

Age is no barrier to a richer life, if the will to have it is present. Our people should not be ashamed of their so-called “little knowledge” at any age. But they should be ashamed if they do not add to it whenever they can, and especially if they fail to make it useful to their loved ones and to their fellow men.

Children in our schools, bright-eyed little boys and girls of seven or eight, know much more than Zebulon B. Vance knew when he was twenty-one years of age—know much more than Abraham Lincoln knew when he was a lanky young man splitting rails. But ignorance like Vance’s or Lincoln’s doesn’t last long, no longer than the very first opportunity to eliminate it, to get out of the dark. Even a weak body like Robert Louis Stevenson’s—a really brave and gallant man—is no barrier to self-improvement and self-development. It is lack of courage in any kind of body at any age which can keep men and women sitting down as failures when they should be walking the road ahead.

The trouble in many disappointed men is not lack of opportunity or ability to lead a fuller life. Often it is an ability to depend more on others than on themselves, a lack of determination to overcome their own ignorance or to change their habits of making the same mistake over and over again. These things lead to easy ways of blaming others for failures which may really be their own.

Sometimes we find a fellow saying, "I never get a break." "My girl doesn't appreciate me and holds me back," says another. "The boss is dumb," says a third.

Now life is a big problem. To obtain moderate happiness or independence isn't easy. The difficulties are tragic for countless people. Their hearts are empty. You know and I know that there are times in life when it is terribly hard to see any future ahead—in work, in love, in health, in anything when a person has even one normal set-back after another. But we cannot make things better by groaning and frowning as we go or by blaming others.

A hundred excuses, and the habit of feeling abused, can sometimes fill the brain and crowd out the will to learn more and to be somebody because of the valuable, exact knowledge you possess and because of your ability to apply it. Everybody can do well. And nearly everybody can do better than he's doing, which is the thing that counts. Not every musician can be a Fritz Kreisler. But no musician can play a note if he does not study himself and his instrument.

If you enter any small North Carolina town and want to find the young man of ability and promise, you do not look for him leaning over the village pool table or lounging in the local beer parlor night after night with other vacant minds for company. Certainly not. You find him at work, and very often by himself, undistracted from the privilege of knowing more tomorrow than he knows today.

So free your mind from excuses and from rubbish at the same time. Free it from self-complacency and self-pity alike. If you are basking in the glow of your own quick progress and possessions on one hand, or thinking too much about your long misfortunes on the other, very little useful knowledge will come your way.

Think more about where you want to go in life than where you are today, and your thoughts will point in the right direction. No man is more unfortunate than he who succeeds too quickly and too easily. This is an important thing to remember in these days when many inexperienced boys are able sometimes to obtain the wages of experienced men. Quick success can make anyone exaggerate his own importance, underestimate the strength of those who compete with him, and make the business of winning in the long run even more difficult than it normally is.

So, never leave well enough alone. Good milk may come from a contented cow, but very little good work comes from a contented man. You start slipping backwards toward failure as soon as self-satisfaction sets in. You and I were put here to do good work for ourselves and for others, especially for those who depend on us and who come after us. Only when a man is very old and his life is practically all behind him has he the right to be complacent, contented, and look back on the past. And even then, on the last day alive, the right kind of man will speak with dissatisfaction of such progress as has been made, call for hope from the young, and go to his grave dissatisfied for not having done better with the years that were his.

Never mislead yourself into thinking that you have no time to learn the main things you need to know. A woman fails to understand her husband. Is that for lack of time? A father loses touch with the heart and hopes of a son or daughter. A salesman fails to study his competitor's products and therefore does not really know the advantages of the product his firm is selling and the better buy it represents for a customer. A factory workman works in a department, never making a suggestion that would improve production. Are these things results of lack of time?

Look back over the road you travel, year by year. Try to realize how much of all that time was wasted. And then, when you realize the amount of time wasted—whether by your fault or not—try to calculate how many hours, days, and years you've devoted to your best efforts to advance yourself. If the score is low on your good use of time in the past, take heart. This means that your better use of time now and in the future can bring you and your loved ones things which may not seem possible this morning. Your present habits do not bind you irrevocably to the future; they only indicate a trend at this time.

Every year means 365 new opportunities. Every hour means the possibility of good work, better work, foolishness abandoned. You are surrounded by the opportunity to learn—much more so than the men and women in ships, stores, factories and on farms, as good as are the opportunities there.

Something good can be waiting for you. There are greener fields. I have found some of them. Think hard and long about yourself and your future. This is a free country. Never let anyone or any restrictive force hold you back in North Carolina or in America. Grasp that future of yours with a sure, firm grip as soon as you are ready.

Wear no man's collar and do not depend on favors to bring you a better life. Depend on yourself for that. A possible weakness in our country's great social advance is that too much emphasis is laid on the claim that each of us has on the community or on the enterprise in which we work. Too little emphasis is laid on our duty or contribution to it.

Words and phrases and even the best social laws do not bring us personal prosperity, nor do they pay our bills. You won't be able to send your rent bill to the mayor's office and get it paid in those years ahead, as some of you now send your tuition bills to your father or to your Uncle Sam. You can't marry the girl of your dreams and make her happy by sending a telegram to your congressman. Sooner or later what happens to you is strictly up to you.

Let others try to live on the promises made by anyone to those who do not do their work as well as you do yours. Look back. Look back and see where they are and where you are a year from this morning.

Let your mind get you out of that cave in which your ancestor shivered and where was first born in him the urge and desire for knowledge—knowledge that would keep him warmer and keep the snarling animals away. Let your mind do something like this for you. Nothing else but mind ever has; nothing else ever will.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
MAY 28, 1946

*Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Military Guests, and Friends:*

The state of North Carolina is honored that its representative should be delegated to make the only speech on agriculture at this conference.

In 1944 the Tar Heel farm products sold for \$611,415,000, and our farmers are now enjoying a standard of living not heretofore experienced. The state itself is rendering the maximum public service to its people in its history. Hence, for the individual

and collective good of our people, we are much concerned that our income from agriculture shall remain commensurate with the present standard of living. I suppose most of you could give a similar report and that you cherish a like hope for the future of your state.

The subject assigned me for discussion is: Development and promotion of agriculture in the post-war period.

Food and famine are two much-used words. One denotes the absence of the other. Both have greatly affected the peace and happiness of all races since the beginning of recorded history. "Food or famine" is an age-old cry. The Biblical drama of Abraham and his family was greatly affected by the search for food. The slavery of the Hebrews in Egypt came as a result of the drought of Canaan. The Egyptians, under the guidance of Joseph, solved an age-old problem when, in time of plenty, they prepared for the time of want. A famine of severe proportions resulting from seven years of drought was averted by food stored up in the seven years of plenty. Solomon stated his philosophy of diplomacy when he said in *Proverbs*, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat."

The cry for bread is heard again today. So universal has been the appeal that the President of the United States recently appointed a very outstanding committee, headed by former President Hoover, to examine the food supplies of this country and the needs of the other countries of the world with a view of supplying the destitute with sufficient food to keep off the spectre of famine. The people of India alone need 2,000,000 tons of grain to prevent starvation. A delegation from that country recently stated that for every ton of grain short of this minimum requirement from eight to thirteen people would die during the next five months. This means that if none of this grain is made available there will be 16,000,000 people in that far-off country who will die of starvation during this summer.

According to the report of President Hoover's committee to Congress on May 15, the world needs 14,484,000 tons of grain for food requirements during the next few months; with 10,897,000 tons available, the estimated gap, as of May 1, was 3,600,000 tons. This amount of food is needed in order to keep the people in the famine countries of the world not reasonably well-fed, but safe from starvation; and the estimated gap could be increased by crop failures, poor transportation, and waste, until we would

be lacking by at least 4,000,000 tons of grain that we need if we are to keep death from the doors of the famine sections of the earth.

Mr. Hoover's committee estimated 650,000,000 tons of the available grain to be in the United States and Canada, with 2,375,000 in Argentina and lesser tonnage in other countries. We know already that lack of adequate shipping facilities, principally in boxcars, will cause considerable delay in the delivery of this grain to its destination. It is tragic to think that coal strikes and railroad slowdowns may even further delay the delivery of our quota of the life-giving grain. Further tragedy is added when we consider that no adequate transportation is available for taking wheat to millions of the Chinese in the interior of China.

In his report President Hoover stated, "The dominant need of the world in this crisis is cereals, particularly wheat and rice. There is a great need of fats and special foods for children, but as cereal can furnish eighty-five per cent of an emergency diet, we consider cereal requirements are the first concern and the best indicator. If a foundation of bread can be assured, mass starvation can be prevented."

It will be noted that the United States and Canada are being called on to furnish about three-fifths of this much-needed grain, the remaining countries of the world to provide two-fifths. This is not only in recognition of our generosity; it is a tribute to our ability to produce an abundance of foodstuffs. Not only do we have the best piece of real estate on earth for the growing of crops, but we have also developed the best know-how found in this world for the production of all types of food. Not only did we become the arsenal of the democracies during the recent war but our farmers, with curtailed labor and machinery which could not be replaced, responded to the appeal for more food until this nation produced food in such abundance that it became the breadbasket of the democracies.

I think it is a fine tribute to the farmers of America that they do not have the words "strike," "sit down," or "slow down" in their vocabulary. By their untiring efforts, we have ample food for ourselves, all our UNRRA commitments, and enough left over to live up to Solomon's injunction, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat."

Because of the extended areas of drought in Spain, war devastation in Europe, drought, cyclones, and tornadoes in India,

drought in the lower countries of South America, and floods in northern Greece, it would seem that the destitute peoples of the world will be turning more and more to the United States for bread. In supplying this need, and our own, it is fortunate that our agricultural technique, climate, and soil have combined to give us the world's greatest agricultural plant. There are 25,000,000 people living on 6,096,000 farms today. We have seventy-five to eighty million cattle, 60,000,000 hogs, and probably 40,000,000 sheep in this country. In excess of 2,000,000 tractors, with several million trucks, are used in connection with the farm effort on 1,069,000,000 acres of farm land.

In time of war the incentive for the accumulation of this enormous farm plant, livestock, and farm equipment has been twofold. First, the farmer was anxious to do his bit to win the war. Second, he wanted to make big crops to sell at war-time prices.

The increased production at war-time prices gave the farmers of America a total income in excess of \$21,000,000,000 in 1945. They have used this income to pay off the mountain of debt accumulated in the depression years and to improve their standard of living. They face the future with the ability to produce on even greater levels of production and with solvency. However, they stand on the threshold of the post-war period with uncertainty in their minds.

They remember that in 1928 and 1932 agricultural production was almost identical. The farm income for 1928 was \$11,700,000,000, but in 1932, just four years later, the farm income dropped to \$5,300,000,000. They recall that industrial payrolls dropped approximately \$5,000,000,000 and the national income dropped \$40,000,000,000 in the same period. They recognize that the economy of this country is founded on a triangle whose sides are not equal but the ratio of which should remain constant for normal production and prosperity. The sides of this triangle represent agriculture, industry, and labor.

Farmers like to think of agriculture as the base of the triangle. They believe that the "good earth" and its fertility are the bases of all real wealth in this country. Statistics back them up in their belief that when the farmers are prosperous there are no layoffs in the factories or mines. They point with considerable force to the theory that every dollar generated by farm production at the base of the national economy is multiplied seven times in the natural course of processing, distribution, and consumption represented by the other two sides of the triangle; that if a national

economy of \$140,000,000,000 is desired, then the base of the triangle should not be less than \$20,000,000,000. They point with pride to their record of production in the war period, to their patriotic giving of self in that period without thought of minimum hours or time-and-a-half for overtime. Their only calendar was the seasons; their only clock the sun. They look with alarm at the current battle for position going on between labor and management and fear that sooner or later these two sides of the economic triangle will join hands to lessen the income at the base of the triangle. If that fear should develop into reality, the farmers could not be blamed for joining hands and using the weapons of current pressure groups in defense of their position.

In the meantime, however, the farmer, with a philosophy which permits him to suffer loss year after year and continue in business at the same old stand, is girding himself to weather the storms ahead.

1. The farmer is becoming a great user of mechanical power—tractors, trucks, harvesters, electric motors, feed grinders, quick-freezing units, and many labor-saving devices. Forty-five per cent of the farms in America have electricity today. Ninety per cent of the farms should have the use of electric energy by 1950. The farms of tomorrow will have increased production with less manpower. The farm wage scale will continue to increase until it is comparable to the factory wage scale. The man who drives a tractor in cultivation of the crops, which requires considerable skill if the job is well done, should be paid on a wage level comparable with the man who works on the assembly line which made the tractor.

2. The farmers of tomorrow will demand better marketing facilities for their crops. Too long and too often have the farmers of this country been selling the fruits of their labor in a buyers' market. Too many times the produce and potato farmers of the South have received less than the freight charges on carloads of food shipped to the large urban centers.

The farmers of my state, along with other Southern states, see clearly that if a well-rounded and highly prosperous agriculture is to be achieved, farm products must have modern marketing facilities. Artificial trade barriers between the states must go. Discriminatory transportation systems, starting at state and municipal boundaries, are contrary to the best interests of the people who produce food for sale and to the consuming public who buy it. It is unthinkable that the governing bodies of our

large cities would sanction legalized hold-ups of truckloads of fresh food and vegetables in order to collect ransom for the benefit of the modern bandits.

The market system must be up-to-date, capable of reaching consumers rapidly, and without too many intervening profit-taking hands between the producer and consumer.

Large urban centers will have modern terminal markets where farm products can pass directly from the shipper to the wholesaler and retailer. Radio communication will enable the shipper to know almost exactly what his product will bring at the time he ships it.

Many far-reaching changes in food processing and storing are before us. Quick-freezing and pre-packaging are well under way. Fresh fruits and vegetables will no longer be seasonal, but will be available throughout the year on all the tables of the land. The mobilization of the recent armed forces of unprecedented size from all sections of the state and their deployment for training in every part of the nation caused this generation to get a first-hand conception of the possibilities of production, distribution, and utilization of farm products such as could not have been had in schools or extension services. This new know-how will bear fruit in the years just ahead.

3. The soil of many nations, due to long use and erosion, is barren. To some degree we have experienced the same sort of loss in this country. The dust bowl of a few years ago and the washed hillsides of our foothill sections are examples. This loss must be stopped. It is being stopped in my own state. We had the first soil conservation district in the nation. Ninety per cent of our farm land is included in soil conservation districts. Under this program, contour cultivation has been applied to 250,000 acres; one hundred thousand acres have been planted to grass. Enough miles of terrace have been constructed to encircle the earth.

Coupled with soil conservation comes crop rotation. Somehow, nature's chemistry refuses to do its best by the earth for the same crop year after year. But give the land a rest for a year from one type of crop and watch nature help the land recuperate.

The study of soil chemistry will be on the "must" list in a few years. My state uses one-seventh of the commercial fertilizer used in the nation. Frequently the wrong kind of fertilizer is used for the type of crop planted, resulting in loss. To avoid this costly and wasteful process, every farmer must have his soil

analyzed annually to determine soil deficiencies. He will thus be able to determine exactly the fertilizer mixture best suited to the kind of crop he wishes to produce. Greater yields at less cost per acre will be the result.

4. There must be an increase in the use of farm foods and fibers. I believe in the use of the laboratory and the microscope. Synthetic fibers have almost dethroned King Cotton. So we must find new uses for so fine and useful a product as cotton. We must learn to produce better cotton at less expense per pound. A country which can split the atom and explore the secrets of the invisible can certainly discover nature's methods of producing longer and tougher-stapled cotton.

Food chemistry will soon point the way to nutritious diet for the young and old. The medical profession will soon announce that natural vitamins found in foods consumed in accordance with the needs of the body will assure health and longevity of life. Here is a field in which fresh vegetables daily delivered to all the people, together with pure milk, will provide considerable new employment at profitable wages. Food therapy is coming into its own.

5. The farmer of today is anxious to coöperate with his city cousins and friends engaged in processing and distribution. He is glad to see them prosper and eat well. He knows that he cannot sell his farm produce to advantage if his urban friends are unemployed. On the other hand, he knows that a prosperous farm population is essential to a prosperous city population, and farmers cannot sell at a profit when the urban populations have no money with which to buy. Although the American farmer with eighteen per cent of the population has received only eight per cent of the national income, he is still willing to coöperate with the remainder of the population on that basis. Yet it should not be expected that he do all the coöperating. His average income is \$1,530 per year. The average wage of the industrial worker is \$2,300. If a minimum wage of seventy-five cents per hour is legalized for industry, the farmer knows that everything he has to purchase will go up in price. He feels that it would be rank injustice to him if he should be required to sell in a declining market.

During recent years, an incentive to produce has been augmented by parity, an arrangement by which the government has underwritten the cost of production plus some profit to the farmer. This has given considerable assurance to the farmer

that he would not produce at a loss. The farmer feels that this assurance should be continued. He reasons that, on account of the heavy Federal debt, it is imperative that the national income should remain high. His advisors tell him that the Federal government expenditures, on account of the \$5,250,000,000 annual interest charge and the normal operating cost of the government, will not be less than \$28,000,000,000 per year in the immediate future. This sum, added to the annual tax bill of \$8,000,000,000 for the states and cities, makes a total of \$36,000,000,000 which the taxpayers of the nation will have to take out of the national income. The farmer feels that this sum of money cannot be had from a national income of less than \$140,000,000,000 without the confiscation of property. He is confident, however, that, by the ratio of one to seven, if the farm income is \$20,000,000,000 the national income will be \$140,000,000,000. To that end, the farmer is ready to coöperate in every way possible with industry, labor, and the government. He wishes to see full production on the farm and in the factory. He is anxious to see at least the present standard of living maintained for the common good of all.

My friends, I do not claim the gift of prophecy, but we are dealing with a subject so vital to the welfare of the nation that I shall venture some observations as to the future:

1. That for many years to come the United States will be called upon to furnish considerable food to the famine countries of the world. That unless we store grain in surplus years, we will not have enough grain for our own use, much less the UNRRA purposes.

2. That we will make greater progress in winning converts to democracy with bread than with the sword, and at much less expense.

3. That the farmers of America will develop a greater yield per acre, at the least cost of production, for all crops, than has ever been known in the history of the nation.

4. That research will restore King Cotton to his throne by 1950.

5. That the per capita consumption of farm products in 1948 will be the greatest in the history of the nation.

6. That if strikes and slow-downs continue in the urban centers, large industrial plants will become decentralized. The large accompanying groups of labor fostered by such plants will likewise be scattered. More and more small industrial plants will ap-

pear in well-selected rural centers, resulting in a better balanced economy for all.

7. If organized labor is allowed to continue its present tactics, resulting in spiraling prices and wages and bringing about ruinous inflation in the country, or if industry is able to push down the farm prices below parity, the farmers of the nation, for the first time, will unite in electing a Congress who will restore confidence in the government.

8. If all goes well, however, and agriculture, industry, and labor coöperate with mutual understanding, we can look on 1946 as the year which opened the post-war era to the greatest period of progress and prosperity yet experienced by this wonderful people.

THE LASTING THINGS OF LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
PROVIDENCE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

GRAHAM

JUNE 2, 1946

It is indeed a pleasure to be here in Graham today for the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Providence Memorial Association. Old, established churches such as this one constitute one of North Carolina's most valuable institutions. And annual memorial events such as you hold here each first Sunday in June are equally important in the life and in the current history of our state.

It is good to meet with a group of people who remember the past as they think of the future and who keep alive for their children and their children's children the stories of their immediate ancestors, their works, their dreams, and their accomplishments—no matter how simple.

Three distinct church groups were organized in this section when early settlers were moving in. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled the Hawfields section, the English Quakers came to the southwest section of the county, and the German Lutheran and Reformed group found home sites in the west-central portion of Alamance County. The Quakers seem to have come in first, about 1751. As in other fields of endeavor and organization, churches beget churches. Where one denomination puts down its roots all do not agree and others will follow, and each will somehow strengthen the other in growth and development.

This church, as of course you know, was one of those early denominational establishments. I am told that the records of Providence Church in its early years, and some of its most interesting years, are either sketchy or have been lost. The mute and sometimes almost illegible writings on the tombstones about us are now the best history of this hallowed spot.

Of course you all know that this building, the original wooden version of which was erected 183 years ago in 1763, is the fourth Providence Church structure. The first structure was used as a combination community meeting house and school house, as well as a church.

The first building here had a floor of sun-baked bricks, and its walls served as a sounding board for a local debating society that gathered regularly—between religious services, community meetings, and court terms—to hold forth on the questions of the day. There may have been a Patrick Henry speech here. There is now no way of knowing.

A library of books—undoubtedly one of the first public libraries in North Carolina—was maintained here. The courts of the county met, deliberated, and meted out justice to the simple and yet wise pioneers of that day.

Thus this spot has for nearly two centuries been a center of educational, community, judicial, and social activities—as well as a place of worship and the site of a cemetery.

The leadership of the men whose endeavor, sacrifice, and devotion have left this church as a heritage to present-day North Carolinians attracted the outstanding manhood and womanhood of North Carolina to this locality. These people helped to write the history of our state.

This was one of the first units in the first organized American Christian Church. Most of the other American Protestant Churches had their beginnings and their parentage in Europe. Providence and those who used and loved Providence helped to evolve the Christian Church as a denomination about 1792. The Rev. James O'Kelly was an early prime mover here in 1763. Benjamin Rainey, a young man of outstanding ability, was attracted to Mr. O'Kelly and associated with him when little more than a boy. These were followed by such early ministers as Joseph Thomas, Edwin A. Beall, John R. Holt, W. B. Wellons, James W. Wellons, Albert Anderson, Alfred Isley, W. S. Long, Daniel Albright Long, W. W. Staley, M. L. Hurley, W. T. Walker, and

J. U. Newman—to mention a few whose names fairly sparkle on the long list.

This spot also marked the foundation of the present large and widely known higher educational institutions of the Christian Church, now the Christian Congregational Church. Flanked with the influence of that primitive library and those early debating society groups, stalwarts in the teaching field at Providence Church included such men as Daniel C. Turrentine, who shared his books, his knowledge, and his experience with students here in 1792. Mrs. Turrentine was the daughter of Colonel John Steele, Revolutionary hero. Turrentine was followed by such teachers as James Mulholland, Benjamin Rainey, Jonathan Freeland, Jonathan Worth (later Governor of North Carolina), William F. Gason (also a leading dentist of those early days), John Mebane, Leonard Prather, and William Holt Turrentine, father of Samuel Bryant Turrentine, long the president of Greensboro College.

Other early teachers who came here to Providence to gather young people at their feet included men with such familiar Alamance County names as Holt, Stockard, Whisett, Gant, Rogers, Fonville, and others.

Soon a half-hundred such meetings as this will have been held to commemorate the memory of those who wrought well here and to honor the memories of the dead who rest hereabout.

A cemetery, as the last connecting physical link between persons we love and the hereafter, is a place of deep-seated sentiment. Our elders accentuated this feeling by placing the graves of their loved ones near their house of worship. Final rest came to members of their family near where they had worshipped, married, taken their children to Sunday School—and, in the instance of Providence Church, also met to discuss community affairs, transact public business, get schooling from library books, and sit at the feet of their teachers.

I understand that the first such meeting as this was held here in 1901 and has been an annual event since. I understand further that these annual occasions have from the beginning forty-six years ago combined the family reunion idea with the annual memorial meeting, and that is but natural.

There is a certain something about this sort of church steeped in family and community traditions, and about the sort of cemetery to be seen on looking out of the windows here. Church burial grounds, clustered close about a house of worship, are a



Dr. K. J. Jutlia, Finnish Minister of Education, calls on Governor Cherry on November 25, 1946.

fine old institution of the past. Few new ones are started these days. Little space remains in the old ones.

So standing here on this spot, made sacred by the history it embraces and by the sentiments that are bound up tightly in this old church, let us turn briefly—for today's occasion—to some of the great principles and guides which have shaped such shrines as this in North Carolina and in America.

Such institutions as Providence Church have strengthened the spiritual fiber of this nation.

Today we are a state of almost 4,000,000 people and a nation of 140,000,000 people, still emerging from the war. Each individual, business, and organization has individual troubles. At the same time, we all have our private and individual hopes and joys.

I would like to talk to you very simply for a few remaining minutes about a few things that relate to the past (the past that is spread out around us here at old Providence Church); about the present (the present that is represented by the quick who have come back here to pay tribute to the dead); and about the future (throbbing with promise and bursting with expectancy, here and all about us).

In North Carolina, from the peaks and the forests of the mountains to the blue waters of the Atlantic, including these red, rolling Alamance County hillsides, most of us want only to work happily, play hard, love deeply, and die in our time. And, joining our ancestors, here or near here, we would like to bring some additional honor to their names and leave rich heritages of character for those of our own kith and kin who will live here after us.

You see, we can talk simply about these matters because most of us lead a simple life, following a simple pattern. We have a wonderful temperament here in North Carolina, and we have as well some great principles and some faithful guides. We believe in peace and the rights of others. We believe in free enterprise and in letting individuals determine their own development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid—the small along with the great and powerful.

It's a high standard of state spirit, but we have it here in North Carolina. But the highest principle of all to which we subscribe is the principle set forth on the very money we spend: "In God We Trust."

You believe that no less than did your ancestors, who sleep outside this church under the turf and honeysuckle vines.

Two wars in a generation weakened many things. But it strengthened this principle. Along with our struggle to preserve our own freedom, nothing is more important in your land and mine than the spiritual fiber of our state and nation. So let's look at our inner selves and, by doing so, gain some hope for the future.

Man, made of dust, has the addition of divine intelligence and skill. We have read the seventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis:

"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

We also know that we are more than just minds and bodies. Of the thing we call "ourselves" there is nothing left, even at the very first birthday, of the creature that was born and named our name. At fourteen our body has vanished and been renewed twice. At sixty a man or woman has developed and cast aside at least seven separate bodies.

But in the deepest part of our nature dwells that mysterious, feeble, half-conscious spark we call the human soul. It is always there. It stays there.

To think of this fact alone is to think of a miracle at the hand of God. And to see it revealed within our people is to see in us our most elevated state. I, for one, am convinced that this spark is growing stronger and more effective within the American people every day.

The Holy Soldier, our Savior, on the cross said, "I thirst." So do we—all the world today—for spiritual development.

In fact, we should all gain much comfort and confidence about our individual future and the future of your state and mine.

It is easy to claim that the renewed consciousness of religion is only a temporary phenomenon due to the present perils of war. War always does this, I've heard people say. But I believe that those who feel that way overlook the unique pressures toward spiritual advancement contained within this latest war itself.

New, gigantic, mysterious forces injected themselves into every contemplation about it—climaxing in the affairs that deal with atoms.

We lived during the war and are living now as much in a new psychological day as in a new scientific day. And every element surrounding us puts new emphasis on the unknown.

As one result, I am convinced, we have come to see, perhaps unconsciously, our own individual smallness in truer proportions compared to powers we cannot measure and do not understand. The natural result is a greater respect for the unfathomable, and a consequent drawing closer to God.

And in the vast bewilderments of every sort, our people at home and our men overseas did turn to faith, more than perhaps most of us realize. This reappraisal within ourselves was always quiet and very personal. Therefore, its strength and permanence are easily underestimated. But to deny any real permanence to the spiritual effect of what we have all been through is to rebuke the best hope we have that some basic good emerged within us in compensation for this greatest and most dreadful war. Therefore, building on the revived elements in our soul, it becomes the wonderful obligation of each of us to exert whatever spiritual leadership we can in our own family circle, at our work places, at community gatherings, and in our nation as a whole.

We may think we have a thousand little needs for our thoughts and actions, but after all we have only one everlasting need—it is to give our support and aid to simple ordinary goodness—just man to man.

As North Carolinians we are especially charged with the duty and opportunity of thinking as kindly and generously as we can of everyone we encounter—never lending ourselves to any program or campaign leading to any kind of mutual distrust.

As North Carolinians we must see as much good in each other as possible. Let the man or woman who is ready to think a hard thought about another try to abandon it. Let anyone who is preparing to bear an evil tale try to forget it. Let any small plan for the embarrassment or shaming of another go by on the other side.

There is so much pain and suffering and suspicion in the world which cannot be avoided that I firmly believe that if we are Christians neither you nor I nor anyone else is entitled to add needlessly to that burden.

By the same token, even the smallest blessings which come to each of us by just being in North Carolina and in America, compared to the rest of the world, are so great that you and I are ungrateful indeed if we do not appreciate every day what God and our country have done and supply for us. We must not overlook any chance we have to stimulate and make more full and fruitful each other's spiritual confidence.

Any future harvest our land will reap in happiness, national solidarity and true enrichment will depend on how well we all succeed in this spiritual stimulation. I say this because regardless of the military victory we have won, if our unity is to be saved and our destiny accomplished, it will be only by a true deepening and a real spreading of our spiritual roots.

It will be by the faith of individuals who are determined to be earnest in respect to spiritual preferences. It's up to us always to repudiate clever men with designing purposes in favor of good men with honest views, and shallowness in favor of honest wisdom, and all that is bewildering and false in favor of the simple truth.

Don't be discouraged by any surface indications that appear to work against our ability to do this very thing. Don't say, I know such and such a thing is wrong and dangerous, but do the people know it? We're not morons in America. North Carolinians know more than they are credited with knowing.

Banish the cynical appraisals of our true spirit or intelligence—appraisals which assume that we are so selfish and greedy that no appeal can be made to anything except our narrowest self-interest. We're better people than that.

What are the better facts?

The truth is that the growth of church attendance and the spiritual revival are aided by so many men returning from the war—ministers of religion report that frequently it is the returning boys who are taking their families to church instead of the other way around. These things speak for themselves.

Such evidence of the higher sparks in the North Carolina soul are, I am convinced, much more revealing than anything shabby and bitter about each other that we may so often read in the headlines of our favorite paper.

Our people are reasonably prayerful and religiously impressed—the cynics among us notwithstanding—and the real, progressing forces in our land are the forces for good.

As governor, I do not encounter only good things. Sometimes I see real evil at first-hand. I get very discouraged at times about the troubles of our people, people whose troubles cannot be lifted out of their lives. But I am firm in this simple conviction: We here in North Carolina and, I hope, in America are advancing in our spiritual life. The forces for good are real, and they are everywhere among us.

The time element in our spiritual development, shortened by the war itself, grows less. War and peace resolve themselves into an ocean of development. Our rewards will some early day come home on the tide.

How surprised you and I would be if we could return here fifty years from now and discover what even that short time, reflected against the history of this spot, will have done for the human race.

Imagine what wonders we will see. We could not possibly guess today a small fraction of the truth.

Remember, our interest was not in the glory of this latest war. Beyond victory we were interested in peace, and on a scale and with an anxiety for attainment beyond anything experienced in all history. The work we did was devoted to guns and death, but the thoughts we had were of permanent peace.

And so it was throughout nearly all the world. The spiritual quality of man is struggling to catch up with the scientific and mechanical advances of our present day.

That fact, the struggle of the spirit to catch up, is significant beyond any appreciation that you or I could be able to bring to it with our small and inadequate minds and the little vision which we have.

But the fact that a great spiritual revival is taking place is the commanding fact. And that one day, somehow and possibly in some unknown way, there will be a durable peace on earth in this war-weary world seems wonderfully sure to you and me.

There is no blessing now enjoyed by society, including Christianity in its broadest sense, which was not at one time as problematical and visionary as this peace we seek. But it did and it must happen again. I believe it will happen. Our better understanding of God is closer now than ever before.

In conclusion, let me say, I am delighted to be here today to join humbly with you in paying tribute to an ancestry of which you are justly proud. I know that you love this spot and revere the memories of many whose remains are sealed beneath the red clay of Alamance County. They had their merits; they wrestled with their frailties. They were all alike in the trembling hopes they held for their own lives and for the lives of those of you who have followed them. They worked, they loved, they suffered, they succeeded, they failed, and with it all they had the two finest of all fine qualities of mankind: They dreamed and they hoped just as they would have you to do today.

Now they rest in the native soil they loved and upon the bosom of God in whom they trusted. May we all carry on in that trust and with their dreams. If this is done—of the future I am sure!

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON KNOWLEDGE AND WORK

ADDRESS¹⁹ DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE
WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO
JUNE 3, 1946

It is a distinct pleasure to be on the campus of the first state-supported institution for the higher education of women in North Carolina and to participate with you in the fifty-sixth annual commencement of this college.

Since what is now the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina was established by legislative enactment on February 18, 1891, and opened its doors on October 5, 1892, thousands of fine and ambitious young women have been attracted here to be assisted in their natural evolvement into useful women and helpful citizens.

In the lives of women there seems to be nothing strange about an evolution in names, and so it is perhaps only natural that your college has in the last half century been known as State Normal and Industrial College, North Carolina College for Women, and finally the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Undoubtedly many of the names of the graduates here today will be changed, in true imitation of the changes in the name of your Alma Mater.

But while name changes have taken place, this institution has not changed or deviated from the dreams and the intense purposes of McIver, Aycock, Alderman, Joyner, and Foust for this place of higher education for women. Here almost in the geographic center of the state have come women from our own state and from many other states to gather great benefit at one of America's most distinguished liberal arts colleges for women.

¹⁹This address was also delivered before the graduating class of North Carolina State College in Raleigh on the same day, June 3, 1946, with the exception of the four opening paragraphs. These, in the State College address, refer to the opening of the college in 1889 as the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, its change to its present name in 1917, its consolidation as a part of the Greater University of North Carolina in 1931, and its pre-eminence as a technical school.

I am still not so far removed from my own student days but that I enjoy association with the men and women on your college campuses. I am less removed in interest than in years from what has been your way of life for the past four years. I still regard the college atmosphere as the source of our strongest fountains of ideas, and I get back into that atmosphere just as often as it is possible for me to do so.

I possess and I profess an earnestness of interest in you and what you have been doing here because I know that North Carolina's greatness depends on the quality of the men and women who come from the college and university campuses of our state and on the type of knowledge that they absorb while treading the halls and classic shades of our institutions of higher education.

Of course, it's knowledge we need. It's experience we must have. These things contrast with illiteracy and lack of initiative. Look back at primitive man shivering in his cave. Look ahead at the atomic intensity of the future.

Born in that deluded brain centuries ago was the desire and the urge for knowledge—knowledge that would keep men warmer and chase the snarling animals away from the entrance to his cave. This urge has grown, lifting us all the while higher and higher above the animal plane. To knowledge alone do we owe our advancement out of the cave.

Today, this many years after, we still need more of the same. We still thirst after knowledge. We still seek truth. That long search, that long struggle, has led men and nations to gain independence and a better way of life.

Because we have come a long way, opportunities are today immense for each of us to obtain knowledge that only the rich or the chosen could have obtained only a short century ago. Let's consider here for a minute or two, then, the business of helping ourselves to know what is good for ourselves, for our families, and for the state and for the nation. It is constant self-study, self-questioning, and self-reproach that pushes this state and this country along—lifting up the state by lifting up the individual people who compose it.

We have a tremendous future in North Carolina. This is truly the wonderland state in the wonderland nation of the world. In such a spot we must have the gumption and the energy to meet whatever opportunities are ours as best we can.

Information is the power that gives us opportunity.

To lack the fundamental of knowledge is to be no more alive than the animals that snarled around the entrance of the home of the cave man. There is no necessity or excuse for dull mental existence in North Carolina, with all the blessings that we have. All that a person in North Carolina needs is honestly to want to know more, understand more, and keep out of the ruts of the ages. If you really want to learn anything here in our marvelous state and are willing to work, you can learn it here. The sky is the limit in North Carolina.

Sound American and North Carolina enterprises, large and small, believe in everyones doing well here in this state of ours, doing better all the time, making more money, having more, doing more, and seeing more. In North Carolina we believe in the principle of getting ahead. We believe in more and better things for more and better people, more men and women earning what they want to earn, having what they want to have, and learning what they want to learn.²⁰

Here in North Carolina we find that even though we swim with the tide we are helped on many sides, when we try to improve ourselves.

A college education, wonderfully useful, as you all know, may not have been possible for everyone in our state a few years ago, but now, in view of the opportunities, where it isn't possible it may not be necessary. Nothing is necessary save an ability to read intelligently, plus a determination to profit from the practical knowledge and experience of others around us and to absorb the knowledge that they can give us. Books are in the libraries of the colleges and in the villages and cities of the state. We can all read them, if we will take the time from some more useless effort.

Whether in school or at work, most North Carolinians are associated with people who know more than they themselves do. We can learn much from our associates, if we will only try. This is not the case everywhere for ordinary people. Many North Carolinians who have been in the service of their country have visited many other lands and have seen how limited are the opportunities for knowledge and self-improvement and self-advancement in most places in the world. First hand observation like that has, I hope, given a new awareness, a new thankfulness, for the tremendous silent asset we have as North Carolinians, as Americans—the chance here to learn and strive to get ahead.

²⁰This paragraph was not included in the State College address.

And this applies to older people as well as it does to you graduates.

Age is no barrier to a richer and to a fuller life—if the will to have it is present. Our people should not be ashamed of their so-called “little knowledge” at any age. But they should be ashamed if they do not add to it whenever they can, and especially if they fail to make it useful to their loved ones and to their fellow man.

Children in our schools, bright-eyed little boys and girls of seven or eight, know much more than Zebulon B. Vance knew when he was twenty-one years of age—know much more than Abraham Lincoln knew when he was a lanky young man splitting rails. But lack of knowledge like Vance’s or Lincoln’s does not last long, no longer than the very first opportunity to eliminate it and get out of the dark. Even a weak body like Robert Louis Stevenson’s—a really brave and gallant man—is no barrier to self-improvement and self-development. It is lack of courage in any kind of body at any age which can keep men and women sitting down as failures when they should be walking or travelling the highway along the road of progress ahead.²¹

The trouble with many disappointed men and women is not lack of opportunity or ability to lead a fuller life. Often it is a desire and ability to depend more on others than on themselves, a lack of determination to overcome their own deficiencies or to change their habits of making the same mistake over and over again. These things lead to easy ways of blaming others for failures which may really be their own.

Sometimes we find a girl saying, “I never get a break.” “My boy friend doesn’t appreciate me,” says another. “The boss is dumb,” says a third.

Now life, in its many ramifications, is a big problem. To obtain moderate happiness or independence isn’t always easy. The difficulties are tragic for countless people. Their hearts many times are empty. You know and I know that there are times in life when it’s terribly hard to see any bright horizon in the future ahead—in work, in love, in health, in anything when a person has even one normal set-back after another. But we can’t make things better by groaning and frowning as we go or by blaming others.

A hundred excuses, and the habit of feeling abused, can sometimes fill the brain and crowd out the will to learn more

²¹This paragraph was not included in the State College address.

and to be somebody because of the valuable, exact knowledge you possess and because of your ability to apply it. Most everybody can do well if they only resolve to do so and have the will to do so. And nearly everybody can do better than they're doing, which, after all, is the thing that counts. Not every musician can be a Fritz Kreisler. But no musician can play even a note if he or she does not study, with persevering practice, himself and his instrument.

If you enter any small North Carolina town and want to find a young man of ability and promise, you do not look for him leaning over the village pool table. If you want to locate a young woman of ability and promise, you do not look for her lounging with other vacant minds for company in some village drug store or other place of meeting. Certainly not. You find these young people at work, and very often by themselves, undistracted from the high privilege of knowing more tomorrow than they know today.

So free your mind from excuses and from rubbish of easy things at the same time. Free it from self-complacency and self-pity alike. If you are basking in the glow of your own quick progress and possession on one hand, or thinking too much about your long misfortunes on the other, you may be assured that very little useful knowledge will come your way.

Think more about where you want to go in life than where you are today, and a human compass of your thoughts will point in the right direction.

No person is more unfortunate than he or she who succeeds too quickly and too easily. This is an important thing to remember in these days when many inexperienced young people are able sometimes to obtain the wages of long, tedious training of more experienced men and women. Quick, mushroom success can make anyone exaggerate his or her own importance and underestimate the strength of those who compete with him and make the business of winning in the long run even more difficult than it normally is or should be.

So, contrary to the old adage, my advice is never to leave well enough alone. You are slipping backwards toward failure as soon as self-satisfaction sets in. You and I were put here to do good work for ourselves and for others, especially for those who depend on us and who may come after us. Only when a person is very old and life is practically all behind does that person have the right to be complacent, contented, and look back on the

past. And even then, on his or her last day of life, the right kind of person will speak with dissatisfaction of such progress as has been made, call for hope from the young, and go to a grave dissatisfied for not having done better with the years that were allowed.

Never mislead yourself into thinking that you have not time to learn the main things you need to know. A woman fails to understand her husband. Is that for a lack of time? A father loses touch with the heart and hopes of a son or daughter. A salesman fails to study his competitor's products and therefore does not really know the advantage of the product his firm is selling and the better buy it represents for a customer. A factory workman works in a department, never making a suggestion that would improve production. Are these things results of lack of time?²²

Look back over the road you travel month by month and year by year. Try to realize how much of all your time was wasted. And then, when you realize the amount of your time wasted, decide whether by your fault or not and try to calculate how many hours, days, and years you've devoted to your best efforts to advance yourself. If the score is low on your good use of time in the past, take heart. This means that your better use of time now and in the future can bring you and your loved ones things which may not seem possible on this graduating occasion today. Your present habits do not bind you irrevocably to the future—they only indicate a trend at this time.

Every year means 365 new days of opportunities. Every hour means the possibility of good work, better work, with new pleasures acquired and foolishness abandoned. You have been surrounded by the opportunity to learn—so much more so than the men and women in ships, stores, factories, and on farms, no matter how good are the opportunities there.

As you leave your Alma Mater, something good can be waiting for you. There are greener fields. I have found some of them, but always by hard work. Think hard and long about yourself and your future. This is a free country. Never let anyone or any restrictive force hold you back in North Carolina or in America. Grasp that future of yours with a sure and firm grasp—as soon as you are ready to proceed.

Do not depend on favors to bring you a better life. Depend on yourself for that. A possible weakness in our country's great

²²This paragraph was not included in the State College address.

social advance is that too much emphasis is laid on the claim that each of us has on the community or on the enterprise in which he works. Too little emphasis is laid on our duty or contribution to do the best for ourselves.

Words and phrases and even the best social laws do not bring us personal prosperity, nor do they pay our bills. You won't be able to send your rent bill to the mayor's office and get it paid in the years that lie ahead, as some of you have been sending your tuition bills to your father. You can't marry the boy of your dreams and make him happy by sending a telegram to your congressman. Sooner or later, what happens to you is strictly up to you.

Let others try to live on the promise made by anyone to those who do not do their work as well as you do yours. Look back and see where they are and where you are a year from this very morning.

Let your mind get you out of that cave in which your ancestor shivered and where was first born in him the urge and desire for knowledge—knowledge that would keep him warmer and keep the snarling animals away. Let your mind do something like this for you. Nothing else but mind ever has; nothing else ever will.

WORK PRODUCES SECURITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH
JUNE 10, 1946

I am happy for the opportunity afforded me to appear here today on your program. The merchants of North Carolina constitute one of our most important, most influential, and most useful groups of citizens. Your daily functioning in supplying the needs of the nearly four million residents of our state and your contact with these friends, citizens, and customers makes of you, as a collective body, a state institution that is without comparison.

You have, as individuals and as an organized body, recently emerged from the long and vexing war period. During this time you faced and wrestled with and solved problems the like of which men of commerce have never before had to contend with in the life of our state and nation.

I have coveted this opportunity to face you as a collective body, through your elected delegates and representatives, to express to you my personal appreciation and the official appreciation of the state of North Carolina for the magnificent manner in which you conducted yourselves and your businesses during the war period. You have been, in deed and in fact, a great home front army. You fought and won many of the battles of World War II.

And I am not here to tell you that your problems are all now solved or that your troubles are all over. You know better than that and I know better than that. We have all moved into a new and different and strange era. It is an era that needs the exertion of every effort of mind and talent to see us through these new and different and somewhat turbulent times to the final preservation of the North Carolina way of doing things and the American way of life.

Of course, we still have a great deal to be thankful for. We can look at other countries and other peoples and thank our God that we are North Carolinians living in America. We do still have most of the necessities of life and living, and they are accessible to most people. We have not reached that point where we can have a pocket full of money and still be wretchedly poor. Nor have we recently known that depth where there is no work, no money, and no hope.

"Money," a mystic word and an important thing, is not the magic wand that solves all problems. Prosperity and happiness and comfort and well-being are all related to money, but they are not the same thing.

You are as interested in the matter of purchasing power as any group that I can imagine. I am also interested in it. Your customers also have a deep interest in their own power to buy things and in that power in their friends and neighbors. We have come to regard purchasing power as the key to prosperity—and to more purchasing power. We live in a state and in a country where the mind runs, and quite naturally, toward more and more money for more and more people. We think of boosting everything. You would boost your incomes. Your employees would boost their wages. That means a boost in prices. And so it goes. The general idea is that the more money we have around the more prosperity we have at hand.

And I don't mean to suggest that any of us are trying to get something for nothing. America is just a progressive, growing, developing, active, virile country. We expect to work for what

we get, or provide services. We all want what we earn, what we are entitled to in the scheme of things, and what we can make with our minds, our capital, and our hands.

I am not an economist by profession, although I have had to learn and to know some of the principles of economics in my day. I am not a student or an expert in the field into which I am now delving. But I do think I understand a little of human nature and can observe the things that go on about us, close at hand and at some distance. I would like to exchange with you here today some ideas on money and purchasing power that I have gathered.

I was in France as a soldier at the close of World War I, and I have watched that country with interest in the years since. I noted the evolvement of a French idea on into the 1930's which seemed to suggest as the theory and the principle of that land the proposition that if we have more money we can work less. It appeared to the Frenchman to be common sense that if more money was distributed more purchasing power would result, the French would have more possessions, more assets, more of the good things of life—more of everything.

But that proposition, which we must admit can be made to sound like common sense, resulted in the distribution of more and more French bonds and paper money and the production of less and less goods by and for the French people.

They had less of everything except money. As there was more money there was less work. Less work meant less goods, less everything. Purchasing power began to shrink and prosperity withered.

Men and women of any nation will not labor hard to obtain money that is becoming less useful to them. They say that their work does them no good. They try to spend what money they have before prices rise, and a vicious circle of inflation results—maybe with more money, but surely with less goods.

Every boost in wages and prices is supposed to be the last one, but it never is.

Well, I don't need to remind you that France developed, as a somewhat natural course of events, the sit-down strikes. Wages could not keep up with prices, and then price controls put a stop to production. Fewer and fewer wheels turned, and such goods as were produced were drawn into the black market of the time. So the poor of France ended with pockets full of money and at the same time stricken by poverty.

You also remember Germany after World War I. The Germans went completely wild on the matter of purchasing power. There was a different set of reasons. This was a conquered nation. But the results were the same. Prosperity was not boosted by the methods attempted. The German mark was available by the bushel and was worth little more than the value of waste paper.

Following World War I, the Russians multiplied the value of their money 257,000 times. In a frantic attempt to create purchasing power they finally ended with no purchasing power at all.

Here in North Carolina and in the South we have had some experience with artificial money. None of you has direct knowledge of this, but most of you have (as secondhand information) some knowledge of the currency of the Confederacy. Some of you may today have samples of that currency among your mementoes. It has only a collector's value. It was issued by the Confederacy itself and by the individual states of the Confederacy when war and fighting was the business of the day—not production for general consumption.

Now the examples from other lands as cited, the European pictures which I have recalled, do not apply to America or to North Carolina, where you live and engage in business. They are selected merely to recall some experiences that have come to other lands where no distinction was made between money and purchasing power.

It is common sense to operators of country stores in North Carolina crossroads points and to executives of our big city department stores alike that money will buy only whatever is produced. A basketful of money, just printed up and handed out, is still just so much paper. Money of itself can produce nothing. The mere distribution of currency does not weave an extra length of cloth, knit an extra pair of stockings, or grow an extra hill of corn.

Our true purchasing power here in North Carolina is supplied only by our production. We gain the right and the power to purchase by the sweat of our collective brow. Money receives its value in no other way than through work and production.

We can't eat money. We can't wear money. We can't ride money to town. We can't sit on a river bank with a fish pole, because we are entitled to draw some form of subsistence, with any assurance that we will have any more tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow than the fish that we may catch.

You and I know that we will get and have and keep prosperity here in North Carolina in direct proportion to how hard we work and strive and produce more and better things for more and better people.

As in the instance already cited of our own Confederacy, there is a scarcity of everything save money in a weakened economy. I believe that the instance of America following our Civil War is perhaps the only case in history where a nation overcame the burden of artificial money and credit doped-up from the needle of national debt. We did it here in the United States, in the South, by working—not loafing—and by increasing our output.

The thing that these other nations failed to see is that wealth is not wealth unless it is accompanied by production—it is a debt. Money and credit can be useful only when we are producing. We have created a staggering number of scarcities in some fields during the recent war years. We can't catch up that slack by halting our wheels and silencing our mills. We can't restore our bins and replenish our food shelves by letting the plow rust. This is no time to limit production for any reason.

North Carolinians need have no fear of the future. We need only to fear ourselves. If we conduct ourselves in the right manner, if we get back to our jobs now that the war planes and guns of battles are silent, our Tar Heel principles are secure and our North Carolina way of life will continue. If we so concern ourselves with getting two dollars instead of one dollar that we don't remember to consider what that two dollars will take home from the store, we may be destroying the foundations of our state and nation. What purpose will the two dollars instead of one dollar serve if meantime a shirt has gone from two dollars to four dollars in price—and what good, indeed, if by then there are no shirts at all because the looms were silent for the express purpose of getting the two dollars instead of one dollar.

Basically we are a practical people here in North Carolina. We are a sound state. Let's understand in these rather hectic times that the sound way to get more money is to invest more work in more production. We want no boost in prices attended by a decrease in supply. We must not have the lower standard of living that such a situation would bring.

We have a wonderland state here in a country so fine that it appears almost fantastic to those teeming hoards on other shores. We can today overcome most of our obstacles and solve most of our problems with the four-letter word "work." We

have no actual problem here in North Carolina in supplying each other with the good things of life—more goods, more jobs, more income, more and better everything.

It only takes a holding on to North Carolina ideals, more efficient and more regular production of the needed things, less sitting down and watching for Santa Claus to arrive with the new package of security.

Security doesn't come from Santa Claus. We have to work and earn that. Our very best friend has always been productive work. Let's not swindle our own selves here on the eve of the finest, most progressive, and very best period in our state's entire history.

THE TRIANGLE OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LABOR

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH
CAROLINA TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
RALEIGH

JUNE 14, 1946

It would be impossible to assemble within the borders of North Carolina a single group of our citizens more completely responsible for the development and the progress of our Tar Heel economy of agriculture than the group I am privileged to address for these few moments here today.

To a very marked degree, and in a manner that you already know, the North Carolina teachers of vocational agriculture constitute the invasion forces of the future of our rural life in this state. For that reason I am happy to be here and to have this opportunity of thanking you personally and officially for the job you have been doing throughout this state and for the program you have already planned and are planning here in Raleigh this week for the future development of our youthful farmers and their farm programs.

In 1944, the Tar Heel farm products sold for \$611,415,000, and our farmers are now enjoying a standard of living not heretofore experienced. The state itself is rendering the maximum public service to its people in its history. Hence, for the individual and collective good of our people, we are much concerned that our income from agriculture shall remain commensurate with the present standard of living.

It is generally recognized that the economy of this state and in this country is founded on a triangle, whose sides are not equal, but the ratio of which should remain constant for normal production and prosperity. The sides of this triangle represent agriculture, industry, and labor.

Farmers like to think of agriculture as the base of the triangle, and I am sure that teachers of agriculture concur. You undoubtedly agree that the "good earth" and its fertility is the basis of all real wealth in this country. Statistics back us up in the belief that when the farmers are prosperous, there are no layoffs in the factories or mines. Leaders in the field of agriculture point with considerable force to the theory that every dollar generated by farm production at the base of the national economy is multiplied seven times in the natural course of processing, distribution and consumption, represented by the other two sides of the triangle; that, if a national economy of \$140,000,000,000 is desired, then the base of the triangle should not be less than \$20,000,000,000.

We can all point with pride to the farmers' record of production in the war period and to their patriotic giving of self in that period without thought of minimum hours or time-and-a-half for overtime. The only farm calendar is the seasons; the only clock, the sun. Farmers look with alarm at the current battle for position going on between labor and management and fear that sooner or later these two sides of the economic triangle will join hands to lessen the income at the base of the triangle.

Meanwhile, the farmer is becoming a great user of mechanical power—tractors, trucks, harvesters, electric motors, feed grinders, quick-freezing units, and many labor-saving devices. Forty-five per cent of the farms in America have electricity today. Ninety per cent of the farms should have the use of electric energy by 1950. The farms of tomorrow will have increased production with less manpower. The farm wage scale will continue to increase until it is comparable to the factory wage scale. The man who drives a tractor in cultivation of the crops, requiring considerable skill if the job is well done, should be paid on a wage level comparable with the man who works on the assembly line which makes the tractor.

The farmers of tomorrow will demand better marketing facilities for their crops. Too long and too often have the farmers of North Carolina been selling the fruits of their labor in a

buyers' market. Too many times have the produce and potato farmers of this state received less than the freight charges on carloads of food shipped to the large urban centers.

The farmers of North Carolina, along with other Southern states, see clearly that if a well-rounded and highly prosperous agriculture is to be achieved, farm products must have modern marketing facilities. Artificial trade barriers between the states must go. Discriminatory transportation systems, starting at state and municipal boundaries, are contrary to the best interests of the people who produce food for sale and to the consuming public who buy it.

The market system must be up to date, capable of reaching consumers rapidly and without too many intervening profit-taking hands between the producer and consumer.

Many far-reaching changes in food processing and storing of goods are before us. Quick-freezing and pre-packaging are well under way. Fresh fruits and vegetables will no longer be seasonal, but will be available throughout the year on all the tables of the land. The mobilization of the recent armed forces of unprecedented size from all sections of the state and their deployment for training in every part of the nation caused this generation to get a first hand conception of the possibilities of production, distribution and utilization of farm products such as could not have been had in schools or extension services. This new know-how will bear fruit in the years just ahead.

The soil in some remote sections of North Carolina, due to long use and erosion, is barren. The loss that goes with washed hillsides is, however, being stopped here in North Carolina. We had the first soil conservation district in the nation. Ninety per cent of our farm land is included in soil conservation districts. Under this progress, contour cultivation has been applied to 250,000 acres; one hundred thousand acres have been planted in grass. Enough miles of terrace have been constructed to encircle the earth.

Coupled with soil conservation is crop rotation. Somehow, nature's chemistry refuses to do its best by the earth for the same crop year after year. But give the land a rest for a year from one type of crop, and watch nature help the land recuperate. That is a field in which I, as a layman, would not dare advise you, as professionals. I merely direct attention.

An increase in the use of farm foods and fibres must be had. I believe in the use of the laboratory and microscope. Synthetic

fibres have partly dethroned King Cotton. So we must find new uses for so fine and useful a product as cotton. We must learn to produce better cotton at less expense per pound. A country which can split the atom and explore the secrets of the invisible can certainly discover nature's method of producing longer and tougher-stapled cotton.

Food chemistry will soon point the way to nutritious diet for the young and old. The medical profession will soon announce that natural vitamins found in foods consumed in accordance with the needs of the body will assure health and longevity of life. Here is a field in which fresh vegetables daily delivered to all the people, together with pure milk, will provide considerable new employment at profitable wages. Food therapy is coming into its own.

The farmer of today is anxious to coöperate with his city cousins and friends engaged in processing and distribution. He is glad to see them prosper and eat well. He knows that he cannot sell his farm produce to advantage if his urban friends are unemployed. On the other hand, he knows that a prosperous farm population is essential to a prosperous city population, and farmers cannot sell at a profit when the urban populations have no money with which to buy.

I do not claim the gift of prophecy, but we are dealing with a subject so vital to the welfare of this state and this nation that I shall venture some observation as to the future:

For many years to come the United States will be called upon to furnish considerable food to the famine countries of the world. Unless we store food—in North Carolina and in the other forty-seven states—we will not have enough for our own use, much less the UNRRA purposes.

We will make greater progress in winning converts to democracy with bread than with the sword, and at much less expense.

The farmers of our state and of America will develop a greater yield per acre, at the least cost of production, for all crops than has ever been known in the history of the nation.

Research will restore King Cotton to his throne by 1950.

The per capita consumption of farm products in 1948 will be the greatest in the history of the nation.

If strikes and slow-downs continue in the urban centers, large industrial plants will become decentralized. The large accompanying groups of labor fostered by such plants will likewise be scattered. More and more small industrial plants will appear in

well selected rural centers, resulting in a better balanced economy for all.

If all goes well and agriculture, industry, and labor coöperate with mutual understanding, we can look on 1946 as the year which opened the post-war ear to the greatest period of progress and prosperity yet experienced by our rural people in this wonderful state and nation.

CHARACTER AND INTEGRITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE
CONVENTION OF AHEPA
JUNE 24, 1946

It is a peculiar pleasure for me to be able to come here tonight to meet with and to talk to fellow members of the Ahepa. I have long known that the Greek-American citizens of North Carolina could be listed as among my best and staunchest friends. You have demonstrated this to me in many ways, climaxing your gestures and expressions of esteem and appreciation by your invitation to me to become a member of the organization that is in session here in Greensboro tonight.

I personally and officially commend you for the principles and for the program of Ahepa. Through this organization you are indeed serving North Carolina and America. I bid you and your organization—and mine—Godspeed and continued success.

I can say to you here tonight that the end of war never leaves a nation in the same condition as when the war started. In saying that to this particular group, I realize that you understand that statement with more fine shadings of feeling than any group of North Carolinians that could be assembled within the borders of our Tar Heel State. War never builds. War always destroys. War leaves behind many secret wounds. Through actual experience and close contacts with relatives who have long known the true meaning of war, you all understand what I am trying to say.

To be held tight in the grip of war is to see many senses of value withered, democratic ideals scorched by the flames of battle, and standards of freedom toppled. War reduces a nation to a certain level that must be left behind on the conclusion of war before civilization can again take up its advancing march in that nation.

Before we can look and see the magic and the wonder of the peacetime future we have to unlock the grip of war thinking and war planning with which we necessarily clamp ourselves in the girding for battle as a nation and as a people.

You see, the very essence of war is the questionable principle that might makes right. That idea is poison for democracy. You who have known more about war (directly and indirectly) than most North Carolinians know that we must worry about the effects of war as much as about the war itself. War unlooses oppressive forces. Because of that, we have a job to do when war has been won and is over. Victory brings many responsibilities.

And so I want to warn you here tonight that practices and principles and programs that are just the thing when we are at war are very decidedly not the thing when war is over. When battle was on we had to meet and match and massacre the Axis and the Axis methods. That took a very decided change in emotional pace. It took a distorted and explosive frame of mind. It is not easy, then, to readjust to the needed approach for normal living and working and doing and progressing.

We know about the four freedoms. We must be free to advance in life or our individual merits. That is the very philosophy that made most of you members of our Ahepa society. It was either your philosophy at first hand or yours by inheritance from your fathers. You know better than to take the attitude toward your government that you will be cared for and therefore don't have to worry too much or work too hard.

The shooting and killing war has been over for several months now, but the dregs of war remain in Democracy's cup. We must cleanse our cup if we are to make the most of our victory.

How are we to get at the solution of these post-war problems? What is the answer?

I suggest that the key to the situation is character!

The ultimate ground on which we must stand is character and integrity. That quality is needed nationally, in our state, in organizations like Ahepa, in our individual businesses, in our homes, and in all individuals everywhere.

Character and integrity—I repeat the words.

Men and women are the essential elements of a state and of a nation. North Carolina is as weak or as strong as the people who live in North Carolina. The United States is what the forty-eight individual states make of it as a union of these states and of these people.

The truth must be as rock under our feet. We must all know and understand the fundamental place of integrity and character and common justice in all the intricate workings of our lives—today, tomorrow, and forever. Every broken contract, every failure on a commitment, every questionable method employed by firms or individuals serves to tear down that fine thing that we have here in this country. Every promise that is kept, every obligation that is faithfully fulfilled, every pledge that is carried out builds principle, strengthens character, enhances integrity.

As individuals we have but a brief span on this earth between the cradle and the grave. Truly we have just what the great bard of Avon described as an hour on the stage. Then we are gone and new actors come on. Surely we should use our turn on the stage of life to add a cubit to the stature of our strength of character and not to increase the pain and dissatisfaction of the world.

We have a great country and a fine people here. I think the majority will stand firm for the right thing—always. Things haven't changed much since the first fragile boats came to these shores from Europe. There has always been some problem of fairness to minority groups, but with an occasional pulling ourselves up we have been able to maintain a pretty level keel with respect to all groups.

Intimidation continues to be the unpopular thing here in North Carolina. Backs always stiffen when it is tried. Common sense rules rather than false doctrines. Principles are popular here in this state of ours. And, my friends, when principles are popular nothing on earth can hold us back.

We have a future here in this state that we live in, the greatest future of any generation of men and women in our entire history from the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonies to this good day. To accomplish this future there are a few simple things that we must remember.

We must do our daily job as well as we know how to do it. And in saying that I know that I am talking to one of the most energetic, one of the hardest working groups of citizens that North Carolina can muster. You know quite well—and have demonstrated this knowledge—that nothing comes without hard work and good work. A man who does no more than he is forced to do, or does as little as he can be paid to do, is an idle man.

He is a human wheelbarrow. He goes only as far as someone pushes him.

There is an immense job ahead of us. It requires some more of the all-out effort that we engaged in during the war. This is no time to delay in stabilizing a system of living on which we can all depend. Work and production are the solution to our now existing problems and to the actual future safety of America. Your strength is the strength of your state. Your principles are the principles of your nation.

So here tonight I urge you to take heart, give courage to others, and keep your own candle burning, because even one small light in a dark world is a beacon and a comfort in the blackness.

With justice to everyone we can march safely through the murky post-war atmosphere. With fairness to all we can come out on the sunlit highlands without fear and without favoritism.

America is really a free country, so take heart. This is no time to be discouraged about anything in North Carolina or in the United States—if we are not distracted from the principles involved.

I urge you to stand firm for the principles of your country, your state, your Ahepa, and for yourselves as individuals.

I can promise you that character and integrity will win in your land and mine!

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PRODUCTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE BANQUET SESSION OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TOBACCO ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES

RALEIGH

JUNE 28, 1946

It is no secret that I have a peculiar interest in and affection for tobacco, which fact quite possibly adds to my pleasure at being here tonight in attendance on the annual meeting of this association of manufacturers, export leaf dealers, warehousemen, and others interested in tobacco.

Tobacco—as a crop, as a commodity, as a raw product, and as a processed and manufactured item for sale—is of tremendous importance to the state of North Carolina and to the people of the state. In this state of more than three and a half mil-

lion people we have some 250,000 persons who are engaged in the growing of tobacco. And hundreds of thousands of other people handle and process and sell tobacco and tobacco products. The crop is grown in ninety-six of our one hundred counties—either in the bright leaf or burley form—and great centers of industry have grown up around factories that are devoted exclusively to the processing of this valuable crop. More than 30,000 North Carolinians work in tobacco factories alone in this State.

North Carolina produces sixty-eight per cent of the flue-cured tobacco in the United States. The crop represents fifty-one per cent of North Carolina's agricultural income. The value of the entire flue-cured crop is \$513,000,000. In 1945, the immediate past crop year, the value of tobacco to North Carolina producers was \$358,000,000.

No other state occupies quite the important place in the tobacco world as does North Carolina. Tobacco is a money crop. In special taxes on tobacco, our Federal government gets \$1,000 per acre for every plot of tobacco planted in North Carolina. And although the crop has been kicked around some in the past and on some occasions has been sold for nearly nothing, we have seen tobacco come into an age of fixed value. We have seen all persons who handle this golden crop—from the farmer to the cigar store—make money with it. We have demonstrated that we can grow the crop, that we can handle the crop, and that we know what to do with the crop.

Today, fresh on the heels of a total world war, we see stretching out ahead vast, new, expanded world markets for the tobacco that we grow here in North Carolina.

For several years past our American men and women in uniform have been moving into all corners of the globe, taking with them the American type of blended cigarette.

Our armed forces were never without their smokes, a superior smoke from a superior tobacco grown in a superior state of a superior union. And these Americans have shared their tobacco with the natives of whatever land they marched through or flew over. As a result they have proven a mighty selling force for a world trade in American—in North Carolina—tobacco.

So our tobacco is known today where it has never been known before. Supersalesmen, without intending to be salesmen at all, have created a market that will be a hungry market for genera-

tions to come. Today the American type of cigarette is the favorite and is in demand everywhere. It has found new users and it has enticed old users away from oriental and Turkish types that have been in use in the past. This is a matter that is of acute interest to you all, no matter what phase of the tobacco business you represent.

Of course, to capture this market that is today in the palm of our hand we will have to have a medium of exchange with countries that today have a desire for our tobaccos but only their own currency with which to pay for it. So the State Department of our Federal government must be made conscious of tobacco as a commodity for inclusion in our foreign program. Tobacco deserves its rightful share of the trade cycle ahead. It is one of our main elements of prosperity.

Our foreign market in tobacco, like our foreign market in almost every other item of American export, has suffered the rebuffs of the war years. But I think we can regain what we have had in this respect and add greatly to it with new avenues of business extending to all corners of the earth.

A few years ago our export of North Carolina tobacco represented almost fifty per cent of our production. At the present time about forty per cent of our crop is exported.

Of course, I do not need to tell you that we must produce quality tobacco to meet a rapidly expanding foreign competition. I cite you one example of what I have in mind in this particular connection. In 1923 Canada, our neighbor to the north, used twenty-eight per cent native-grown tobacco in her cigarettes. Last year, in 1945, ninety-eight per cent of the tobacco that went into Canadian cigarettes was home-grown.

This same thing can happen in other countries like China, India, Australia, and some of the British colonies in Africa. And these countries may even produce tobacco to the extent that they will have some left to export to other countries in competition with our American—our North Carolina—tobacco.

We are looking forward to these problems here in North Carolina. The recently appointed members of the North Carolina Tobacco Advisory Council will encourage research and promote the consumption of North Carolina tobacco and tobacco products both here and abroad.

Crop control should be supported in the referendum that is to be held July 12, as crop control has been mainly responsible for the prosperity of our tobacco growers through the depression

years as well as the war years. And as we go into the post-war period it will become even more necessary.

In the state of North Carolina, as in all other states, the economic welfare of the people is essentially a question of income received from services and investments. In our particular state, tobacco—its production, warehousing, processing, and manufacture—represents to North Carolina the state's most important source of monetary income.

There are factors over which the grower has complete control, having to do with choice of seed varieties, cultivation, harvesting, and curing. Our Tobacco Advisory Council is sponsoring research programs which will promote the continued growth of the world's finest tobaccos.

The council also encourages the study of the sales methods of the industry as they concern the warehouseman, as selling agent of the farmer. This is with the view of possible improvement, assuming that improvement is in the broad interest of the whole industry.

In the past independent tobacco dealers have been responsible for much of the export trade of our tobacco. Our council is fostering and promoting means for expanding our export trade. It is also giving attention to the manufacturing field, keeping abreast of manufacturing requirements by fostering the production of the most suitable leaf and promoting the demand for tobacco products domestically and in foreign countries.

So the demand for North Carolina tobaccos is the composite result of several factors. These include consumer preference, economic and population trends, manufacturers' blending, and others.

Bankers, retail merchants, and all allied industries have a stake in the economic future of the tobacco industry. The efforts I have just mentioned are efforts looking toward a coördination of these interests, to the end that we may continue with the reputation of producing the world's finest tobacco and tobacco products.

That we can work out any present tangles and surmount any existing barriers is a certainty here in this land that constitutes the strongest and the most competent nation on earth. Tonight we possess more tools of production than all the rest of the world combined.

We are an eager people, a forward-looking people. We want a better day, a more progressive people, and a fuller life for all here in this wonderland among all the nations of the earth.

This is America, and we can do anything in America if we go about it in the American way. We are a people and a nation abounding in mental and physical energy. Ours is a land of breath-taking possibilities. A look at our record in developing this country shows, I think, that our men and women are trustworthy and valiant. We have here the largest body of self-reliant and versatile people on the face of the earth.

Our people of special talents are second to none. Our engineers, scientists, medical men, educators, artists, workers, managers, tobacco growers, and tobacco handlers can and do mean to us a standard of living undreamed of in any other country or in any other age.

We have at our doorstep the genius, the vision, the factories, the tools, and the materials to distribute among ourselves more of the good things of life than the world has ever known.

Just give everybody the typical American square deal, with justice to all and favors to none, and nothing on earth can hold us back in this land—your land and mine—in the days that are ours and the years that stretch ahead.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

JUNE 29, 1946

In recent weeks the matter of highway safety has taken on such an alarming status—even in contrast to the slaughter of the war just ended—that the President of the United States called a highway safety conference in Washington May 8-10, where the governors of the forty-eight states, their state officials in highway matters, and many county and city officials were asked to gather to give this new battle front some serious consideration.

And then, as governor of North Carolina, I called a state-wide safety conference to meet here in Raleigh on Thursday of this week for the purpose of bringing to North Carolina the program adopted at the President's National Highway Safety Conference.

It is in furtherance of this general program of highway safety that I address myself to North Carolinians generally today. Let us consider this problem of highway safety for a brief moment today. Forget the graphs and charts and tables and statistics and

let's talk of highway safety we can easily know about as we go up and down North Carolina on streets, superhighways, and country roads.

We don't have too good a highway safety record in North Carolina. Yet we accept highway transportation as a natural and essential part of our daily lives. We all either drive these streets, highways, and roads, or we use things that are hauled over them.

The war came along and further demonstrated—and most convincingly—our complete dependence on automotive transportation. Having arrived at that state of dependence and utilization, the question of whether we are to realize from the future the maximum return on our investment in this agency of transportation rests squarely on our willingness to face the facts and to do something about the inefficiencies and wastes involved in accidents.

The record we are looking at is not a good one. In the pre-war days we made some headway. We proved that accidents can be prevented. That we did do. In a five-year period we brought the accident rate down. Today we are concerned with the past only as it forecasts the future. There are white pages for the future years on which we will write a record in blood—if we don't approach this problem with some of the same intensity with which we faced war only recently and won that war.

Movement of all sorts has been booming on the highways since V-J Day and the lifting of the ration program for gasoline. And in this period carelessness seems to have boomed, too. And up, up, up has gone the shameful record of our driving experience. I am not expert enough to know just exactly what has caused this, but I am human enough to suspect that it results from the increased travel, from badly maintained vehicles, from drivers grown rusty from too little driving, from war-neglected roads, from control forces that are undermanned, and—perhaps the most important reason of all—a dominant “eat, drink, and be merry” psychology that pervades the land today.

This thing is not just a malady; it's an epidemic. If the staggering highway losses of life, limb, and property came from some unknown disease germ the state would be alarmed from border to border, quarantines would be established, and hospital and medical forces mobilized by the thousand. City, county, and state officials would throw every possible resource into combating the menace. Manpower, money, public opinion, leadership—all would be given without stint.

But are lives any less important because they are taken by carelessness, by drunken driving, by excessive speed, or by any of the other causes of accidents? Of course not! And we know that traffic waste does not have to happen, but that on the record it will.

No citizen of North Carolina can escape a share of the responsibility in this, and no single group must face quite so much of the responsibility as the group that supplies and maintains the automotive equipment of the people of the state.

You are all well aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in highway transportation we have ever experienced. Your state government, as well as your Federal and city governments, is planning the greatest highway and street development program in history.

Your governor and your state legislature, together with local government officials, have the responsibility of coördinating all their functions in the interest of simpler laws, uniformity of rules of the road, and improved enforcement and traffic control. We have all too little time to prepare for the important automotive future that is just ahead. We must enforce safety as it has never been enforced before; we must all practice safety as we have never practiced it before.

Meantime, we must do the best we can with what we have.

We don't need very much astuteness to realize that our pre-war traffic control measures will be totally inadequate in the months ahead. And we have been steadily losing ground during the war, for reasons already outlined.

Of course, I know that safety does not come free. Safety costs money. Safety does not come without effort. Safety calls for hard work. It requires much of the three well-known E's: Education, Enforcement, and Engineering.

Of these three, education seems to offer the best long-range hope. As in all things we must look to education for a better future. Education can give us a better performance by new generations of pedestrians and drivers. Public opinion constitutes the final bar of judgment on any traffic safety program. Public opinion will support aggressive, intelligent approaches to this problem. Likewise, it will not respond to ineffectual programs or to lack of action. The challenge of those unknown and nameless hundreds who face death and injury on our North Carolina highways cannot be met unless every proven instrument of accident prevention is used to the best of our ability.

THE LOST COLONY

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
OF THE SIXTH SEASON OF THE DRAMA
ROANOKE ISLAND
JUNE 30, 1946

This is an historic occasion on an historic spot.

Here tonight, more than three and a half centuries after white man first put his foot on these sands, we gather to launch the sixth season of the presentation of "The Lost Colony," a great and powerful folk drama of the first efforts to colonize America.

In the resumption of this important production here tonight—after a war-enforced period of silence in this theatre—I firmly believe that those of us who are here are witnessing the re-launching of a truly deathless drama. I am convinced that lights will blaze, the organ will roll, and voices will rise from this spot season after season—without further interruption—throughout the lives of every person within the sound of my voice and then many decades after that.

What is being done here on Roanoke Island gives fitting and proper attention to a past of which we are proud and is at the same time important in the future of our state.

In "The Lost Colony" North Carolina has something that no other state has or could have. We should take every advantage of its pricelessness. We must develop all its potentialities. It has contributed much and will contribute more to the spiritual life of the state. Coupled with that is a potential material value. It is rare indeed when we have an enterprise that has, at the same time, spiritual value and material value coupled together.

Many of you have been here before and seen the lights go up on the combination of poetry, song, and dance pantomime that awaits us tonight. You already know of the enduring beauty of "The Lost Colony." Others here have in store for the evening the pleasant surprise that goes with discovering that fact and that charm.

With the revival of this pageant drama, which has been packed away in moth balls for the war years, North Carolinians will again have the opportunity of seeing an important chapter in the history of this state and of this nation portrayed with all the sharpness and insight that drama and lights and music are capable of giving. In addition to the native sons and daughters, we welcome the thousands of visitors from other states and other

sections who will come here to this theatre to see this moving and poignant presentation of early North Carolina and American history.

A youthful member of "The Lost Colony" cast, apparently with full comprehension of the spirit in which Paul Green wrought the fabric of his play and breathed life into the shadowy figures of 1587, only last week wrote a letter to Raleigh in which she gave the whole text, reason, and spirit of this place and this occasion. She said: "I have never known anything like this play. It's part of us up our country. You might be laughed at if you said that out loud, but everyone here feels it. It's more than just another play for the folks who are in it."

In the words of that youthful actor, it's more than just another play for all of us who are here tonight and for the generations who are yet to see it.

So, on the occasion of this revival for what I am confident will be a perpetual run through the summer seasons stretching out ahead, I am happy to be here to bid the cast and full company Godspeed and to express to the residents of this island my personal appreciation for their expended efforts and the official appreciation of the state of North Carolina for patriotic services in this very valuable connection.

Here in the lengthening shadows of the past we see a light thrown on the future.

"Growth" and "gain" and "development" and "progress" are the words that replace the word "lost" in that future.

WORK AND COOPERATION

ADDRESS²³ DELIVERED BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF CRAMERTON
CRAMERTON
JULY 4, 1946

We are a young nation and need to keep everlastingly in the forefront the pioneering exploits that have made our nation great. The pioneer days developed a civilization crude in its conveniences but splendid in its spiritual concepts and wonderful in the type of character and integrity produced among its women and men.

²³These are only excerpts from the address. The entire address is not available.



School children visit the Governor's office and shake hands with Governor Cherry, March 4, 1947.

That was a time when patriotism truly prevailed; our citizens had to hang together or hang separately. We welcomed the influx of all who came to our shores, and we did not question their nationality or require a family tree. Our only questions were: "Would they work?" and "Would they produce?"

Every point in the world is now closer to our nation's capital city than Cramerton was to Washington just a little over a generation ago. Time and space have been eliminated and, whether we like it or not, we are now living in one world. If our democratic theories and principles and practices are to be preserved, we must take a broader, more comprehensive and practical view of our own ideals and purposes as related to the other millions of people and innumerable races who populate the world.

War is a terrible type of teacher by which to be tutored, yet there are those who seem unwilling to learn or be taught in any other way. I do not advocate this method, but, since we have been through the most trying emergency in the life of our young nation, we ought to be willing to face the facts and view our experiences in the light of common sense and plain reason that has practical application.

It would be wonderful to go home tonight, at the end of our nation's 171st birthday and rest in a type of ostrich-like security, as most of us will do, with the assurance that these United States, of which North Carolina is one of the original thirteen, are unconquerable and indestructible. That is a good thought upon which to orate and debate; but real, permanent and lasting security for our democratic institutions will not be preserved in these hectic modern days by orations and debates. There is a definite propagated purpose of suspicion running throughout the world that we are the favored nation of the world. We have been favored by God and Mammon in so short a time. The favor of God brought the pioneers and those succeeding them to the shores of this fertile and versatile nation. They were given strength and vision to develop here a reasonably well-rounded empire, the like of which was never developed on this planet in its existence in so short a time. Old Mammon, the Devil himself, has aroused many of our people to seek many "un-won" privileges through area and regional and even individual favoritism. Legislation leveling some of these un-earned and un-won achievements, in its apparent harshness, has somewhat paralleled the selfishness by which many inequalities were acquired. In the final analysis, most people obtain just what they are willing to sacri-

fice and work for. There may be some easy berths in which a few live and seem to be happy, but they do not constitute the pioneer type of strength which made this nation great.

This country was not made great and will not be made permanent by the thin layer of citizens at the top or the somewhat thicker layer at the bottom. It's the great middle class of farmers, merchants, workers, home owning, family loving, church-going citizens who have created here in America in the relatively short space of 171 years the most powerful nation that ever populated the globe. I do not believe in selling America short. I believe in the ultimate desire of our citizenship to do the right thing. As long as the patriotic, virile, liberty-loving middle classes of this nation continue to function and go about the even tenor of their way, those who for selfish purposes seek to tear down and destroy our institutions or create some new and fanciful way of life will always find a mighty bulwark of resistance among the middle class of our nation against which they cannot and shall not pass.

It was only a few weeks ago, in fact, May 29th of this year, while in attendance at the National Governors' Conference, that I had the privilege to meet and hear talks by Mr. Robert Patterson, our Secretary of War, Admiral Nimitz, the Chief of our Navy, and General Eisenhower, the Chief of Staff of our Army. I doubt that there are three men in America better posted on the needs of America with respect to our international security. They have had the opportunity to get much first-hand information and have been advised by the most capable experts within the employment of our government. Each was frank in his conversational talk and, in the language of the street, "sorta let their hair down" in discussing their view of problems and of means which would tend to bring about a permanent world peace and provide for the security of our nation. I am not privileged to quote them or reveal their freely given views; but I was impressed with the fact that our nation was apt to repeat the follies of the early twenties with respect to national security and to muff the second chance to lead and direct the thinking and acting of the world toward a type of peace and security that would outlaw war and man-made national destruction.

I will repeat the substance of the statement of General Eisenhower when he recited some of his observations made on a visit of more than three months in many portions of Russia. Observations were made when the German drive was almost at its height

against Russia. It was stated that as he went about through the villages and farms of Russia, he found children, boys and girls eight, ten, twelve and fifteen years of age, doing all kinds of labor on farms and in other places—women and old men doing likewise; those eligible were in the Army. He inquired of the youth why they worked from sun to sun and beyond, and the sure and certain reply was always: "We work for the Motherland."

I am not advocating that the citizenship of this state or of this nation work from sun to sun and beyond (some of us do), but I do state without hesitation that if this nation is to continue on its road to progress, accompanied by a high and decent standard of living for all our people, we must again adopt the slogan and spirit of the original pioneers so prevalent in this nation 171 years ago, which was a little four-letter word, "work." It makes little difference whether you are on the farm or in the factory, store, filling station, church, school, or office. Production and work are closely knit together, and each is the handmaiden of the other. I am a firm believer that work and coöperation constitute the fundamentals of the permanent success of our civilization and the life of our nation.

There is something about Americans that enables them to organize and produce in mass quantities many things that other nations seem able to produce only in mere dribbles. For example, take the ships, the planes, the tanks, and the various types of army supplies that made this nation the granary and arsenal of the world during our greatest national emergency. In spite of handicaps and slow-downs in some few instances, our people wrote a record of production unparalleled in the world's history. To all who had a part in that success, I bring and express my personal and official congratulations. This community was outstanding in its achievement. It would not be possible to express too great a compliment or too much praise toward the farmers of this community, the laborers in the plants, and the overseers, superintendents, and executives of management. You did your job in a most splendid manner. Your success was accomplished while many of your sons and daughters were away serving in the armed forces, while you were earnestly trying to furnish them with your products.

Now that the shooting war is over, we have another job to do. We should carry on our material production at a high peak—but there is something I want to mention to you in concluding my

talk that I feel is even more important than material production. I never fail to take advantage of every opportunity to bring, in as forcible language as lies in my power, a thought and an appeal to do something about creating a public spirit among our citizenship that will tend to lead us to a permanent peace following the conclusion of a hard-fought war. My mind goes back to the conditions that prevailed in this nation following the first world war. The armed forces of '17 and '18 won a distinct victory that could have been made lasting in a permanent peace—but we failed.

With two world wars in one generation and with time and space eliminated by modern means of communication and travel, it becomes all the more necessary that at the present time our people should build here a healthy public sentiment which will require our leaders in Congress and our diplomats representing this nation in the conferences of the world to work out a type of international understanding that will tend to bring about a lasting peace. Any nation that can split the atom and produce in mass quantities food and war materials such as America did ought to be able to produce a type of leadership in national and international circles such as would construct some type of international understanding that would tend to produce permanent peace. I believe that, if the veterans of the First World War and the veterans of the Second World War and the right-thinking citizens of this nation will unite in creating here in America a sound and healthy public sentiment which demands a just and lasting peace, we can obtain in the years that lie immediately ahead some positive results toward that end.

KNOW THE TRUTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL CLERKS

DURHAM
JULY 5, 1946

It is a pleasure to be here tonight with the postal clerks of North Carolina, in annual meeting assembled. While you are Federal employees, you do live in North Carolina and have a keen interest in the affairs of our state.

As workers attached to the Federal government you nevertheless maintain citizenship in North Carolina and pay taxes to your state government. You are, therefore, vitally interested in the schools and roads of the state and in other state agencies and enterprises.

So, because I know that you are interested in the state in which you live, it is appropriate that I come here representing the state government to meet with you tonight. No group of Federal government employees in North Carolina better demonstrates the workings and relationships of the Federal and state governments than the postal forces in our state.

Those of you in the postal clerks group are part of both the state and Federal governments. You work for one and live in the other. That gives you a vital interest in all the affairs of both. You work for one governmental unit and draw compensation there, but you are vitally affected by and concerned with the functions of the other. The welfare of the two is inseparable as you well know.

I have always looked on the post office—any post office—as a sort of human service station. It is the one place in every town and city that brings every citizen in close contact with his Federal government and its workings. There we have a common touch between all persons, high and low, and the structure of government. The service rendered there to all, best exemplified by the mailing of a letter or the delivery of a letter, is one of the biggest bargains offered to Americans. For three cents a letter can be deposited here in Durham, addressed to some far and remote corner of New York City or anywhere else, and it will be delivered there promptly and surely. That is the biggest bargain in service that I know of. It is at the same time a source of amazement to me to think in my mind of the great perfection of performance that goes with the delivery of that letter. I frankly don't understand it.

And this leads me to say to this group that I know of no more efficient group of workers than those of the postal service. The postal service touches more people than any other governmental service offered and, I am sure, stands at the top in efficiency.

Your services, performed with efficiency and devotion, are necessary to the comfort and the happiness of this state and nation. No business could operate without it, and no home could be happy without it. At the same time, you are a great educational force in this land of ours. You are the means of the

greatest flow of popular education to the largest number of people of any agency that I know. In your own highly important way you help materially to make this a great and a wonderful land.

And we do have a wonderful land here, a land in which we help ourselves—and help others by helping ourselves. North Carolinians feel with all their heart that poverty must be reduced; the sick must be made stronger and the aged more secure.

Here on the day following the celebration of our Declaration of Independence it is well to take note of these things. Here in North Carolina, in America, we live in a land of human uplift. In this state and in this nation we aid the weak, protect the poor, and relieve the wretched. The most successful men in our country point the way in this respect. Those who have the most are often found doing the most for others who have the least. And thus we have in this state and in this nation great endowments and charities and foundations. These run into the field of health and medicine, aid libraries, support welfare organizations, or further education in some form or fashion.

Of course this is as it should be. It indicates enlightenment and educational broadening of the sort previously mentioned. But I think it well to point out just how unique this approach is here in America. Benevolence is on a different plane and operates in a vastly different way everywhere else on the earth. In no other nation do successful men and women give as much to help others who cannot help themselves. No other country even runs America a close second in private charity and welfare work. What is done here in North Carolina in this regard is often taken for granted here at home. At the same time men and women in uniform who have recently been in other lands found in those lands a feeling on the part of natives that what America does in the way of helping others is absolutely unbelievable.

Have you ever wondered why we have this idea here in North Carolina and in this land of ours? Basically, I think, it's a general effort to elevate the American standard of living as a whole. Good men, heading sound enterprises, both large and small, have long demonstrated their belief in everyone doing well, in better times for all. We want to do more, see more, have more, and generally get ahead in this country. It is a part of our tradition to want more and better things for more people.

The reason for this can be better seen if we take a close look at our own North Carolina and the nearly four million people who comprise the state. We are largely and basically the same sort of folks here. That is to say, one of us multiplied by three and a quarter million would give you North Carolina. And all of these North Carolinians are somewhat equally anxious for the greater development of our great social body, of all ages and conditions, that makes up the state. Our state can be nothing that we are not, individually. Sooner or later each of us has to improve himself and herself as an individual if we improve the state very much. Without this individual betterment our great state social body is not helped very much.

We talk a lot about the masses, and we have a hard-minded attitude sometimes. These approaches were greatly enhanced during the recent war when everything operated on a big and broad scale and when we were solving our problems with a great, united effort. But now that the shooting war is over we are back on a problem, here in the 100 counties that make up North Carolina, of individual self-improvement. So for a moment let's look at ourselves and at each other as so many single creatures humbly facing life and wanting to make of it a better future.

We each make a brief appearance on this stage. Between the cradle and the grave we have a very limited number of years to be devoted to good thinking and sound improvement of ourselves, our fellow men, and our state. To fail in this obligation is to make of ourselves prisoners of life. But because this is North Carolina in which we live, we all know that anything is possible, that we can do anything here.

Your state government and mine has provided a system of education for everyone, regardless of any circumstance. After that advantage has been utilized we have all about us libraries, public meetings, and a very air that is filled with information for the twisting of a dial.

We can read, we can look, we can listen. Let me urge that, in doing these, we also think. Despise yourself if you let the brain with which you have been blessed lie idle. Delve into that which has been written. Look at the stars. Question the universe. Feed knowledge to the brain you have been given. Learn the truth about the life that you face, for that truth is available and you can obtain it.

Thought conquers difficulty. Use the will power with which God endowed you to drive yourself to think, and by thinking open the prison doors of dullness, frustration, monotony, fear, and failure. We have been advised down through the ages to know the truth and that the truth may make us free. I urge that you educate yourselves to know the truth. Misconceptions are bred of ignorance. Great states are made great states by men and women armed with truth and that is the key to a better life. False ideas hold us back—as individuals and as states. Better thinking will bring us the better life.

So let's not trip ourselves up here in North Carolina, not with poor thinking or with ignorance. Let's think well and work well in order that we may live well and be safe in the future.

If we ever believe, even for a short time, that we don't have to think well or work well, that's fatal. Each of us must earn what he wants from life by honest effort, good sense, true ability, coöperation, and alertness in the things we do. We have to work. Nothing works without work.

So take an inventory of yourself, your character. Failure can be explained by saying that some young men have the nerve to take an inventory of themselves until they finally find out that they are out of the race.

No young person should, of course, let this happen. A single hour of earnest thought and self-analysis might make all of a person's life look different. People should make a habit of seeing where they stand today, and where they might stand. Maybe it could be higher and better. Maybe you could find out how to get there.

So examine your character, study your habits, look to your physical strength and weakness, analyze your peculiarities, and weigh your knowledge. Decide to do the things that you know you ought to do. And remember, when you have done all these things, that opportunity comes toward some with the pace of a snail. So a little patience may also have to be added to the formula. But be ready when it does arrive.

The real answer to a better life for all of us is deep within each of us; it comes through our own self-development. There is no other answer to freedom and progress in your state and mine, in your land and mine. And the first task of the true citizen is to make that fact plain and support the glory of a better North Carolina, and, in North Carolina, the better man, the better woman, and the better child—on which must depend the future of our state and nation.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO REFERENDUM

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

JULY 12, 1946

As governor of North Carolina, I have been greatly impressed with the coöperation of farm leaders from the farm organizations, state and Federal agricultural agencies, the businessmen, the representatives of civic groups, the press, and the radio—at both state and county levels—in presenting so adequately and accurately to the flue-cured tobacco farmers of this state the true facts and figures of the present tobacco situation. Closer coördination between business and agriculture could not be asked. I wish, at this time, to commend you for your efficient efforts.

As a result of your efforts, I have no doubt in my mind as to the outcome of the referendum that is being held today to determine whether or not marketing quotas will be continued to keep the production of flue-cured tobacco in line with the demand. I feel sure that when the ballots are tabulated this evening the vote will be overwhelmingly for the continuation of the quota program.

How different is the economic welfare of flue-cured tobacco farmers today, compared with the years prior to the control program! I remember quite well the terrible licking they took following World War I. In 1920, the price of tobacco dropped from 44.4 cents to 21.5 cents per pound—a drop of fifty per cent in one year. This is an example of what is sure to happen whenever the production of any crop so greatly exceeds the demand. This must not happen again!

We have had an adjustment program for flue-cured tobacco continuously now for a period of ten years. That is, with the exception of 1939, when the price dropped 7.3 cents per pound and the accumulation of huge unusable surpluses kept the price down for three years. Tobacco is the only crop that has such a program, and it should continue as an example of what can be done to prevent surpluses. It is most regrettable that we did not have such a program on our early Irish potato crop this year.

There are approximately 165,000 farm families in this state engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco. These families depend on this crop for their main cash income. The results of this referendum today will affect not only them, but every man, woman, and child in North Carolina.

Marketing quotas have pioneered the way to a higher standard of living for these families—farm mortgages have been paid; their buildings have been repaired and painted; economical farm machinery has been acquired; land values have increased; and the standard of living for the average farm family has been immeasurably raised. The average tobacco farmer has been able to educate his children, and his family today occupies a most prominent place in the life of this state.

Under the marketing quota program, Tar Heel farmers have also become more diversified farmers. Besides increasing their tobacco crop by sixteen per cent, they have also increased their feed crops. For instance, wheat and hay crops have increased seventy-five per cent; corn twenty-five per cent; small grain sixty-six per cent. Cattle have been increased twenty-four per cent; hogs twenty-one per cent; and poultry twenty-three per cent.

The program is flexible in its entirety; it is fair to all tobacco growers, to the small farmers, to the tenant farmers, and to sharecroppers as well as to landlords. And each has an equal vote in deciding this important issue today, regardless of whether he produces one-half acre or 100 acres of tobacco.

The program is also fair to the new farmer who wishes to come into the program; five per cent annually may be set aside for adjustment of old farms and new farm allotments. The national quota announced recently by the Secretary of Agriculture may be increased by as much as twenty per cent if any change in the demand and supply situation reflects a need for an increase.

We cannot hope to continue to produce this crop at the same rapid rate that we have in the past several years. At the present time, flue-cured tobacco growers are producing above world consumption levels to build up depleted stocks in foreign countries. Marketing quotas serve to adjust this supply to meet the demand. If quotas are approved, the loan program will be in effect to assure a fair price—a price at least ninety per cent of the parity price on July 1 of each year.

And now that the war is over, it is well that we pause to consider the production, on a commercial scale, of flue-cured tobacco in foreign countries to determine their probable source of future competition. There are twenty countries other than the United States engaged in the production of flue-cured tobacco.

The 1946 crop is expected to supply enough tobacco to equal world consumption and to replenish a substantial part of this present foreign shortage. If production is continued at an accelerated rate, a surplus could result. And you know what that would mean: there would be keen competition between producing countries in the world's markets; great losses would be sustained by the farmers. We need marketing quotas to make sure that this does not happen.

In 1943, farmers in the flue-cured tobacco belt overwhelmingly expressed themselves in favor of a control program for three years by a vote of nine to one. In recognition of this, Congress directed that quotas be proclaimed for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946. The program successfully carried the tobacco farmer safely through these most uncertain years and made a valuable contribution to the economic condition of this state and the nation.

We are now entering a period unlike any in history. It holds vast promises, if we succeed in gearing our efforts in the right direction, and involves serious difficulties if we do not.

No one realizes more than you tobacco farmers that balanced production is a teamwork job and that quotas provide the necessary machinery to get the desired results.

I realize that you have been hindered in recent weeks by the rains. Maybe you are short of labor. And now that today has turned out to be such a beautiful day, you probably will hesitate to leave your work and take time to go to your local polling center and vote. I hope that you will consider this matter most seriously. It is your duty as a tobacco farmer to help in deciding this issue. Today Congress is giving tobacco farmers an opportunity to vote to determine whether or not the quota program will be continued. I cannot think of a more equitable way of deciding an issue than by the vote of the people affected. I think that this program is the basic brick with which tobacco farmers can stabilize their business for the future.

You have been plagued by surpluses—you know the history of that struggle, and today is an opportunity to prevent history from repeating itself. This referendum is the democratic way of putting your heads together on plans for the future.

I feel so confident that the continuation of quotas is the right step to assure fair prices for the tobacco farmers of this state that I am happy to join the farm leaders in urging you to stop your work long enough to go to the polls and vote for a three-year quota program.

The vote today should not only be an overwhelming majority in favor of quotas, but it should represent the vote of every woman and man growing tobacco—this is the only way to demonstrate to Congress that it is what the tobacco farmers want. I am of the opinion that what the great majority of farmers want is to stabilize their business. And in my opinion, quotas will accomplish such a result.

I appreciate this opportunity to speak to you.

EDUCATION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET SESSION OF THE
POLICE EXECUTIVES' SCHOOL
CHAPEL HILL
JULY 17, 1946

It is a pleasure for me to be able to come here today to meet with you in your 1946 school for North Carolina law enforcement officers. I congratulate you on being here, and I congratulate Mr. Albert Coates and the Institute of Government for the progressiveness and alertness to public need and public service which bring about this benefit to your group and to the state as a whole.

In your stay here you are finding out all over again the importance of education. In again attending school here you are finding anew that training and education are most important in any field. I salute you who are students and the staff conducting this school for law enforcement officers and offer you my personal and official congratulations and good wishes.

The enterprise that you are a part of here this week has become widely known in the United States and in the world. Since 1929 this state-wide institute has grown in scope and importance until today men eager to better themselves in the profession of law enforcement can come here and absorb the latest principles and the newest sciences in that field.

And of course it is elementary to say that the better the police records of this state are kept, the more scientific the approach to crime detection and solution, the wider the knowledge of fingerprint reading, ballistics, and law, the safer state this will be for our families and our fellow citizens.

What has been done here by your particular group has come to be an outstanding example of collaboration and coöperation in law enforcement and in the training of better officers. All agencies interested in the war on crime here in North Carolina have helped in this achievement.

And so there has been developed here at Chapel Hill a new sort of "university of the people," with groups such as yours drawing on the wells of knowledge and the willingness to serve that are both found here in abundance. To be sure, the surface has hardly been more than scratched in this respect. In the years ahead we will see the people of the state—all the people—using their state university and attending agencies and functions here at Chapel Hill throughout the tenure of their lives.

It is quite an old-fashioned idea that the University of North Carolina is a place for a few North Carolinians to spend four years to earn a degree and then move on. In the modern conception and the conception that is developing for the future, Chapel Hill and the facilities and resources that are gathered here will serve children, young people, old people, and all people.

There is no reason why the idea that is demonstrated with your group over recent years could not be developed to the end that all types of people following all types of professions and careers return here from time to time for refresher courses, advanced training, or to work out and solve problems that appear in various businesses, professions, and industries.

Through such a course this state could go a long way toward lifting itself by its own bootstraps to a higher walk and a better performance. It is another pioneering and trail-blazing venture.

And now let me add emphasis to a program that is already in the thinking here and for which plans are being made for wider use and development. I have reference to a program of street and highway safety for North Carolina.

According to the National Safety Council, more Americans were killed on streets and highways during the war years following Pearl Harbor than on the battlefields of the world. And this unbelievable toll was extracted while traffic shrank under wartime conditions of limited vehicles, gasoline, and tires.

Think, then, with me what these next few years will be like as cars become plentiful again—if traffic accidents continue to swell in the same ratio. In the post-war world of multiplying cars, multiplying drivers, and multiplying volumes of traffic, our streets and highways will run red with the blood of North Carolinians!

I wish to lay before you here tonight a specific appeal in this regard. You are law enforcement executives or persons interested in the enforcement of our laws. I know you have followed with interest the Highway Safety Conference that the President of the United States called in Washington some weeks ago, to which the governors of the forty-eight states and other interested state and local officials were invited. Subsequently, I called a state safety conference to meet in the Capitol at Raleigh to make plans to put into effect in North Carolina some of the principles adopted at the Washington meeting.

So the appeal that I am making to you for action in this general direction is accompanied by assurances that you will find cooperating agencies on all sides in furthering the program.

Forget for the moment the graphs and charts and tables and statistics, and let's talk of the highway safety that we can all easily know about as we go up and down North Carolina, on superhighways, streets, or country roads. From that observance that we have all had, and with no further assurances from scientific tabulations, we know that North Carolina does not have a very good safety record.

And yet we all accept highway traffic and transportation as natural and essential parts of our daily lives. We all use the streets and highways, and we use things that are hauled over them. If there was ever any doubt of the extent of our dependence on automotive transportation, the war certainly gave further demonstration of that fact. Having arrived at that state of dependence and utilization, the question of whether we are to realize from the future the maximum return on our investment in this agency of transportation rests squarely on our willingness to face the facts and to do something about the inefficiencies and wastes involved in accidents.

The record we are looking at is not a good one. In the pre-war days we made some headway. We proved that accidents can be prevented. That we did do. In the five-year period we brought the accident rate down. Today we are concerned with the past only as it forecasts the future. There are white pages for the future years on which we will write a record in blood—if we don't approach this problem with some of the same intensity with which we faced war only recently and won.

Movement of all sorts has been booming on the highways since V-J Day and the lifting of the ration program for gasoline. And in this period carelessness seems to have boomed, too.

And up, up, up has gone the shameful record of our driving experience. I am not expert enough to know just exactly what has caused this, but I am human enough to suspect that it results from the increased travel, from badly maintained vehicles, from drivers grown rusty from too little driving, from war-neglected roads, from control forces that are undermanned and—perhaps the most important reason of all—a dominant “eat, drink, and be merry” psychology that pervades the land today.

This thing is not just a malady; it is an epidemic. If the staggering highway losses of life, limb, and property came from some unknown disease germ the state would be alarmed from border to border, quarantines would be established, and hospital and medical forces mobilized by the thousand. City, county, and state officials would throw every possible resource into combating the menace. Manpower, money, public opinion, leadership—all would be given without stint.

But are lives any less important because they are taken by carelessness, by drunken driving, by excessive speed, or by any of the other causes of accidents? Of course not! And we know that traffic waste does not have to happen, but that on the record it will.

No citizen of North Carolina can escape a share of the responsibility in this, and no single group must face quite so much of the responsibility as the group that is charged with the enforcement of our laws.

There are some things I think we can do. We can give every support to the President's Highway Safety Conference and to the North Carolina Highway Safety Conference that was held recently.

State regulations already insist upon minimum safety equipment for all forms of transportation. We might go further and require minimum operation conditions, with a periodic inspection by state stations, coördinating with a continuing police road check.

You are all well aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in highway transportation we have ever experienced. Your state government, as well as your Federal, county, and city governments, is planning the greatest highway and street development program in history.

Your governor and your state legislature, together with local government officials, have the responsibility of coördinating all

their functions in the interest of simpler laws, uniformity of rules of the road, and improved enforcement and traffic control. We have all too little time to prepare for the important automotive future that is just ahead. We must enforce safety as it has never been enforced before. We must all practice safety as we have never practiced it before.

Meantime, we must do the best we can with what we have.

We don't need very much astuteness to realize that our pre-war traffic control measures will be totally inadequate in the months ahead. And we have been steadily losing ground during the war, for reasons already outlined.

Of course, I know that safety does not come free. Safety costs money. Safety does not come without effort. Safety calls for hard work. It requires much of the three well-known E's: Education, enforcement, and engineering.

Of these three, education seems to offer the best long-range hope. As in all things we must look to education for a better future. Education can give us a better performance by new generations of pedestrians and drivers, and therefore your interest here in education is a heartening sign.

Public opinion constitutes the final bar of judgment on any traffic safety program. Public opinion will support aggressive, intelligent approaches to this problem. Likewise, it will not respond to ineffectual programs or lack of action. The challenge of those unknown and nameless hundreds who face death and injury on our North Carolina highways cannot be met unless every proven instrument of accident prevention is used to the best of our ability.

I hope that by 1950 we can point with pride to the record of the preceeding five years. That is a problem we must start working on right now—harder than we have ever worked on it before.

Meantime, I am delighted that the general program of which you are a part here tonight looks toward the incorporation of a comprehensive program along this line. Through the schools that you hold here, through district schools over the state, and through local schools in every locality, safety on our streets and highways can be nurtured and developed and perfected.

I can think of no better approach than a comprehensive training program reaching key persons now and all citizens of our state eventually.



Reception given at Executive Mansion for the Metropolitan Opera. Star, Ezio Pinza, who gave a concert in Raleigh, April 4, 1947. *Left to right:* A. C. Hall, Raleigh; Ezio Pinza, New York; Mrs. Cherry; Governor Cherry; Mrs. Ben Eaton, Raleigh; and W. H. Deitrick, Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUMMER MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

MOREHEAD CITY

JULY 22, 1946

A governor of North Carolina is always on familiar ground when he comes to this community, because long ago it earned the title of "the summer capital of North Carolina." The Morehead City-Beaufort area, with its beautiful Atlantic Beach, years ago established an *entente cordiale* with the people of Raleigh—not only official Raleigh, but with the private citizens as well.

And in a sense, Morehead is, for a few days, an official capital, when the Board of Conservation and Development is required by law to meet here each summer to consider the needs and aspirations of coastal North Carolina, with this site chosen because, of all our larger coastal communities, it is most centrally located.

It is impossible today to come to this community without a feeling of gratification at the spirit of progress and building one sees on every hand. Lacking the swift, tumbling streams of our Piedmont, the coast country of North Carolina has had little opportunity to match the industrial progress of that region. But there are resources on the coast fully as vital as cheap power, and it is becoming increasingly important that they be developed to the advantage of our citizens here and of the whole state.

I was happy to see a new item on the skyline of Morehead City when coming into town: the huge oil storage tanks of the Standard Oil Company at the Morehead City Port Terminal. Construction of these facilities is an encouraging sign that this deep-water port is going to see more commercial traffic. The development of a central Carolina port has long been a dream of the people of this area, as it has been of the citizens upstate. And if the hopes of geologists come true, those same tanks some day may be used to store outgoing, instead of incoming petroleum products.

The oil wells now being drilled are said to be largely in the nature of explorations, and while they may fail of fruition, this research activity is a healthy thing for our coastal section. No man knows what lies fathoms deep in our oceans, and no one knows what might be found 10,000 feet below the earth's sur-

face, but exploration, research, and study are needed and must continue if we are to reap fully these subterranean and submarine harvests.

You are all familiar with the quarries at Belgrade, where enterprising North Carolinians stripped away a few feet of the soil and discovered millions of tons of petrified shells which, crushed, were turned into miles of fine airplane landing strips and may be found valuable for many other uses.

Too often we are inclined to think of the ocean as something to sail upon or swim in, not realizing that it is nature's most prolific factory. The shellrock of Belgrade is an example of its bounty, though it was created millions of years ago. Another example was the discovery, through research made right here at Beaufort largely by our own Duke University scientists, that certain seaweeds heretofore considered a nuisance are valuable as a source of agar. This resulted in a wartime processing plant in Carteret County, which we hope will prove a permanent addition to our industrial structure.

I am told that at some places along our coast abounds a shellfish considered unfit for human consumption. Like the seaweed, it was a mere marine cocklebur until it was established during the war that it was rich in certain valuable vitamins.

We should not have to wait for a war to learn that our seaweeds and horse mussels and shell rock can be exploited.

But for most people in this coastal area, the most important harvest of the sea is the seafood we derive from it. Now, a farmer upstate is somewhat at the mercy of nature, but barring droughts or hailstorms he can make certain prudent arrangements to guarantee chances of a good yield. He can plant premium seeds, and he can fertilize his land according to established practices. He can prepare his land and cultivate the young crop, weed it, and poison the pests which afflict it.

A man buying a new farm can have his soil analyzed so as to determine the proper crop to plant or the proper chemicals and minerals to use to correct any deficiency. In these and many other ways he can be the master of his economic fate.

Our commercial fisherman, however, does not know from one season to another, or scarcely from one day to another, how he and his family are to fare. If the fish come to his nets, and if the weather permits, he may make a good harvest; if not, he can take no steps to increase his yield. Last year was an excellent year for commercial fishermen—the yield was abundant and

prices were fair. I am informed that the reverse is true this year in many sections.

No man knows how to protect our fishermen against such fluctuations. If he knew the fish were present in abundant numbers and where they were schooled, it would simplify both the harvest and the processing of the fish and their distribution. If he knew they were not present, he would save much valuable time and material wasted in fruitless searching. Perhaps the radar perfected during the war will solve or partially solve this problem.

It is the hope of the Commercial Fisheries Committee of the Department of Conservation and Development to establish at some coastal point a Fisheries Research Center which would, in effect, service the commercial fisheries industry, just as our experiment farms serve agriculture. Mr. Roy Hampton, who for many years has himself been a commercial fisherman and who has always concerned himself with the problems of fishing, thinks that many of the problems we now face with uncertain knowledge may be solved by scientific research. We want to know, for example, why our marine harvest has, on the whole declined so steadily in the last generation. What steps, if any, may be taken to revive this industry? Are certain sea products now being neglected, or can new uses be found for them which will increase their value? Can the technique of harvesting the sea be improved and made more economical and more profitable?

Although all physical evidence indicates that ours is an ideal coast for oysters, our production of this shellfish is far below that of some neighboring states. The state has an oyster farm near here and has undertaken other remedial measures, but apparently even more steps are needed to bring the oyster industry into production.

These and other questions must be answered so as to facilitate development of our fisheries industry. Already we have here the nucleuses for research centers—the U. S. Fisheries Laboratory and the Duke Marine Laboratory on Piver's Island. They have done good work. The state laboratory proposed by Senator Hampton would complement and expand this work and, as I understand it, would be more directly related to the immediate problems of commercial fishermen. It is my hope that such facilities can be provided.

While commercial fishing is the foremost industry of this area, as it is in many other sections of the coast, tidewater

North Carolina has many other opportunities which deserve aggressive stimulation.

Of growing importance is the sport fishing and tourist industry. I see here on this beach much evidence of the faith of our people in these enterprises. Over fifty party boats are now operating out of Morehead and Beaufort ports, and a considerable percentage of the county's income is derived from visiting sportsmen and their families. I saw the same thing at Manteo, Swansboro, Wilmington, and other coastal cities. It is hardly to be denied that this is an enterprise of great promise. The Advertising Division of the Department of Conservation and Development has proposed an exploratory program to discover the habits and habitats of game fish so as to establish in reality its claim that almost all the fish which attract deep-sea fishermen to Florida can be taken right here on our own coast.

Since I was here last, I have seen new hotels, cottages, cafes, clubs, and other evidences of substantial investment in the tourist business. I firmly believe such facilities here and at our other attractive seashore resorts will prove a wise investment. Recently I attended a performance of "The Lost Colony" at Manteo. Anyone who goes to Roanoke Island is sure to be impressed with what it means to a community to have visitors come to it to buy wholesome recreation and rest.

There are likewise additional opportunities for coastal North Carolina in its rich soil and long growing season. I am informed that the cultivation of flowers in lower Carteret County has proved highly successful and that truck crops flourish in this climate, which is equivalent to that of Central Florida. The quick-freeze plant in Beaufort, though designed primarily for seafood, might lead the way to the preservation of agricultural products, with enhanced incomes for our farmers.

Already, some seafood has been shipped from here by air, and I do not doubt that the fine airport at Beaufort in the near future will become a terminal of great importance to shippers of sea and farm products. Already, the flower growers of the Wilmington area are shipping a large proportion of their products by air, with resulting higher profits.

All around us on this coast lie opportunities which await similar utilization or the application of new principles. We must be everlastingly alert, everlastingly willing to study and apply the results of research to keep from wasting what nature has given to us.

HOME OWNERSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION COMMUNITY
GATHERING AND WATERMELON FEAST

CHERRYVILLE
JULY 26, 1946

For the second time within the same month, I am privileged to come to my home county of Gaston to meet with friends. Here in Cherryville, this "pan-handle" section of Gaston County bordered by Cleveland, Burke, and Lincoln counties, live a people more typical of America than in any other part of our continent. Here have been bred and born a thrifty people who love their homes, their community, county, state and nation. To them those fundamental principles of their pioneer parents have never faded or lost their pristine purity of honest labor and diligent work by which this area was redeemed from the wilderness in those early days.

I am glad to come back here and bring a word of greeting to my friends. In particular, I greet these veterans of our armed forces who have met "the great adventure," shared the hardships of the various branches of service that fell their lot and were spared to return home to give their youthful enthusiasm, which has been seasoned with world-wide death-dealing experiences, and who can do much toward keeping alive the ancient and sacred ideals of their ancestors and building on that solid foundation a better and more glorious state.

For many years my friend and your friend and public-spirited citizen, Blaine Beam, has been gathering the members of your Legion Post, in fact, all veterans, their wives and friends, at his home for a watermelon feast and social event. This year he is determined to "outdo" himself, if that is possible, and the community has joined with him in trying to make even more memorable this occasion.

Every point in the world is now closer to our nation's capital city than Cramerton was to Washington just a little over a generation ago. Time and space have been eliminated, and, whether we like it or not, we are now living in one world. If our democratic theories, principles, and practices are to be preserved we must take a broader and more comprehensive and practical view of our own ideals and purposes as related to the other millions of people and innumerable races who populate the world.

War is a terrible type of teacher by which to be tutored, yet there are those who seem unwilling to learn or be taught in any other way. I do not advocate this method, but since we have been through the most trying emergency in the life of our young nation, we ought to be willing to face the facts and view our experiences in the light of common sense and plain reason that have practical application.

It would be wonderful to go home tonight at the end of these festivities and rest in a type of ostrich-like security, as most of us will do, with the assurance that these United States, of which North Carolina is one of the original thirteen, are unconquerable and indestructible. That is a good thought upon which to orate and debate, but real, permanent, and lasting security for our democratic institutions will not be preserved in these hectic, modern days by orations and debates. A definite suspicion runs throughout the world that America is a "favored nation." We have been blessed, possibly beyond our deserving; and we ought to show our appreciation to God, nature, and our land for the favors with which we have been blessed.

The middle class is the backbone of democracy. This country was not made great and will not be made permanent by the thin layer of citizens at the top or the somewhat thicker layer at the bottom. It is the great middle class of farmers, merchants, workers, home owners, family-loving, church-going citizens who have created here in America in the relatively short space of 171 years the most powerful nation that ever populated the globe. I do not believe in selling America short. I believe in the ultimate desire of our citizenship to do the right thing. As long as the patriotic, virile, liberty-loving middle class of this nation continues to function and to go about the even tenor of its way, those who for selfish purposes seek to tear down and destroy our institutions or create some new and fanciful way of life will always find a mighty bulwark of resistance among the middle class of our nation against which they cannot and shall not pass.

Recently I had an opportunity to make the only talk that dealt with agriculture at the National Governors' Conference held in Oklahoma City on May 29, 1946. I tried to picture as best I could that the national economy of this country is founded on a triangle, whose sides are not equal, but the ratio of which should remain constant for normal production and prosperity. The sides of the triangle represent agriculture, industry and labor.

Farmers like to think of agriculture as the base of the triangle. That is because the "good earth" and its fertility is the basis of all real wealth in this country. Statistics back them up in their belief. When farmers are prosperous, there are no lay-offs in the factories and in the mines. Farmers point with considerable force to the theory that every dollar generated by farm production at the base of our national economy is multiplied seven times in the natural course of processing, distribution, and consumption represented by the other two sides of the triangle. In other words, if our national economy of 140 billion dollars is desired, then the base of the triangle should not be less than twenty billion. They point with pride to their record of production in the war period, to their patriotic giving of self in that period without thought of minimum hours or time and a half for overtime. Their only calendar was the seasons, and their only clock the sun. They look with alarm at the current battle for position going on between labor and management and fear that sooner or later these two sides of the economic triangle will join hands to lessen the income at the base of the triangle. If that fear should develop into reality, the farmers could not be blamed for joining hands and using the weapons of current pressure groups in defense of their position.

There are in North Carolina according to the 1940 census 3,571,623 persons. The area of our state is 31,450,880 acres, which is a little less than nine acres for every man, woman, and child of every race, creed and color in our state. I am not proposing to divide the area of this state in that proportion or in any manner to cut the earth to suit your taste. I mention these figures, however, to bring forcibly to your attention that the experience of the progressive civilization throughout the world has definitely demonstrated that the people of every nation are more contented, stabilized, and really better citizens when they are anchored by the ownership of a part of mother earth.

We here in America, more than at any other time in the recorded history of our nation and certainly within my generation, are in the throes of a laboring childbirth that may produce an improved continuance of the things our pioneering forefathers fought for and our sons and daughters fought for and we supported in the recent war emergency; or it may mean a reversal of our blood-bought standards of freedom and living. I am thinking of some stabilizing influence that would be most effective.

History reveals in this nation and in other progressive countries that the permanence and continuity of real progress is anchored in the soil. Those of our American citizenship who live in rented homes, although they may receive fabulous wages and have an automobile, a radio, a washing machine, and all the most modern appliances and conveniences for their home, kitchen, bathroom, and garage, do not constitute the real, stabilizing influence of our civilization. This is true for the reason that many are in debt and dependent on the installment collector's whims whenever economic conditions cut down their income; and even those who have their fixtures and conveniences paid for, it has been demonstrated, are not secure from some other equally worthy tenant who may desire their housing space.

The only answer is to own your own home or farm and enjoy the security of permanence and solidity. We must develop here in America a greater love for the soil and encourage our citizens to own a portion thereof. Without the security of home ownership, our so-called high standard of living is only a snare and a delusion which is based upon credit and the installment plan and which many times throws a man and his family into the street and on public relief the moment his factory is closed and his job is lost. The real greatness of our country and its permanence does not depend upon mechanical invention or even high wages, however desirable they may be, but rather on our desire to own and give our attention to developing and making some part of the soil produce and to call a part of our native land our own.

Stabilization of our citizenship in some manner as I have urged and described should be attained. Whether we like it or not, today we are citizens of one world. We must adapt ourselves to that situation. Our sons and daughters have achieved a great victory in battle, and now that the shooting war is over we have another job to do. We should carry on our material production at a high peak—but there is a thing I want to mention to you in the conclusion of my talk that I feel is even more important than material production. I never fail to take advantage of every opportunity to bring, in as forcible language as lies in my power, a thought and appeal to do something about creating a public spirit among our citizenship that will tend to lead us to a permanent peace following the conclusion of a hard-fought war. My mind goes back to the conditions that prevailed in this nation following the first world war. The armed forces

of '17 and '18 won a distinct victory that could have been made lasting in a permanent peace—but we failed.

With two world wars in one generation and with time and space eliminated by modern means of communication and travel, it becomes all the more necessary that at the present time our people should build here a healthy public sentiment which will require of our leaders in Congress and our diplomats representing this nation in the conferences of the world to work out a type of international understanding that will tend to bring about a lasting peace. Any nation that can split the atom and produce in mass quantities food and war materials such as America did ought to be able to produce a type of leadership in national and international circles such as would construct some type of international understanding that would tend to produce permanent peace. I believe if the veterans of the first world war and the veterans of the second world war and the right-thinking citizens of this nation will unite in creating here in America a sound and healthy public sentiment which demands a just and lasting peace, we can obtain in the years that lie immediately ahead some positive results toward that end.

THE HERITAGE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL BOYS' FORUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 7, 1946

*Mr. Chairman, Members of the Boys'
Forum, and Distinguished Guests:*

The state of North Carolina is honored to have its governor selected to make one of the addresses at this national assembly.

The officers of the American Legion are due congratulations for arranging this conference of the outstanding young men of the several states of the nation. My personal congratulations go to you young men for having been chosen as the representatives of your respective states. Your appearance here at this time may be prophetic of that day in the future when you shall be declared the duly chosen representatives of your people to serve them in the halls of Congress.

I understand the purpose of this meeting is to be a study of some of the problems of government—government on all levels: local, state, and national. It is hoped that from such a study by

young men just now on the threshold of responsibility, a common understanding of the problems of government can be had, even though no present solution of these problems can be reached at this time.

Many of the problems of government today grow out of the relationship between the states and the Federal government.

In order that we might approach these problems with understanding, it is necessary to review briefly the generally accepted facts of history, to learn what was in the minds and hearts of the "founding fathers" of our country when they adopted the Constitution.

Those brave souls who first dared to risk the perils of an uncharted sea to found a new home in the wilderness of America were anxious to gain freedom and opportunity which did not exist for them in Europe. They did not believe in the divine right of kings or the union of church and state. They did believe in the freedom of worship according to conscience, the right of trial by jury, the freedom of speech and of the press. In brief, they desired to elevate the individual to that stature where each person would be his own king, making his own decrees concerning his life, liberty, property, and his God. They were willing to be loyal to England as the mother country so long as the Parliament and the King did not impose undue restraint on their personal liberty and property. But when George III needed money to carry on his European wars and sought to impose taxes on the tea of the colonists to help fill his war chests, the colonists promptly declared their independence of the mother country and took to arms to defend their independence. This War of Independence, ending successfully for the colonists, left them free and independent, but without a central government. To remedy this situation, the thirteen colonies formed a loosely-knit confederation which lasted about twelve years. In Philadelphia during 1787, a convention was called for the purpose of providing a central government. After much deliberation and debate, a Constitution was drawn up to provide for this central government—a government to be safeguarded with checks and balances. This government was to have three branches. First, a Congress to make the laws for the central government not inconsistent with the Constitution. The Congress was to have two houses, designated as the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of both houses were to be chosen representatives of the people. The colonies became states, and each

state was to have two senators, regardless of its size, selected for a term of six years, while the House members were to be selected on a population basis, each for a term of two years. The second branch was the executive, and the chief executive was named the President, whose term of office was fixed at four years. It was the duty of the executive branch of the central government to carry out the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution. The third branch was the Judiciary, consisting of a Supreme Court and lesser courts as established by Congress. The chief duty of the courts was to determine the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and to pass upon the rights of the citizens of the several states regarding their life, liberty, and property.

Now, when this new Constitution was submitted to the colonies for ratification, it was understood that the Constitution contained only a delegation of authority, that is, all power and right which should rightfully belong to a free people originated with the people, and this new central government could have only those powers which the people themselves, through their chosen representatives, chose to give it. All the remainder of the right and power remained with the people, and the people from time to time could give expression to it through their chosen representatives in Congress. The colonies were slow to ratify this new charter of delegated authority—this new government of centralized authority. They remembered that most of their personal freedom had been denied them in the mother country by a strong central government. They said that the President would soon become a king—a king who would issue decrees—decrees which might put a man in jail without cause and keep him there without trial or require him to worship in a church other than that of his choice or to pay taxes in support of that church—all of which they feared and wanted not at all. They feared the unwritten language of the Constitution more than its positive statements. They insisted that the personal freedoms be written into the language of the Constitution. So these guarantees were added to the Constitution in 1791. They are referred to as the Bill of Rights. The first one reads that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.”

The other nine, in brief, provide the right of trial by jury, habeas corpus, the right to bear arms, the guarantee against excessive bail or fines, cruel and unusual punishment, quartering troops in private homes in times of peace, and unwarranted search and seizures; they forbid granting titles of nobility, hereditary honors, or exclusive privileges. After these positive guarantees of personal freedom were added to the Constitution, all the colonies joined together to form the United States of America.

The state constitutions adopted by each of the original thirteen states contained guarantees of personal freedom in much the same language as that of the Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution. It seems that our forefathers wanted a double check in order to make sure that if the Federal government should collapse, as was frequently suggested in the early days, then each state would become a sovereign government and the citizens would retain their cherished personal freedoms under the provisions of the state constitution.

It will thus be observed that the first consideration, the thought uppermost in the minds of our colonial ancestors, was the preservation of the liberty which they had obtained in winning the War of Independence.

It was the generally accepted view of the states that each was sovereign in its own affairs, that the Federal government was formed to repel invasions by an enemy and for the common security of all the states. Indeed, more than one of the states threatened from time to time to withdraw from the Union. The right of secession was not cleared up until seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution, when the War Between the States was fought to settle that question. Although no state has attempted to secede during the past seventy-five years, we read continually about debates taking place in Congress on states' rights. This is a throwback to the original idea of independence and self-determination to be enjoyed, and freedom to be exercised, by each of the states.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1868 and provided dual citizenship. Thereby, we are citizens of the United States and of the state in which we live. Thus, the protecting arm of both governments is about us in the protection of our life, liberty and property.

This two-way plan of government is different from any other democracy or form of government in the world. At the time of

its adoption it was untried and experimental, and many students of government believed it doomed to failure. They did not think a government of divided authority could endure. In the formative years, however, the Supreme Court of the United States was able to render some able and far-reaching decisions in defining the rights and duties of the states and of the Federal government and its citizens. It acted as an arbiter to settle disputes and gradually formed a set of rules, or legal guideposts, whereby men individually, and the states, could look for guidance in the settling of their difficulties peaceably.

With the passing of the years, the thirteen original colonies located along the Atlantic seaboard with a population of 4,000,000 have been increased to forty-eight states, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a population of 140,000,000 people. This growth and expansion has brought many new problems to our people. The division of duty between the states and the Federal government becomes more and more complicated. Generally speaking, the states have been able to prevent the central government from getting enough authority to dictate to the states how they should manage their internal affairs. There has been a tendency during recent years, however, for the states gradually to yield more and more authority to the Federal government. Take, for instance, the question of relief for the unfortunate. This was once thought to be the duty of the local community, such as the town, city, or county, which assumed this responsibility for more than 100 years. Today, however, much of the welfare funds is provided by Congress. We have the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Fund handled by the Federal government instead of by the states. Also, the Congress prescribes minimum wages which shall be paid for labor engaged in work the result of which flows into interstate commerce. Likewise, maximum hours are prescribed by Congress. Also, we have the O. P. A., which, until recently, determined the price of food, clothes, and rent. These are but examples of many other services and duties which were formerly thought to belong exclusively to the states, but which today show the tendency toward a further centralization of powers in the Federal government. During the recent World War it seemed necessary, in order to cope effectively and promptly with the dictator countries of Europe, that Congress should vest extraordinary powers in the executive branch of the Federal government. The war is over, but instead of returning these powers to the people, many of the agencies and offices created by the emer-

gency of the war wish to carry over their functions and power into the post-war period. Indeed, a strong desire on the part of many of these bureaus to become permanent agencies of the government was manifested before the recently adjourned Congress. By common consent, it is admitted that because of our position of world leadership among the nations we should have a strong central government, fully capable of dealing with international problems, but at the same time there are many, very many, who believe that this power should be limited to foreign affairs and should have no application to the domestic affairs of the states.

It is thought that, except as expressly prohibited by the Constitution, every state should be able to determine for its people, through its state legislatures, policies concerning education and the training of its youth; health regulations; standards of work relating to hours and wages; the kind and amount of taxes which should be levied; the location and type of highways it should have; the conservation and development of its natural resources; all needful rules and regulations concerning its police powers for the control of crime; control of all elections for public office—that at least control of these functions should remain close to the people and that no further delegation of these powers should be made by Congress to the central government.

The dislocations brought on by the recent World War are not confined to lost persons and property, but include the ideology of government. There exist today many ideas of what is the best form of government. The dictatorships represented by Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo, wherein the dictator's word was almost the sole voice of authority, were all overthrown in 1945. The socialist form of government, which cannot clearly be defined but seems to be anxious for the central government to control the economy of the country, is presently represented by the Socialist party in England. And the communistic form of government, wherein the state owns and controls everybody and everything, is presently represented by Russia. Then, the democratic form of government, wherein the government is of the people, by the people, and for the people, is represented presently by these United States of America. The problem before this generation seems to be to cling to the faith of the founding fathers in the preservation of the freedoms of the individual. To forsake that faith and seek to centralize too much authority in Washington would

make it easy to upset the balance of power between the states and the Federal government.

It must not be lost sight of that we are heirs to a great heritage, made possible by those who were seeking freedom. We have fought two great world wars to maintain that freedom. It was to perpetuate freedom that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were established. It was to extend freedom to the enslaved nations of the world that two great world leaders met in the stormy waters of the North Atlantic and adopted another great charter. Freedom cannot be preserved by a weak people. A philosophy of government which counsels a people to take the road of least difficulty is not the voice of freedom. When the people of a community or state are confronted with local problems and decline to cope with them, shifting their responsibility to Washington, they are on the verge of abandoning the priceless heritage of freedom. Our form of government can remain strong only so long as the people are willing to accept the responsibility of government, on local and state levels.

The future, which will be your day of responsibility and action, holds many unsolved problems equally as vexing as those of today. The atomic age will be one of power. Travel and commerce will be accelerated. The demand for a central government of great power and prompt action will be heard on every hand. There will be a tendency to minimize the importance of the states in our form of government. May I remind you in the days of stress and storm ahead not to abandon the philosophy of government contained in the Constitution or the Bill of Rights, as they constitute the best-known guarantee of personal freedom yet devised by man. Preserve the balance of power between the states and the Federal government as the best safeguard of representative government. Remember that the individual has achieved a stature in this country envied by the peoples of all the countries of the world. It is here that man can pursue the call of his genius and the longings of his soul to the fullest extent. May you have the courage and wisdom to keep it so.

PUBLIC SERVICE, A PUBLIC TRUST

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA

SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

ELIZABETH CITY

AUGUST 8, 1946

It is always a pleasure to meet and mingle with the sheriffs of North Carolina and their deputies and staffs. No single group of public office holders more nearly typifies North Carolina and its people than the 100 sheriffs of the 100 counties of this state.

The citizens of our several counties select from among their friends and neighbors some leader for the important post of sheriff on a basis of character and ability. In any county in North Carolina the people live sufficiently close together and are neighbors to the extent that life is largely a community life. Acquaintance is wide, and problems of law enforcement on the county level are largely matters of common knowledge.

Under such circumstances and in the face of such conditions a sheriff in North Carolina has to render real service, keep an alert staff and office, and discharge the duties and obligations of his office with dispatch and efficiency if he is to continue in the rôle of sheriff.

And I think this neighborly way of doing business in our 100 counties is a wholesome thing. As I have said, it is typical of North Carolina, and I am glad that it is so. Through our sheriffs' offices we can keep the humaneness in our governmental relationships with the people.

We are all officeholders and public servants here together today, and I thought I would seize this opportunity to discuss with you briefly some philosophies of public service through public office.

Most of us here today hold an office at the will and desire of voters whom we are under oath to serve through the office we hold. No matter how large or small the number of voters who will use this responsibility, and no matter how large or small the geographical territory we serve, that service requires courage, independence, and the willingness to stand upright for justice to all and unwarranted favors to none. There is nothing new in that idea. All of you have discovered the necessity for that formula in public office. It is to be said to the undying credit of North Carolina that most public offices are operated under such principles.

But because the world is still made up of human beings, endowed with all the human frailties, blind spots still appear sometimes with respect to simple honesty, moral stamina, and ordinary political duty. Occasionally—and I think only occasionally—someone elects what he construes to be the course of smart politics and sees vote-getting as the best political course to follow.

Such a person deludes himself into thinking that it is a wonderful thing to exercise a little temporary power and have official privileges that come as a reward of cleverness at the polls. But while the votes of the people have played an interesting and important part in all our lives, most men elected to public office in North Carolina have been of such patriotic calibre that they do not go from term of office to term of office with an eye always cocked on the ballot box.

I do not need to tell you that there is no semblance of immortality in the boast "I got myself re-elected." That in itself is a mockery to the spirit of service in any public office, high or low. On the other hand, a record of service in public office etches itself deeply in the recorded memories of men when it writes of what the officeholder did for his people instead of what the people did for the officeholder.

This is a day and age when we yearn—as individuals and as a state—for superior men. We have found anew in recent months that the wealth of a state and of a nation consists more than anything else in the number of superior men that it harbors.

What we need at this crossroads moment in the life of our state is more men with a genuine yearning to be superior.

Certainly the opportunity for greatness—true greatness—in our own communities, in our state, and in our nation, is present today in as much abundance as in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Vance, Aycock, or the others on that long roster of independent-minded, courageous Americans and North Carolinians who still stand in clear silhouette against their times. Not one of them lived in a period of greater importance to a greater percentage of the people.

But does the record show that their lives were tied up with or dedicated to the cause of being re-elected? It does not. And I think we can agree that this is perhaps one reason why they were great.

Let's have two of them speak on the subject. I think their testimony will emphasize my point.

George Washington once said: "The period for a new election being not far distant . . . it appears to me proper . . . to decline being considered among the members of those out of whom the choice is to be made."

Jefferson, in refusing an additional term as President, said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty and mankind will give you credit where you fail . . . I have felt it a duty to withdraw at the close of my present term of office and (in this way) to strengthen by practice a principle which I deem salutary (for the public welfare)."

From these men and from countless other self-sacrificing men who have passed in the current of public life, at high posts and low, the really worth-while records of public service in public office have been written.

The winds of history blow hard and the tracks we make in the sands of time can be easily erased. And I am sure that the first such record of public service to be wiped out is the inscription saying: "I got myself re-elected."

True progress here in our state, as in the nation as a whole, depends largely on two interwoven factors. One is the individual Tar Heel bearing the power of initiative, intelligence, and industriousness in his very nature. The other is the quality of government under which we live, in our state and in the county and municipal units into which it is subdivided.

Both factors, the individual and the governmental leadership, are essential one to the other. Government in large or small units stagnates without the good development of the individual. The individual stagnates without the development of good and impartial government.

It is certainly not too much for the people of our state and the 100 counties making up the state to ask for the highest morality in governmental affairs and for impartial treatment of all groups under our laws and our practices.

The nearly four million people comprising our state have the right to expect such government under our state constitution, which officeholders swear to uphold.

If we agree that these are the basic needs, then those who hold office up and down our state, sheriffs included, must accept the assurance that those who urge public officials to do them undue favors in order to stay in office need not be listened to.

I am convinced that the man who holds public office in North Carolina can not only so well afford to be independent, but actually must be independent as well as honest if his career as a public servant is to continue.

Those of us who hold office are charged to do the best we can, to serve and help our people, to use wisely the knowledge and substance that we inherit from our predecessors, and to try to add to the stature of both. I am happy to say that knowledge of this and sentiment for it is growing, not receding.

In recent months and years we have had occasion to wonder if some countries on this earth were not just falling to pieces. We have seen those lands that seemed to do just that. We know from our knowledge of current history the sort of leadership and office-holders those countries had. This nation has never suffered such a threat. And we can take heart in the assurance that our state and our nation is today moving toward a day of better balance and of a redressing of the factors that give us our individuality and our character.

No state can be better blessed than that state with a civic conscience that demands—at the polls and between times of election—a leadership by good men and true, that knows such men when they are seen, and prefers them to partisans and quacks.

We must remember here in North Carolina that great progress and a great future are ahead of us. We must ever be on the alert in preparation for that future and to hurry it along.

North Carolinians—all of us, if the ideal is reached—must study and work. We must limit the power of any greedy man who appears. We must help to build courage in our elected officials and representatives.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "Let common sense and honesty have fair play and they will soon set things to rights."

"Conscience is the only clue which will eternally guide a man clear of all doubts and inconsistencies," he added.

On another occasion he said: "When a man assumes a public trust he should consider himself a public property."

I challenge you, the sheriffs of our state, to think of this great man's principles. Note again his moral attitude. Look to his principles designed to elevate common justice. Our leaders of today in North Carolina, sheriffs, senators, storekeepers, ministers, teachers, tinsmiths, and your governor, must have the courage to supply these same qualities.

These same Jeffersonian qualities are the qualities that the majority of ordinary North Carolinians—who represent the overwhelming body of the people—are just aching to see put into full and complete practice in this day and age in your state and mine.

TRUE EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET SESSION OF THE
INSTITUTE FOR TEACHERS OF MATHEMATICS

DURHAM

AUGUST 10, 1946

It is a pleasure to come here tonight and meet with teachers of mathematics in our junior and senior high school and freshman college classes and to have a part with you in honoring Admiral Cochrane.*

In bringing these brief greetings to a group of teachers who have a day-to-day contact with one of the truest and most exact of sciences—mathematics—I thought I would discuss with you for a few moments some ideas and philosophies behind true education.

The teachers of our state are our great thought manufacturers. Into their hands—into your hands when math appears on the schedule—come thousands of our young minds for direction and guidance. These young minds, with the proper teaching, are capable of unlimited development.

Among teachers are many men and women who might have made a lot of money. But, with the churchmen of our state, they have elected to be a group of our most useful workers, whose compensation is modest and whose glory comes largely in the future achievements of youthful North Carolinians. America as a nation and North Carolina as a state have, back over the years, provided a modest income but an enormous amount of respect and esteem for teachers. High income has not and does not always accompany high service.

In so far as the state of North Carolina is concerned, I am sure that you all know that our government operates upon a budgetary system, with certain specific sums appropriated by the state Legislature for each biennium. In 1945, at the last session of the North Carolina General Assembly, a substantial increase was given for the operation of the school system of North Caro-

*Edward Lull Cochrane was honored by the Mathematics Institute.

lina. In fact, more money was appropriated for the schools of the state for the 1945-1947 biennium than was required for all state purposes in 1939. There is a limit as to what a state can put into the operation of its schools, and I know that we have not gone far enough in compensating public school teachers, despite this amazing progress and increase—but we are making progress.

Looking ahead, let us consider the objectives of education here in North Carolina. Let us consider what knowledge can mean to us now and in the future.

One of the oldest problems in the world, and at the same time one of the newest, as I am sure a group of teachers of arithmetic and calculus can testify, is how to make people think. Between birth and death, those two great mysteries that mark the two ends of our life, we all have a few years that might be filled with the rewards of good thinking. Our muscles we share with all the world of animals, but in this world of animals we alone possess the potentiality of unlimited education and a mental growth and development.

Every man and woman was put on this earth for a purpose. We are here to work, to advance, to help others, and to share in the pleasures and disappointments of those around us. The very laws governing the universe in which we live fill us with a desire to know things and to do the things we are meant to do. It is intended that we be active and progressive. We don't always realize it, but our happiness does lie in our individual self-advancement and in the improvement that comes to all.

And yet countless North Carolinians and Americans are locked up in their own mental prisons—because they have never thought—that is, really thought in a progressive and constructive way. And yet these prisoners of failure and of mental inertia might have, in the hands of teachers or even in the company of good books, generated the power to pry open the doors of their individual prison and escape from that dull world of monotony that exists behind those individual closed doors.

In this day and in this time here in North Carolina we place our hopes in universal knowledge and universal health. We want good minds in good bodies in the instances of nearly four million people who constitute North Carolina. Of course, that is a long-range program. But we are at work.

To be educated is to learn how to guide oneself, to think for oneself, to be master of one's own concepts, and to be intellec-

tually and spiritually emancipated. True education teaches the distinction between good and evil, keeps alive a knowledge of the past, and builds great hopes for the future.

We have to know what wrecked old governments in grand old cities of another age. In this way we learn to test, with mathematical precision, the truth or falsity of that which we build today. Only in a country such as ours is it possible to run this day-to-day test on our government and those we have made responsible for it. In Germany and Japan, such was, of course, not possible. So let us take full advantage of that which we have here—exclusively.

Widespread public education here in North Carolina dates back only a few generations. It began in the great liberal traditions rooted in the idea of developing the individual thoughts of individual men and women of this state. Today we seek to qualify students for direct usefulness in life, to promote public welfare, point to the blessings of liberty, evaluate life, and have reverence for great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In that seeking comes North Carolina's great blessing for its people.

Now, at the risk of being regarded as a traitor present at the banquet table of this institute, let me repeat here what I have said on many occasions: education can be accomplished without classroom experience—although I hasten to add that I think that type of education would be largely devoid of knowledge and skill in mathematics. It is not the easiest, best, or most practical road, but a man or woman who can read but who is otherwise comparatively uneducated can, in his spare time, develop a great understanding. It's hard. It requires great stamina, discipline, regularity, and courage. But a man with a mind can train it in the knowledge of astronomy, which explains our place in the universe; in geology, which explains the make-up of this globe; in evolution, which describes the development of animals and plants; in philosophy, which is the recorded history of men's thoughts; in economics, which is the study of how we make our livings together; and in history, which unfolds in broad detail our paths and progress to date.

To understand the essentials of such things is to have an education. Reading can provide it. Sitting at the feet of teachers is the better course.

So, let me remind this group of individuals—a group of teachers who deal with the human mind and its discipline and training—that we accomplish our futures with our minds. Thought moves our state and our nation. Thought enlivens us, is depended on to solve our problems. It is up to us to supply more thought, good thought, sound thought. And it is to be said to the everlasting credit of this state of ours that we swim with the tide when we try to improve ourselves in North Carolina.

And remember always, for your own encouragement, that mankind has been improving steadily for several centuries. Humanity, in a broad world sense, never remains still; it never goes backward. There are no limits to our future improvement if we put no limits on true education.

IMPROVE YOUR OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE 14TH ANNUAL 4-H CLUB WEEK
AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

RALEIGH

AUGUST 14, 1946

I am glad to come here this morning to add my welcome to that of others who have spoken to you in connection with your 14th annual 4-H club week.

This is the first state meeting you have held since 1941, and I extend to you my personal and official congratulations that these very important and worth-while assemblies of youthful citizens of North Carolina have been resumed.

A year ago today, August 14, hostilities with Japan ceased. It was "V-J Day."

During that period—from Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, to August 14, 1945—you had a big rôle to play. You took your part and performed well; you produced food for the fighting and home fronts; you bought bonds with pennies, nickels, dimes, and dollars that you received; and you collected scrap iron, combing farms and homes for useless materials that might be used in making guns and machines. In short, you helped to clothe, feed, and equip our army.

Many of you were not on the farm front, however. Many 4-H club members were out there on the main line, doing a part in the actual fighting, first hand—on land, on sea, and in the air.

During the war your record as homefronters proves that you put every leaf in the 4-H emblem to good use. You made every *H* count. Obviously, you used your *hands*. They were at work no matter what you were doing—feeding the chickens, growing vegetables, tending livestock, cooking, canning, sewing—your hands were not idle.

You maintained a high standard of *health*. Knowing that the healthiest tree produces the largest and best fruit, and the healthiest plants yield the most food, you kept your own body in good working order. You had programs on nutrition to study what should be eaten. You learned the basic seven foods by heart and watched to see that your family followed suit so you all could produce at the height of efficiency.

You used that *head*, too. You studied and worked hard. You didn't try just to raise a calf, but aimed for the very best calf. You didn't try just to put food in cans, but tried to have it the best canned food.

Your work has been rewarded with blue ribbons and honorable mentions at county fairs and meetings.

And then there is the final *H*—the *heart*. Unless this *H* had been at work, the other *H*'s would not have been so successful. Unless your heart was in the work, unless you had a deep desire to do your part and to add to that done by others to help eventually to win the war, you could never have performed so well.

Now you have met here at State College for your 14th annual 4-H club week. Your theme is "Living to Preserve World Peace." Your very theme is an encouraging sign that young people are interested in making peace on earth a reality, not just a story-book phrase.

The four *H*'s must continue to work and function if this is to be accomplished. Let me make a few suggestions.

Under the *H* that stands for *head* let me suggest that you read all that you can about world peace organizations and discuss the problems of this field at your regular meetings.

Keep your *hands* busy working to produce food for starving millions scattered over the world today.

Continue to study nutrition, maintain a balanced diet, and follow the rules that lead to *health*.

Put your *heart* into working and living to preserve and develop your state, your nation, and world peace. Know what is right now and live and act according to the standards that this knowledge will provide.

You are young and important citizens of North Carolina. Remember that the measure of an individual is not that of age and popularity, but his or her ability to know what is true and what is right. Keep your honor high, maintain a wholesomeness of character, a resolute purpose, and a quality of spirit that temporary set-backs cannot sway or discourage. Determination to do a job and hard work is the combination that can open the most difficult lock that might bar you from your objective.

When you leave the State College campus, don't leave the enthusiasm that has been fostered here. Put into practice in your local club, community, and county all the things you have learned, all the knowledge you have gleaned from your sessions here. Remember that the most humdrum task has something to offer to increase your stature as a man or woman of tomorrow.

I bid you Godspeed in your program here and in your future lives as citizens of North Carolina.

PHILOSOPHIES BEHIND EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUMMER CONFERENCE OF LOCAL
UNIT LEADERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION
RALEIGH
AUGUST 14, 1946

It is a pleasure to come here and meet with the local unit leaders of the North Carolina Education Association assembled for this important summer conference. I am always happy to see and discuss with the teachers of North Carolina and their representatives the problems and the plans that are ahead of us.

In bringing these brief greetings to a group of teachers who are at the same time representing other teachers here, I thought I would discuss with you for a few moments some of the ideas and philosophies behind education.

The teachers of our state are our great thought manufacturers. Into their hands—into your hands—come thousands of our young minds for direction and guidance. These young minds, with the proper teaching, are capable of unlimited development.

Among teachers are many men and women who might have made a lot of money. But like the churchmen of our state, they have elected to be a group of our most useful workers, whose compensation is modest and whose glory comes largely in the fu-

ture achievements of youthful North Carolinians. America as a nation and North Carolina as a state has, back over the years—and that includes many years prior to the seventeen months that I have been your governor—provided only a modest income for teachers. But with that has gone, always, an enormous respect and esteem for teachers. High income has not and does not always accompany high service.

In so far as the state of North Carolina is concerned, I am sure that all of you know that our government operates upon a budgetary system, with certain specific sums appropriated by the state Legislature for each biennium. In 1945, at the last session of the North Carolina General Assembly, a substantial increase was given for the operation of the school system of North Carolina. In fact, more money was appropriated for the schools of the state for the 1945-47 biennium than was required for all state purposes in 1939. There is a limit as to what a state can put into the operation of its schools, and I know that we have not gone far enough in compensating public school teachers, despite this amazing progress and increase—but we are making progress.

I think it is heartening news for your group that the 1946 platform of the Democratic party of North Carolina approves and advocates changes that are advantageous to you in your retirement set-up and make for more security in your profession.

I quote from the 1946 state Democratic platform under the section on state teachers and employees:

The Retirement System for Teachers and State Employees does not provide sufficient income for the retired employees. Living costs have increased substantially since the system was instituted. The contributions made by the employees should be increased from four to five per cent with a commensurate increase in the contributions made by the state.

Since the General Assembly of 1945 adjourned, there have been further increases in living costs and present indications point to additional increases. The General Assembly of 1947 should make such increases in the compensations of state teachers and employees as conditions prevailing in early 1947 show to be equitable and deserving. The state of North Carolina must be an enlightened and just employer, dealing fairly with its own employees.

Looking ahead, let us consider the objectives of education in North Carolina, in professional service as well as professional progress. Let's consider what knowledge can mean to us now and in the future.

One of the oldest problems in the world, and at the same time one of the newest, as I am sure a group of teachers can testify,

is how to make people think. Between birth and death, those two great mysteries that mark the two ends of our life, we all have a few years that might be filled with the rewards of good thinking. Our muscles we share with all the world of animals, but in this world of animals we alone possess the potentiality of mind development and of unlimited education and a mental growth and development.

Every man and woman was put on this earth for a purpose. We are here to work, to advance, to help others, and to share in the pleasures and disappointments of those around us. The very laws governing the universe in which we live fill us with a desire to know things and to do the things we are meant to do. It is intended that we be active and progressive. We do not always realize it, but our happiness does lie in our individual self-advancement and in the improvement that comes to all.

And yet, countless North Carolinians and Americans are locked up in their own mental prisons—because they have never thought, that is, really thought in a progressive and a constructive way. And yet these prisoners of failure and of mental inertia might—in the hands of teachers, or even in the company of good books—have generated the power to pry open the doors of their individual prison and escape from that dull world of monotony that exists behind those individual closed doors.

In this day and in this time here in North Carolina we place our hopes in universal knowledge and universal health. We want good minds in good bodies in the instances of nearly four million people who constitute North Carolina. Of course that is a long-range program, but we are at work.

To be educated, as I am sure that those of you who are professional educators will agree, is to learn how to guide yourself, to think for yourself, to be master of your own concepts, and to be intellectually and spiritually emancipated. True education teaches the distinction between good and evil, keeps alive a knowledge of the past, and builds great hopes for the future.

We have to know what wrecked old governments in grand old cities of another age. In this way we learn to test, with precision, the truth or falsity of that which we build today. Only in a country such as ours is it possible to run this day-to-day test on our government and those we have made responsible for it. In Germany and Japan such was, of course, not possible. So let us take full advantage of that which we have here—and have exclusively.

Widespread public education here in North Carolina dates back only a few generations. It began in the great liberal traditions rooted in the idea of developing the individual thoughts of individual men and women of this state. Today we seek to qualify students for direct usefulness in life, to promote public welfare, point to the blessings of liberty, evaluate life, and stimulate reverence for great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In that quest comes North Carolina's great blessing for its people.

And at the risk of being regarded as a traitor present at this conference, let me repeat here what I have said on many occasions: education can be accomplished without classroom experience—although I hasten to add that I think that type of education would be largely devoid of true and complete knowledge and skill in many of the subjects. It is not the easiest, best, or most practical road, but a man or woman who can read but who is otherwise comparatively uneducated can in his spare time develop a great understanding. It's hard; it requires great stamina, discipline, regularity, and courage. But a man with a mind can train it in the knowledge of astronomy, which explains our place in the universe; in geology, which explains the make-up of this globe; in evolution, which is the recorded history of men's thoughts; in economics, which is the study of how we make our living together; and in history, which unfolds in broad detail our paths and progress to date.

To understand the essentials of such things is to have an education. Reading can provide it. Sitting at the feet of teachers is the better course.

So, let me remind a group of individuals—a group of teachers who deal with the human mind and its discipline and training—that we accomplish our futures with our minds. Thought moves our state and our nation. Thought enlivens us, is depended upon to solve our problems. It is up to us to supply more thought, good thought, sound thought. And it is to be said to the everlasting credit of this state of ours that we swim with the tide when we try to improve ourselves in North Carolina.

And remember always, for your own encouragement, that mankind has been improving steadily for several centuries. Humanity, in a broad world sense, never remains still; it never goes backward. There are no limits to our future improvement if we put no limits on true education.

WE ARE THE FLAG

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CEREMONIES DEDICATING A
MEMORIAL TO CATAWBA COUNTY WAR DEAD

NEWTON

AUGUST 15, 1946

This day has been set apart as an occasion to pay tribute and do honor to the armed forces of all wars from Catawba County. I am happy to be privileged to have a part upon the program that undertakes to pay just tribute to the heroic dead and dedicate a living memorial to the soldiery of Catawba County.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CATAWBA COUNTY

Catawba County was formed in 1842 from Lincoln County. The mother county, Lincoln, lies to the south, and Burke County bounds it on the west. The early history of Catawba County is the same as that of Lincoln. Located at the foothills of our Carolina mountains, Catawba is blessed with a most healthful climate and fertile lands and has every advantage needed to produce and nourish a useful and intelligent population. Throughout its existence of more than a century Catawba County has been known as among the best balanced and most progressive counties of North Carolina. Current history records that "its inhabitants are distinguished for their industry and integrity."

Indeed, the Catawba County area is very typical of the state of North Carolina as a whole in that it is inhabited by plain and thrifty people, the sort of folks who constitute the very backbone of our state.

Named for the Catawba Indians, your county has shown a rapid growth, jumping from 8,862 people in 1850 to 22,133 in 1900, and 51,653 in 1940. A little more than ten per cent of your total population is Negro, as compared to twenty-seven per cent for the state as a whole.

Newton, the county seat, where we are assembled today, has shown rapid growth. Incorporated in 1855, the town was named for Newton Wilson, son of Nathaniel Wilson, who was in the Legislature at the time the county was formed. (The story has been told that the town was named for Sir Isaac Newton, but this does not seem to be the case.) Newton, which is mainly a textile center, has also shown a rapid growth and in 1940 had a population of 5,407.

Originally, Catawba County was settled largely by the Germans who came down from Pennsylvania through the Valley of Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The same group settled also in Rowan, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln, and other counties in this area. This was a fine group of people, thrifty and enterprising, and their descendants hold to those virtues. Many of the inhabitants of the county today are descendants of the early German settlers.

Catawba County is noted for its camp meetings. Several of these are held annually, and the largest is, I believe, at Ball's Creek, eight miles east of Newton. Crowds of 25,000 or more attend, as you know.

In this county, at Hickory, is Lenoir-Rhyne College, a co-educational Lutheran institution. Established in 1891, it was originally named Lenoir College for Captain Walter W. Lenoir. In 1923 the name was changed to honor another benefactor, Daniel E. Rhyne, a textile manufacturer.

During the Revolutionary War the area which now comprises Catawba County was ardently patriotic. When the British invaded North Carolina in 1780 and again in 1781, the pioneers got down their old muzzle-loading rifles and went out to repel the invader. Many of them took part in the battle of Ramseur's Mill, June 20, 1780, when 1,300 Tories were surprised and defeated by 400 Whigs. Later, many of the patriots of the area played a part in the decisive victory at King's Mountain, October 7, 1780.

Perhaps the word which best describes your county is progressive, for the county is one of the best examples of the advancement which the piedmont area of the state has made during the past few decades. Though it is now predominantly industrial, it still has a large farming population and produces valuable crops especially cotton, corn, and wheat.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY IN CATAWBA

The county has an area of 406 square miles, or 259,480 acres. The wealth of the county has been steadily growing. In 1944 your assessed valuation of property was \$51,343,549, with a county tax rate of sixty-seven cents. In 1939 the county had 120 manufacturing establishments in which 8,805 persons were employed, to whom there was paid \$6,076,137 in wages and by whom there was produced \$24,764,653 worth of manufactured products. The manufacturing establishments produced textiles,

food and kindred products, furniture and finished lumber products, printing and publishing, lumber and timber products, apparel, and other finished products.

Upon the 3,082 farms in the county a gross income was produced in the amount of \$2,012,667. Here, as in many other piedmont counties, cotton, corn, hogs, and forage predominate. For every 100 farms there are sixty-four automobiles, nine trucks, and two tractors. It is significant to note that of these farms, 49.1 per cent are equipped with electric current and 66.3 per cent are owner-occupied units.

GROWTH IN EDUCATION AND CULTURAL LIFE

Material wealth has been constant and steady, but along with it there has been a rapid growth of education and cultural life. It may be interesting to note that in 1920 you had 223 school teachers instructing 7,704 pupils, for which there was spent \$79,067.07. In 1944 you had 389 teachers instructing 12,141 pupils, for which there was spent \$685,065.96. These figures reveal a per pupil expenditure of \$10.71 in 1920 and \$57.68 in 1944. This indicates a growth in the cultural life of the county. In addition to these expenditures for school instruction, a vast outlay has been made in some of the best equipped and most modern school buildings which would do credit to any city or county of the nation. To your public schools should be added the locally available facilities of Lenoir-Rhyne College, already mentioned, which contributes many cultural advantages to the citizens of the county. The Hickory Museum of Art and many other similar cultural influences are available to your citizens. Libraries are in your schools and cities and here on the spot we dedicate today it is proposed to create a cultural center with library and recreational facilities.

And as the school program has expanded, the valuation of school property has increased accordingly. In 1919 Catawba County's total valuation of school property was estimated at \$231,500. Today it is \$2,470,000, around ten times the 1919 estimate.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

This county is bisected by the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern railroads, having an aggregate mileage of 23.14 miles within the county. Many motor truck and motor bus lines serve your citizens. You have 119½ miles of primary paved roads, 51.6 miles of farm to market roads, and 523 miles of

secondary roads. In addition to all this county did before the state began its highway program in 1920, and in addition to expenditures made for upkeep and maintenance by the state, the record shows that the state has expended in Catawba County as of June 30, 1945, on primary roads the sum of \$2,468,268.02, and the state has expended on county roads the sum of \$56,710.39.

If the road program allotted to this county this year is carried out, there will be an additional sum of \$251,200 spent in Catawba for road construction and betterment. It is not contended that these are sufficient, but it definitely indicates that we are on the way toward more and better roads.

PATRIOTISM A PREDOMINANT CHARACTERISTIC OF CATAWBA

In every war since the formation of the county your citizenry have done their full duty toward our country in a national emergency: in the Spanish American War, in World War I, and in World War II.

These exercises are to dedicate an historic spot which will grow more hallowed with the passing of time as: (1) a place of beauty; (2) a living memorial of useful service; (3) a lasting tribute to the armed forces of all wars; and (4) a generous expression of a patriotic citizenry for the sacrifices of its soldiery.

WE DEDICATE A LIVING MEMORIAL

On this gala day in Catawba County we dedicate this beautiful plaque and this living memorial to the memory of those of our heroic sons and daughters who have answered the last roll call during great emergencies of our native land. Any words we express here will be inadequate to describe the sacrifice they have made. I am told that the beautiful plaque which will form a part of this living memorial bears the names of thirty heroes of World War I and the names of 174 heroes of World War II. To each of them we pay our most sacred tribute.

Robert Louis Stevenson has compared men in times of danger and stress with the leaves of the trees when the cold of winter and the frosts of autumn come. Certain of the leaves turn a pale and sickly yellow; others turn to gold. When the chill breath of war crossed our land in 1917 and 1941, certain sickly souls turned yellow. They were few, for America does not breed the slacker's ilk. We do not call this last-named group to mind on this patriotic occasion, except to consider the ignominy which



4-H Club girls and boys visit the Governor's office on July 7, 1947.

they brought on us. We do recall with pride and exaltation the countless thousands of our compatriots throughout the nation who "turned to gold."

The supreme test of war reveals the true character of men which is hidden deep in their souls. The potential coward reveals his cravenness, the potential traitor reveals his treason—but the true patriot reveals his valor. All stand out in the clear light that penetrates the hidden recesses of their own souls. The son of the poverty-stricken widow, the son of the statesman, and the son of the millionaire were clothed in the same uniform—one design, one color, one grade of cloth. Each held rank among his comrades in accordance with the character which he displayed, the courage, the loyalty, the fairness, and the good fellowship shown by his every action.

MEMORIES OF POSTS OF EMBARKATION

Out of the many millions who saw service in some foreign land, all had some experience with embarkation orders. I can best explain the emotions of such an experience in the following words:

When our troops were alerted for overseas service, the soldier had told his friends and relatives goodbye and boarded a train or plane that carried him to some port of embarkation. Here a temporary halt was made at some neighboring camp until definite arrangements could be made. Even under such conditions there were traitors and spies everywhere. Secrecy was the watchword.

Then some morning as the sun was rising there would be heard the tramp, tramp of troops down through the dockyard and out through the gates which shut the soldiers within and the world without. There in the great warehouses of humanity, from the hands of some kind woman serving in war work organizations, each was given a bun and a cup of coffee or chocolate; and then the line moved up the narrow gangplank—the last physical connection with the motherland—onto the big steamer lying in the harbor.

Then some afternoon as the sun was slowly sinking into the west, smoothly, silently and unnoticed, the big steamer moved down the harbor and out under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. Miss Liberty, out of the kindness of her heart, seemed to bid a proud "adieu" and a loving farewell to the soldier parting with his native land upon a journey whose destination was

unknown. I have seen big teardrops wet many a manly cheek on occasions such as this. It was not the tear of an idle sentimentalist, nor the tear of a coward, but it was the tear that found its source in the heart and bubbled to the surface to express that love of country and native land for which language is inadequate.

All up and down the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf, and at every port of embarkation and every transcontinental airfield, scenes such as this were enacted; this is only one instance.

CONCLUSION

So they went away to the far countries of Europe and to the far distant islands of the Pacific and did their job in a most magnificent manner much sooner than the most hopeful could expect. August 14, 1945, one year ago yesterday, was "V-J Day."

As I look at "Old Glory" flying against the breeze I know that just as the Cross is the symbol of the Christian religion and our belief in immortality, so is the American Flag the emblem of our national greatness and our national glory. It stands for our independence, our freedom, our liberty, our unity, our tolerance, our material prosperity, our ideals, our dreams, and our aspirations. The names carved on that plaque—yes, you and I and every loyal American constitute and make that flag—*we are the flag!*

It is a part of the fundamental tenets of our Christian civilization that we pay a just tribute to our heroic dead. When I look over the living memorial you have constructed here which will serve this and generations yet to come and when I recount the names of the valiant sons and daughters of Catawba County which are embedded in this memorial, I am reminded that it was the custom of ancient Greece, long before the Christian era, to honor and emulate their heroic warrior dead by raising them a little higher than the ordinary citizenship—but not so high but that their life and character and sacrifice could serve as an example to be emulated by the present and future generations.

So today, as we gather around this historic spot dedicated to the heroic soldiery of Catawba County, we should gather courage and inspiration for the living and the generations that are to come. I have faith in the democracy of America. In spite of our deficiencies, our form of government has brought more men and women of every clan, race, and creed to a higher, freer,

and more progressive enjoyment of the better things of life than any other form of government devised by man since this planet began to revolve about the sun.

It therefore appears to me that we North Carolinians could well adopt the words of Walt Whitman, the Hoosier Poet, when almost a century ago he wrote in his "Leaves of Grass" great truths about America and democracy, in these words:

Sail, sail thou best ship of Democracy
Of value is thy freight
'Tis not the present only
The past is also stored in thee
Thou holdest not the venture of thyself alone
Not of the Western Continent Alone.

With thee time voyages in trust
The antecedent nations sink or swim with thee
Theirs, as much as thine the destination
Port triumphant!

EDUCATION AND WORK BRING LASTING PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ADELPHOTIS ARAHOVITON
KARUYAE PARK, GASTON COUNTY
AUGUST 18, 1946

It is a peculiar pleasure for me to be able to come here and meet again with my Greek-American friends in annual session assembled. I have had some happy experiences with you here in years past, and I have been looking forward with keen anticipation to being with you again.

Five years have elapsed since you have had one of these convention sessions, your schedule having been interrupted by World War II. I know the hearts of each and every one of your members are today filled with gratitude that the lives of many members and their sons and daughters have been spared through the trying days of this conflict.

Many of you who are present today, and the sons of others, served in both the American and Greek armies. We can praise our Maker for those many lives that were spared from that conflict. At the same time a deep and abiding memory for those who paid the supreme sacrifice abides with us all. That memory and that esteem is apparent in your War Memorial program.

Many is the family that is happily reunited here today for this occasion. I am happy with you in your happiness. I am honored at being asked to share your joys here in the county that I have long made my home.

And let me extend to you my personal commendation and appreciation, as well as the official appreciation of the state of North Carolina, for the monument you have placed here in tribute to those members of your organization, and their sons and daughters, who gave their lives in the war for right and justice and peace. The same monument also commemorates the service of those who served victoriously and returned triumphantly to their homes to take up the affairs of citizenship again. I am happy to be present for the ceremonies that mark the unveiling of this marker.

One of the distinct pleasures that goes with holding the office of Governor of North Carolina is the opportunity of meeting with varied groups of our citizens and participating with them in their milestones of success and accomplishment.

It is heartening to me, and I am sure that it is to you, to know that the men and women of Greek ancestry who are now American citizens and residents of North Carolina, by choice in many instances, have made such fine records of citizenship and accomplishment. Your Greek-American group has made itself an integral and a vital part of the life of this community and of the various other communities represented here today. Throughout the state of North Carolina members of your group are taking an active part in the civic life about them.

You have every reason to be proud of your own group, the manner and the extent to which you have participated in community life, and the varied program of interests and activities—indicating all the instincts of good citizenship.

You also have every reason to be proud of your background, the culture of your ancestors and their country, and the history of your people.

Take by way of example your own church, the Greek Orthodox Church. The history of the Greek Orthodox Church is an important and interesting story, one familiar to you all. It dates back almost to the dawn of organized religious worship and now, I understand, has an estimated membership of over 100 millions and ranks third in Christendom. In the United States alone a recent census of religious bodies gave the Eastern Orthodox churches a membership of nearly 300,000.

The early separation of the Greek Church from the Latin Church may be traced to the founding of Constantinople and the political divisions of the Roman Empire. In the year 484 an estrangement between the Latin and Greek churches had appeared. It was not, however, until the ninth century that the "Great Schism" began. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, had been deposed and was succeeded by the learned Photius, who convoked a synod at Constantinople and passed sentence of excommunication on the Bishop of Rome. He denounced as heresy the addition of a certain Latin phrase to the Nicene creed. This principal doctrinal difference between the Greek and Roman churches is one wherein the Greek Church insists on the supremacy of the Father in the Trinity, rejects the authority of the Pope, and rules out the word "purgatory," although your creed indicates belief in a state of purgation after death and in the efficacy of prayers for the dead.

After that first early separation of the churches there were reunions and then new differences, until a final division took place in the eleventh century. Today I understand that the various branches of your church are one in attachment to dogma as defined by the first seven councils and in resistance to western innovations. Pope Pius IX made several fruitless attempts to secure a reunion of the Greek and Roman churches, but the Vatican decrees of 1870 intensified the aversion.

It is a significant thing, I think, that the recent life of your church here in North Carolina and its growth in strength and in service was during a period of time when our country was engaged in a world-shaking conflict. North Carolina participated in this conflict and made a large contribution of manpower, material, and products. That means that you and all North Carolinians had a hand in the general war effort. I think that it is also significant that, with the stress and strain of war times, you not only remembered your church, your faith, and your God, but during this trying period also found the extra time and energy to erect new temples of worship.

You do not need to be reminded of the relief that comes to us all now that the rainbow of victory spreads itself across the skies. Your own experiences in this country and for this country and your study of war and its terrible toll in the land of your forefathers have made impression enough on you. I know that you have suffered to an extra measure as misfortunes have overtaken the venerable Greek nation itself.

But peace has come to all nations now—the conquerors and the conquered—and guns are silent for the first time in months and years. The task ahead is one looking toward universal peace and world prosperity. Education must replace brutality. Commerce and industry must succeed terror and cruelty. Dignity, decency, and honor have proven themselves and will again rule the world. As you have been successful on your project here, your state will be successful in this post-war era, and your nation will faithfully complete its tasks. This is true because governments begin with human beings—just such human beings as yourselves. The better the individual the better the government. It is a heartening sign that some groups of our individual citizens remember God and look to the future as they work desperately to take care of the emergencies of today.

More than ever before, society is on a world-wide basis. Time and space have been so largely eliminated by the modern miracles of science and industry that our local and national concerns are also world concerns. The people of Europe and the people of the Orient have seen with their own eyes something of America's might and strength. They have seen us land in the face of fire in Italy and France and overrun and subdue the mad-dog nations. They have seen us beaten bitterly in the Philippines, only to come back and help those islands regain their freedom and then sweep on into the streets of Tokyo itself.

The world has watched us build a transportation system across the other end of the world. Other nations have seen us build airports and arsenals overnight, in swamps and on desolate islands. Here in the piedmont section of our own state you have seen many great army camps spring up in fields, and at our North Carolina coast points you have seen ship after ship slide into the water to further this great effort.

The world now knows how good we can be. You have a new conception of the power of your nation and the extent to which it will wield a mighty arm for justice and right. These past few years have given the world new standards. The world will know if we fail to meet the standards we ourselves have set for ourselves and for the world.

The good people of the world pray that we will not fail. More than anything else in the world they want us to succeed. They hopefully believe that their success is tied up with ours. American ideals of freedom and justice under law, industrial ability and inventive genius have become most important and precious

to people all over the world who have suffered under the aggressor nations.

They have just one question to ask us—can you make your ideals and your wealth work for good in peacetime, too? They are emerging from the war as new people, with unlimited expectations from the new life and opportunity which has been granted them. The peoples who have fought their way through to peace are thinking more like Americans than many of us realize.

But America cannot serve either itself or the human family unless it is just as strong morally and economically as it is strong at waging war against aggressors. That makes this occasion here today an important one. It foretells something. It is a straw in the wind, indicating how we feel here in North Carolina and in America about things moral.

During these past few years of war the loyalty of the citizens of this state of every racial origin has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt. Our citizens have stood second to none on the fighting fronts, in the purchase of war bonds, in war work and in the observance of emergency restrictions. North Carolinians have not been found wanting!

With this record behind us, we shall go forward strong in the confidence that we can meet our responsibilities as citizens of an American state. There are many things yet to be done for North Carolina, and during my term as governor I shall strive to do as many of these as possible. In working at a proper program of development and advancement for this state the united and patriotic action of all citizens is needed. The war has shown us the urgent demand that we purge ourselves of prejudice, bigotry, intolerance, and unjustified hate. We are today, more than ever, required to give careful study to and to bring unprejudiced decision to the problems which confront us. How else are we to contribute to the bringing of lasting peace, justice and enlightenment to a war-torn world?

So we must work and we must pray and we must meet our obligations manfully that we may take advantage of the opportunity to create a better state, a better nation, and a better world.

Meantime, I congratulate you upon the substantial job you and your group have done. In all your work and plans you have my best wishes. You also have the offered assistance of my office in any way that I can serve you. We are all working together

for North Carolina and her people, and for America. Ours is a great and God-blessed state, with a glorious past and many opportunities yet undeveloped and untouched. It is for you and for me, as best we can, to light the torch of inspiration and to lead our people to higher planes of social, political, and economic life. If we plan well and execute intelligently we can reach even higher standards, standards which our resources, from every point of view, justify and demand.

May your continued efforts here be pleasant and the fruits thereof be a blessing in the years to follow!

HIGHWAY FATALITIES

ADDRESS²⁴ DELIVERED AT THE SAFETY MEETING OF THE OFFICIALS
AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CAROLINA COACH COMPANY

RALEIGH

AUGUST 21, 1946

*Mr. Toastmaster, my kind introducer, employees,
friends, and officials of Carolina Coach Company:*

I am happy to have this opportunity to meet with your group and pay just tribute to those who have made records of excellence in the matter of safety in the operation of motor transportation.

I am keenly interested in this matter of motor casualties. The President and the executive of every state are likewise deeply concerned. Motor accidents can be materially reduced—if not prevented—if we go about it in the proper way. Today, the motor car, which is intended to serve and improve the living conditions of our people, is sweeping along paved roads, from side roads and driveways, with all the deadliness of a wartime juggernaut or an uncontrolled forest fire.

With meager resources, we have done more to conquer and eliminate disease than we have to end wars, prevent crimes, or put an end to preventable accidents on our highways.

From the information furnished me by the State Board of Health, I am told that during last year 1299 deaths occurred from what are termed preventable accidents. During 1945, 695 North Carolinians were killed in primary automobile accidents and twenty as the result of automobile and railroad collisions.

²⁴This is not the entire address, but it is all that is available.

There were more people killed in North Carolina in primary automobile accidents during 1945 than died from typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, malaria, pellagra, and influenza combined. All these diseases took only 646 of our citizens, while primary automobile accidents alone killed 695—not to mention the great number maimed and crippled for life.

Now a person is just as dead when he is an automobile casualty as when he dies from having contracted a preventable disease. He is just as dead if he is run over by a motorist crashing a red light as if he had died of smallpox; and he is just as dead if he is killed while jay-walking as if he had jumped in the lake without ever taking a swimming lesson. Respect for the law on the part of motorists and pedestrians is just as essential to public safety as is law enforcement on the part of those charged with that responsibility.

This thing is not just a malady; it is an epidemic. If the staggering highway losses of life, limb, and property came from some unknown disease germ, the state would be alarmed from border to border, quarantines would be established, and hospital and medical forces mobilized by the thousand. City, county, and state officials would throw every possible resource into combating the menace. Manpower, money, public opinion, leadership—all would be given without stint.

Movement of all sorts has been booming on the highways since V-J Day and the lifting of the ration program for gasoline. And in this period, carelessness seems to have boomed, too. And up, up, up has gone the shameful record of our driving experience. I am not expert enough to know just exactly what has caused this, but I am human enough to suspect that it results from the increased travel, from badly maintained vehicles, from drivers grown rusty from too little driving, from war-neglected roads, from control forces that are undermanned, and—perhaps the most important reason of all—a dominant “eat, drink, and be merry” psychology that pervades the land today.

But are lives any less important because they are taken by carelessness, by drunken driving, by excessive speed, or by any of the other causes of accidents? Of course not! And we know that traffic waste does not have to happen, but that on the record it will.

You are all well aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in highway transportation we have

ever experienced. Your state government, as well as your Federal and city governments, is planning the greatest highway and street development program in history.

Your governor and your state Legislature, together with local government officials, have the responsibility of coördinating all their functions in the interest of simpler laws, uniformity of rules of the road, and improved enforcement and traffic control. We have all too little time to prepare for the important automotive future that is just ahead. We must enforce safety as it has never been enforced before. We must all practice safety as we have never practiced it before.

Meantime, we must do the best we can with what we have.

We don't need very much astuteness to realize that our pre-war traffic control measures will be totally inadequate in the months ahead. And we have been steadily losing ground during the war, for reasons already outlined.

Of course, I know that safety does not come free. Safety costs money. Safety does not come without effort. Safety calls for hard work. It requires much of the three well-known E's: Education, enforcement, and engineering.

Of these three, education seems to offer the best long-range hope. As in all things, we must look to education for a better future. Education can give us a better performance by new generations of pedestrians and drivers.

Public opinion constitutes the final bar of judgment on any traffic safety program. Public opinion will support aggressive, intelligent approaches to this problem. Likewise, it will not respond to ineffectual programs or to lack of action. The challenge of those unknown and nameless hundreds who face death and injury on our North Carolina highways cannot be met unless every proven instrument of accident prevention is used to the best of our ability.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the officials and employees of the Carolina Coach Company on undertaking a comprehensive safety program which has prevented a great many accidents and furnished a greater safety factor to the traveling public.

Especially do I extend my personal and official greetings and appreciation to the large group of drivers of your organization who have served Carolina Coach Company a considerable period of time without having any accidents—or no accidents of appreciable importance.

This is a fine record which I am sure the people of North Carolina duly appreciate and which will encourage others in the operation of public franchise motor vehicles and private cars to emulate and practice it.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL FARM AND
HOME WEEK MEETING²⁵

RALEIGH

AUGUST 21, 1946

I am happy to be with you tonight and see in your assemblage here a new exemplification of the pride that North Carolinians have always had in their homes and families.

One of the things that has made this state great among states is an innate love and devotion that North Carolinians have for the family and family life, for the home and home life, and for your state and mine.

I want to devote my few moments of greeting to you here on the occasion of your first North Carolina Farm and Home week since the war, and the brief message that I am privileged to deliver, to a brief discussion of the home. I wish to call your attention anew to how vital it is that the unity of the home continue to strengthen our character—as individuals and as a state and as a nation.

We have just come through a period of war when literally thousands of North Carolina homes were uprooted, disrupted, shattered—by the war. We have just had a period when the momentum of family life was interrupted. Fathers, sons, brothers were detached from family life to serve their country in time of war. There were more of these than in all our other wars combined.

At the same time more women—mothers, daughters, sisters—left homes for defense work or for military service than in all other wars combined. We had a day and age not only with great hordes of our population in the armed services, but with an unsettled, migratory population roving our state and nation. During this period the ties and the stabilizing influence of a true home were generally missing.

²⁵The same address, with the exception of the first three paragraphs, was delivered before the Coble family reunion at Coble's Lutheran Church, Guilford County, on August 24, 1946.

Many of our worries and bewilderments of today are related to this fact and to this condition. Our roving population in the time of war brought us one of our toughest human problems.

We are due, then, for some serious consideration of the family, the home, and the future in these changing times.

In the very nature of things the family is the origin of life and the root of human values. As the home goes, so goes the state and the nation. As there is good or bad in the home, and by whatever proportion, so is life for us all here and throughout the land.

Trials beset the family, as they do the individual. Benefit can come from the blows as they strike. These difficulties make a better person of us, as exercise builds and strengthens muscle. Each trouble surmounted gives us greater value to ourselves and to our state. And so it is that out of wartime trials may come better, happier, and more valuable family units.

Our hope rests with a revival of confidence in the importance of the family and of the home. Some boys who have come home from the wars love their families more deeply. Others, by their absence and through their service to their country, have loosened these ties for the present and for the future. The fabric of the home life must not be unraveled. Families must mature as individuals must mature. One day the children of today start new families themselves. New feelings of responsibility, new mutual interests, and new tolerances can hold the family group together, as a family group.

I hope that few young people in North Carolina will make a mistake as to who loves them most of all. Young people can turn to their families when they can turn nowhere else. Parents are the very best friends that any young person can have. For that reason, and others, parents usually have the full respect of their children. No Bible admonition has more attention from more people than that one which says that we should honor our fathers and our mothers.

And we honor our mothers above all.

What we learn and what we receive from a good father is important, but what we receive from a mother is sublime. And a mother's service seems often to be rather poorly repaid by young people and by society as a whole.

For every man that you and I know who will risk his life for a cause, there are hundreds of mothers who will risk their lives for their children—and have done so. From the first sight

of you, your mother was so entirely devoted, so entirely hopeful, so entirely confident, that she felt that no future was too great for you to deserve.

As a result of such confidence, mothers give us the perfect example of altruism and self-sacrifice. This is a lesson that war-shattered families had to learn during the very recent years of conflict. Up and down this state and up and down this land you find women sitting on the doorsteps of their homes in the towns or cities as well as in farm homes along our countryside, under the low sun that is setting on a long hard day, taking care of children. They are cheerful and they are dauntless. In the middle of the night in dingy huts or in big houses, while men sleep, you find women awake—taking care of children.

A mother's love is unselfish. It has no limit this side of the grave. Her moral leadership is your moral leadership and the moral leadership of the state. When things are tough for any family, they are toughest of all for mother.

I have found that in the later life of men a good measure by which to evaluate them is their feeling about their mother and about the mothers of other men—all men.

So, whether your family is one that is still assembled at home as a unit or whether it is one that was scattered out by the emergencies of war and may not now be reassembled or may never be again assembled as a family unit, try to improve the situation within your own family circle — centering on the mother.

Improve the loyalty of your family, and its solidarity.

If there's a difference of opinion in the family, don't let it last long. Throw your pride out the window and patch up that difference as soon as possible. Improve the cheerfulness within the family, and the sense of team play.

Improve the way the family burdens are shared, if they are not shared as well as they might be.

Fathers: Let the young boy do his share, and do it early. If the boy is to shoulder his responsibilities in the family and succeed in life, he must realize that success comes from helping others and from hard work. Knowledge must start at home. It is up to the father to make the son realize what work means for happiness, independence, the fuller life.

And yet, many young men going out from families reply to "help wanted" advertisements by first asking the employer, "How much do you pay?" and "What do I have to do to get the money?"

The question the boy should be taught to ask is, "What is the future here, if I make good?"

It is no wonder that the employer of today often finds it simply impossible to exercise the supervision that the young worker needs if he is to fit into the place and if he is to help the enterprise and become a working man of value to others and to himself. The badly needed correction must come in the family, in the home.

So I admonish you as parents to point out that while jobs may be easy to get in some places now, and while the boy may get one job after another, he cannot get another youth. The days and years the boy is using now will never come back in the span of his life.

Point out that while this period can look to him like a period of easy prosperity, it is really a time of great danger to his future.

You know that it's a bad thing for anybody to get the "easy come, easy go" habit. Warn your sons and daughters about this and see that they do not contract the "easy come, easy go" habit.

If they are now away from home and earning money on their own, point out that what they are earning is only fool's gold unless they are at the same time learning something that will stand by them. Remind them that they must shape their character as workers and thinkers and avoid the spendthrift habits that are so easy to acquire just now and that will injure and defeat them later on.

Remind them to say to themselves, "If I can't succeed as an employee, I can never succeed as an employer."

Don't let your sons or your daughters think that there is anything in the North Carolina system of doing things or the North Carolina way of life that is put there to weigh them down or hold them back. Tell them that the one weakness in our great social advance is that too much emphasis is laid on the claim that each of us has on the community or the enterprise we work in, and too little emphasis is laid on our duty and contributions to it.

Remind them that sound North Carolina and American enterprises want everyone to do well in our state and in our nation, better all the time, earning more, having more, doing more, getting ahead. Everyone wants more and better things for more and better people. But don't let your young people make up their minds that discipline, and especially self-discipline, was

not intended for free Americans or that lasting success and independence can be had without hard work here in your North Carolina and mine.

As for the young girl who will marry and have a family of her own, her place is more important than ever because the problem itself is greater. It is a wonderful thing to see a young woman helping a young man and realize how much she can do for him when she really tries. Lucky is the boy who possesses the interest and the thought of the right kind of girl. Pity the boy who could do so but misses the chance.

It takes brains to feel real emotion. It takes a well-developed mind to develop real affection and have it stick.

A young woman of brains and character attracts a man of intelligence. After marriage such a union establishes a new family of two intelligent people.

Well informed, alert young people insure abler North Carolinians in the future. Our whole social system improves in proportion as the intelligent men in it are influenced by its good women. Most parents know this and realize the importance of mind and character. It takes longer to build these qualities and to find them in others than it does to see surface appearances, outward beauty, or such casual accomplishments as the ability to dance. But these more important qualities are seen and fully appreciated in due course of time.

So in these post-war days of still interrupted and somewhat weakened family life, let's remember that the family unit is the real basis of life and of our state's future. The strength of the great rivers of North Carolina, turning as they do great hydro-electric plants and pushing the machinery of textile and other industries, is made up of each drop of water moving in the same direction at the same time.

In the same manner, with the strength of each family comes the strength of our state. Let each member of each family give confidence to the whole family, thereby giving every member of the family confidence in our state—a wonderland state in the land of opportunity.

Anyone not realizing just what a wonderland of opportunity this is needs but to go a few miles in any direction in rural North Carolina. Look at any modest country home, sheltered by great trees and set in a circle of field and meadow, gracious with the promise of harvest. Barns are there, and cribs well filled. And the smokehouse is odorous with treasure. The fragrance of hollyhock mingles with the aroma of garden and

orchard. Bees hum and the hens cluck busily. Inside the house is thrift, comfort, and cleanliness. Outside is the man of the place, upright, healthy, Godly, with no mortgage lying heavy across his neck and no lien on his ripening harvest. He handles his crops in his own wisdom, sells them in his own time, is master of his lands and of himself.

Such is the very nerve and sinew and spine of North Carolina. Of such, also, is the heart of this great state. From such you have come here for your North Carolina Farm and Home Week. May your efforts here—as well as those back home—be fully blessed to the eventual blessedness of a truly great North Carolina.

YOUTHFUL FARMERS IN WARTIME

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE 18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF FUTURE FARMERS
OF AMERICA

RALEIGH

AUGUST 28, 1946

It is indeed a pleasure to be here this afternoon and to add my welcome to that of others who have spoken to you in connection with your fine accomplishments during the war years we have only recently left behind us.

This is the first state meeting you have held since the outbreak of the war in 1941. I extend to you my personal and official congratulations that these very important and worthwhile assemblies of youthful citizens of our state have been resumed.

Few as your years may be, all of you remember that day, nearly five years ago, when we suddenly became a nation at war. On August 14, 1945, a little more than a year ago, hostilities with Japan ceased.

During that period, from Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, to August 14, 1945, you had a big rôle to play. You accepted your part and performed well; you produced food for the fighting front and for the home front; you bought bonds with pennies, nickels, dimes, and dollars that you earned; and you collected scrap iron, combing farms and homes for useless materials to be used in making guns and machines. In short you helped—yes, had a very direct part—in clothing, feeding, and equipping our armed forces.



The "Lost Colony" Pageant at Manteo, where Governor Cherry, on August 22, 1947, portrays the part of one of the English leaders of the movement to come to the New World, and shaking his fist exclaims, "We want freedom."

The wartime record of the Future Farmers of America is a real roll of honor as full of achievement as that of any front-line army. Here in North Carolina the 23,000 FFA boys have the following array of accomplishments to their credit for the year immediately passed: they have bought a total of \$516,000 worth of war bonds and stamps; collected over 10,000,000 pounds of scrap metal; repaired 1,080 farm machines, 3,214 farm implements, and over 4,000 farm tools; included in their farming program over 30,000 acres of soybeans and peanuts for oil; planted 9,460 victory gardens; and raised thousands of chickens, hogs, dairy cows, and other animals for meat.

Thus the Future Farmers achieved a new yearly record production of food for freedom, bought and sold more dollars of war bonds than ever before, helped to relieve the farm labor shortage, collected scrap, repaired and reconditioned farm machinery, and performed many other useful services—which, after all, is an extension of the fighting front.

It is to such an organization as yours that rural North Carolina must look for leadership. With such a record as you have already made and the projected program you have set for yourself, I have no fear for the future of farming in our state.

Many young men, however, were not on the farm front during these war years. Many Tar Heel Future Farmers were out there on the main line having a share in the actual fighting first-hand—on land, on sea, and in the air.

Although the shadows of World War II have lifted, we meet here today in serious and sober times. The peacetime demands of state government are far more exacting than were the problems of a relentlessly prosecuted war. The spontaneous and all-out determination to defeat the enemy made leadership and teamwork much easier. Working together we met those challenges, and with great sacrifices a glorious victory was won.

Now our immediate task is to look to the future and build a still greater and still stronger North Carolina. I could find no better audience within the bounds of our state with which to discuss the future of our state than a gathering of Future Farmers. By your very name you have your faces set forward toward the tomorrow that is ahead.

Your primary purpose in meeting here this week was to check accomplishments during the last few years and to charter a course of action to improve Future Farmers of America's activities during the coming year. While charting this course,

remember that tomorrow when you are no longer future farmers but full-fledged farmers you will be at the plow handles of the state, directing a straight governmental furrow.

There is no finer training for the future citizen, as well as the future farmer, than is to be found in such an organization as you represent here. Your organization has its origin and root in the vocational agriculture departments of the schools and teaches citizenship and farming through active participation. You are developing agricultural leadership, coöperation, and citizenship. You are learning how to conduct and take part in meetings, how to speak in public, how to buy and sell coöperatively, how to finance yourselves, how to assume civic responsibility, and how to solve your own problems. No student organization enjoys greater freedom of self-government. Under adult counsel and guidance you motivate and vitalize the training of farmer citizenship.

You are getting fine experience in the art of working together for a common good. You have the splendid opportunity of learning how to deal effectively with yourselves as well as with others.

Agriculture has made tremendous progress in the past few years, and the only possible chance you have of succeeding as a farmer is for you to study the results of research and apply those findings to the solution of the problems of soil management. You must be a student of modern marketing methods because, without question, a better system of distribution of farm products would work to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer.

May I also call your attention to the rapid progress being made in mechanization of agriculture? The successful farm in the future is going to be equipped with modern machinery, and the farm home must have electric appliances for the homemaker if we are going to hold the best young people on the farms. Not a large per cent of the men who operate the farms in our state are going to be college-trained. The more than 400 rural high schools with departments of vocational agriculture offer a real opportunity to learn the latest methods of dealing with farm problems. I hope to see the time when every boy who wants to farm may receive training for his vocation.

Then, too, I am delighted to learn that your organization gives training in the fundamental principles of good citizenship such as community coöperatives, organizing and directing public

meetings, and organized recreation. I congratulate you on the fine work you are doing in these fields.

You are young, but very important, citizens of North Carolina. Always remember that the measure of an individual is not that of age or popularity, but of his ability to know what is true and do what is right. Keep your honor high, maintain a wholesomeness of character, a resolute purpose, and a quality of spirit that temporary setbacks cannot sway or discourage. Determination to do a job and hard work are the combination that can open the most difficult lock that might withhold you from your objective.

When you leave the State College campus, don't leave the enthusiasm that has been fostered here. Put into practice in your local organization, community, and county all the things you have learned, all the knowledge you have gleaned from your sessions here. Remember that the most humdrum task has something to offer to increase your status as a man of tomorrow.

I bid you Godspeed in your program here and in your future lives as citizens of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA IS PROUD OF KAY KYSER

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN INTRODUCING KAY KYSER AT A LUNCHEON
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA GOOD HEALTH ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 4, 1946

James Kyser of Rocky Mount—known to the world as Kay Kyser—is undoubtedly the best-known of all North Carolinians.

Here in North Carolina we are proud of Kay Kyser. We are proud for many reasons. We have a patriotic interest and pride in the fact that he went out from a North Carolina community to wrest fame and fortune from the entertainment world and to reach its very peak in success.

We are proud that while riding this crest he took the time to entertain millions of men and women in uniform during the war years. At a financial disadvantage to himself and by driving himself beyond any reasonable call on his physical strength and mental energy, he brought cheer and happiness to millions of our service people who were away from home and busy prosecuting the war.

And, already carrying that superhuman load, Kay Kyser also took on another gigantic assignment that would in itself have been a full-time job. He covered the nation on bond-selling tours and rolled up millions of dollars in War Bonds sold, thus helping your country and mine to achieve the victory that followed.

And finally we are proud that Kay Kyser still maintains such a keen interest in his native state that even while he is here on an alleged vacation he has thrown his enormous energy and interest into various problems and plans for the future development, improvement, and expansion of this state in the fields of sociology and the humanities. Specifically, Kay Kyser has become greatly interested in our Medical Care Program and, through it, in the future well-being, happiness, health, and comfort of our people.

He is here today to talk to us about this interest, and we will hear him with pleasure and profit.

CLUB WORK IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE COUNTY MEETING OF 4-H CLUBS
TARBORO

SEPTEMBER 19, 1946

I am happy to be here in Edgecombe County today for this assembly of fine young men and women from the fifteen 4-H clubs in this county, having a total membership of 936. At the outset I would like to congratulate you and your organization on the fine programs of activity that you have under way here in Edgecombe—one of North Carolina's truly great agricultural counties.

I also desire to congratulate the county on your presence here and on your programs throughout the year. There is no way to put a correct estimate on the truly great value of nearly 1,000 young men and young women from a single county banded together for action with heads pledged to clearer thinking, hands to larger service, hearts to greater loyalty, and health to better living for community, state, and nation.

I am sure you are each day living up to your goal "to make the best better," and your home county and your state are indeed fortunate that such is the case.

I do not need to remind this group that the 4-H Club is a nation-wide organization conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, coöperating with the North Carolina State College of Agriculture, in the various counties throughout the state. The objective of this organization is to give boys and girls training in better practices in agriculture and homemaking and in the broader phases of community organization and the finer and more significant things of life.

More than 90,000 rural boys and girls in North Carolina have joined with more than a million and a half other boys and girls in the United States in furthering the 4-H principles.

The 4-H Club provides one of the best sources for bringing a program of Agricultural Extension work to a community and a county and was created for the purpose of teaching farm youth better farm and home practices as well as the cultural side of life. The membership of the 4-H clubs organized throughout a county offers a great possibility for conducting worth-while demonstrations in agriculture and homemaking. The 4-H Club provides training in leadership, organization, community coöperation, recreation, and other social activities conducive to the training of the better type of citizenship.

In the beginning the 4-H Club work was built on the basis of actual demonstration. That plan is still followed. Each club member is required to conduct a demonstration in agriculture or homemaking, according to the instructions of the agricultural service under the supervision of the farm or home demonstration agent, and must keep an accurate record of the time and cost of the enterprise.

For example, in the case of a crop demonstration, the club member grows an acre of corn, cotton, or whatever the crop might be, according to the approved practices of the Extension Service. When the demonstration is completed, the club member has learned from actual experience the values derived from the use of good seed, balanced fertilizer, and proper cultural methods. In addition, from his own record kept during the year, he knows the amount of time required to produce the crop, the total cost, the cost per unit, and the profit or loss from the demonstration. Similar instructions are furnished for all demonstrations. The most valuable part of the program, however, is the information and the inspiration which the club member will receive as a result of being a member of the 4-H Club.

The 4-H Club offers many advantages to the boy and the girl in the way of recreation activities, prizes, free trips, etc. The most worth-while part of the program, perhaps, is the lesson actually learned by working with plants and animals, and particularly the inspiration obtained, not only through the project activity, but through contacts with the various leaders in the 4-H Club program.

One of the most interesting activities is the annual 4-H Club Week Short Course held at North Carolina State College in our capital city of Raleigh. Each club in the state is permitted to send two delegates. Other outstanding activities are the State Fair, the State Wildlife Conservation Conference, county and district camps, and the National 4-H Club Camp held at Washington, D. C., and occasions such as yours here today.

This is an old story for most of you here who are present or former members of 4-H clubs and who have an active part and give much of your time and your energies to the functioning of these clubs.

But while your close affiliation with your individual club gives you a fine knowledge and a clear picture of the workings of that club, I wonder if you know and comprehend the extent of the service that the 4-H movement renders to your state as a whole. The young men and women in the rural homes of this state between the ages of ten and twenty-one and therefore eligible for 4-H membership receive a training in better agricultural practices that could hardly be matched anywhere at the same convenience and at so little cost.

I do not want you to fail to see the benefits in farm production and homemaking that are coming to you in this organizational work, and I ask you to look with me now at the fine significance that comes with your insight into the broader phases of community organization and the bigger and broader things of a fuller life.

From your projects and projects of a similar nature throughout this state of ours, a great surge of activity and development and growth is under way in the fields of dairying, baby beef, poultry, crops, and the creation of more efficient, cleaner, and happier homes for which the 4-H clubs can take a lion's share of the credit.

What this 4-H program is doing for the boys and for the girls who take part is even more important. This activity comes to young people still in their formative stage of life. At that age it

is perhaps easier to learn the practical side of agriculture and home-making, participation in organized activity, and contact with outstanding people at events planned to broaden the knowledge, influence, and development of a generation of young people who are soon to take complete responsibility for their communities and their state.

I salute the 4-H Club members of this county and this state as a generation of verile, industrious young people with vision, integrity, and a personal responsibility for useful lives of service in the communities in which they live!

Yours is a democratic organization. In the first place you belong to the club because you elect to be a member. The program is based on the needs of the farms and the homes of a particular community. In the general program of making a member into a better citizen this program is usually varied to give experience in many things and in more than one field.

In preparation for shaping the policies of a new world, young people need this training. Ahead of the 4-H Club members who are today in sound of my voice here at Tarboro are new responsibilities, bigger tasks, and a growing demand for people to do more with the possible threat that there will be less with which to do it. In the days ahead you will face the temptation of high city wages and the competition as well as the aid of modern inventions and conveniences, and you will at the same time be required to do a brand of thinking that will determine the course of a nation and a world.

To face these challenges the young people of North Carolina and of the United States will need stamina, integrity, and a clear vision that comes from experience of rural life at its best. Likewise, you will need the continued guidance of adults who have a sympathetic understanding of the problems and of the opportunities that lie ahead.

To guide this sector of our population and to help youth more effectively make these adjustments, the 4-H club program provides for the production of economic wealth, coöperation, recreation, and health improvement. I find as I study it that it also provides for the growth and development of each individual member by giving training in better practices in the field and in the home. In a broader sense, 4-H club work trains farm youth in the art of living.

Four-H club work has been going on in North Carolina since 1909, when Dean I. O. Schaub launched a corn club. Then Mrs.

Jane S. McKimmon came along and started a tomato club for girls. This year, 1946, marks thirty-two consecutive years that this type of coöperative extension work has been in progress in Edgecombe County. The late Zeno Moore laid the foundations in Edgecombe in 1911. The late Miss Sallie Eagles of Crisp followed close on his heels with the tomato club program. Your county was one of the original fourteen North Carolina counties to launch this type of program. I think that fact has some very direct bearing on your present position in the agricultural life, wealth, and standing of this county in our state.

In the years 1913 and 1914 Miss Brightsey Savage followed with an enlarged program for the girls. In 1915 Miss Effie Vines, now Mrs. Gordon, Nash home agent, took over the program here for both girls and women. In 1918 and 1919 Miss Elizabeth McCargo, now Mrs. O. H. Graham of Tarboro, came to serve Edgecombe as home agent. She was here during the World War I period and was followed by Miss Winifred Young, now Mrs. Ashley Wiggins of Tarboro. Miss Dorothy Dean came to that post in 1922 and remained until 1925, when Miss Virginia E. Watson, now Mrs. W. J. Eason of Tarboro, took over.

Miss Ruth V. Eborn followed in 1927. During the same year "Pop" Taylor, now secretary of the N. C. State College Alumni at Raleigh, became county agent here. Then Miss Eborn and Mr. Taylor merged hearts, hands, and minds and were married, but continued at their respective posts for a time thereafter.

Miss Katherine Millsaps, now at Graham and serving as home agent for Alamance county, took the office following Mrs. Taylor's resignation. In 1937 the present home agent came here to work in your midst and, from all indications, Mrs. Van Landingham has been doing a splendid job.

Meantime you have also had the help and benefit of excellent farm agents and their assistants as well as of home agents. C. V. Morgan, now agent in Granville County, was this county's first assistant farm agent and was in charge of the program of work that is represented here today. In 1934 the present farm agent came to Edgecombe. H. E. Alphin became assistant farm agent and remained until 1941. In 1941 and 1942, C. M. Jackson served as assistant agent. Then H. V. Scott came in and remained until January of this year, when C. M. Lockhart assumed that duty and the responsibility of working with the 4-H clubs of Edgecombe county.

Meantime, assistant home agents who have been active in this program have included Miss Athlea Boone of Louisburg and Miss Ella Lewis of Sampson county, who came here in June of this year.

The high peak in achievement for the fifteen clubs that function at Speed, Mayo, Conetoe, Crisp, Macclesfield, Pinetops, South Edgecombe, West Edgecombe, Tarboro, Battleboro, and Leggett was reached during the recent war in programs that embraced War Bond sales, scrap collections, food production, Red Cross work, and so on.

And this occasion would not be complete if I did not mention that many then active and former members of 4-H clubs of Edgecombe County fought in World War II in both theatres of operations—with bravery and distinction.

In addition to that, four members of 4-H clubs in this county made the supreme sacrifice and died in the service of their country. These heroes—and I desire to pay them due honor here today—were James Henry Stallings, J. B. Yarborough, Walter Earl Brown, and Johnny Simons.

And now I bring my remarks to a conclusion.

Those of you who are 4-H Club members and are engaged in a process of education for great living will derive all the satisfaction that comes with superior knowledge, which in turn comes from experience and contacts. Combine with your work on the farm and in the home the joy of recreation, song, music, story, pageantry, social life, discussion, and debate. Develop your capacity for progress, learning, improvement, and growth throughout your life.

Democracy in family life is considerably different today from what it was in 1840, when a poet wrote:

The father gives his kind command
The mother hears, approves;
The children all attentive stand,
Then each, obedient, moves.

But today home life on the farm moves on just the same, if at a faster and a different pace. And your clubs have made these homes more comfortable and given them higher standards of living. Your organization is big enough to cover the world and flexible enough to fit the needs of every rural boy and girl.

Use your 4-H Club! Serve your 4-H Club! And as you do, your pledge that dedicates your head, your heart, your hands, and your health to a better life in a better world will mean much to each of you, to your state, and to your county.

RAINBOW CHASERS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STUDENT ASSEMBLY
AT NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 24, 1946

As I come here to the campus of North Carolina State College this afternoon to greet you and welcome you to this institution, to this city, and to the large and fast-growing family of students registered in our North Carolina state institutions of higher education, I at the same time envy you the days and weeks that are ahead.

The opportunity of college life and college training comes to more people today than it did even a few short years ago—and comes with greater ease and, it seems to me, with less effort. That turn of events should not make the life and the experience any less valuable in your eyes. On the other hand, it is more valuable. College training and the techniques of education improve with each college generation. The men who are starting a career at State College today will have the opportunity of a better education, better training with better equipment, and better prepared teachers than was the case ten years ago, five years ago, or even last year. Progress marches continuously on—in the college field, as elsewhere.

I want to mention to you here today, as you are in the full flush of a new experience, something of the vital force that motivates North Carolina's progress. This is fitting and appropriate as you undertake a new venture and as you are preparing—I hope, as the faculty of this college also hopes—to work eagerly at the things that are ahead.

The rainbow across the North Carolina sky today is made up of the beauty and the worth of human life. It is made up of good thoughts and noble ambitions. It is a reflection of hard work well done. Rainbows are as old as light and shadow, as old as sunlight and darkness. They throw their beauty across the mist of Niagara, on the surface of every sunlit bubble, in the dew—and in the ambitions of earnest men and women.

For many centuries, through periods of struggle, sorrow, joy, and progress, human beings like ourselves have watched the rainbow, wondered at it, rejoiced at its appearance. The rainbow has always represented hope, signaled the departure of the storm, and indicated that the sun is shining again.

And I talk of rainbows because those of you gathered here to-day are—thanks be to God—rainbow chasers. Any young man and young woman who turns a back on quick and easy money from employment, from the adventure of pursuing life into the world of business and industry, to prepare laboriously for a bigger future at a date far removed is a rainbow chaser. Don't discourage rainbow chasers; don't mock them. Envy them and aid them. You belong to the fraternity. The only real joy in life is the joy of hope, and when I use the term rainbow chaser, I use it to symbolize hopes, dreams, and an eye for the future—at the end of the rainbow, if you please.

So I challenge you to be the ardent young men and women you have indicated you are by your presence here. Increase the status of your intelligence, as you have indicated you want to. Keep close to you the security of hope which is better than any other security we hear about in these days of being security-minded.

The savage is in despair when the sun goes into an eclipse. He thinks some monster has swallowed the sun and that there will never be daylight again. The astronomer knows better.

Be as sure as the astronomer of the coming of daylight into your lives and if you are that sure your moments of darkness will not fill you with despair as it does the savage.

When Napoleon first went to Paris he was a thin, pasty, undersized boy from the conquered and despised island of Corsica. He was stuck in the rather hopeless grade of lieutenant for seven years. And then he began to try things. He wrote a history of Corsica, but although it was good, nobody published it. He wrote an essay on the art of war for the Academy of Lyons, but he didn't win the prize. But he didn't give up. He stayed in the army and he kept working at the study of war. And then, he was dismissed from the army. His career was blasted.

But finally there came to him his big, main chance. And when it came, he was ready. He had studied. He had prepared. He had learned. He had developed himself. You know the rest of his story.

I think it is a major tragedy in the life of a man or woman to have his big opportunity come along at last—even if at the pace of a snail—and find that person not ready, not prepared for that opportunity.

Let the idler or the fool say that here in North Carolina it's not *what* you know, it's *who* you know. The real answer to a better life for all of us is deep within each of us and comes through our own self-development.

And so we get back to hope as the answer, the rainbow.

The history of accomplishment in this state, the history of struggle against odds, has been the long history of men and women who would not let their hopes die or the colors in their rainbow fade. We must keep the hope of individual progress alive in this state. This state must continue to go forward. It can and it will go forward on the shoulders of such groups as yours here at State College.

So keep your rainbow shining. See in its varied colors the growth and development and promotion that is ahead for you. Keep your eye on the rainbow and the sky is the limit for you. Encourage hope wherever you can.

All of us—every man, woman and child in North Carolina—are entitled to our opportunities, our hopes—our rainbows.

THE METHODIST COLLEGE ADVANCE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 28, 1946

In my civic relationship as governor of the state, and in my religious relationship as a member and layman of the Methodist Church, I indorse and commend to the Methodist people in North Carolina and all friends and patrons of education the Methodist College Advance.

What is the Methodist College Advance? It is a joint program and a simultaneous effort on the part of the two Methodist annual conferences in North Carolina to raise a minimum sum of \$2,075,000.00 during the three-year period from 1946 to 1948. These funds will be used to undergird and support five church-related colleges in the state as now operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church. These institutions are: two junior colleges—Louisburg College in the east and Brevard in the west; two senior four-year colleges—Greensboro College for women and High Point College for men and women; and the Divinity School of Duke University. The amount allocated to the Duke Divinity School is to provide scholarships for young men and women preparing for the Christian ministry and specialized work in the churches. The other four institutions above named are very much in need of material improvement. Old buildings should be modernized and improved, some new buildings erected

at the earliest practicable time, and endowments provided that will insure and make certain a dependable and basic income and support.

Three of these institutions are considerably more than a century old; all of them have been and now are making a valuable and much needed contribution to the educational and cultural life of both the church and the state. The place and need of these Methodist colleges, along with all the other educational institutions in North Carolina, is more pronounced now than ever before. All the colleges in this state are crowded to capacity with veterans and other young men and women eager for an education.

This Methodist College Advance comes at an opportune time—when the need for these institutions is acute and when the people have more money than usual out of which they can provide for the obvious and pressing needs of the church's colleges. Both the state and the other church denominations have made appropriations and raised considerable sums for their institutions in recent years. The Methodist Church cannot afford to lag behind in making her colleges also as good as the best.

An impartial and expert fact-finding committee consisting of men from this and other states was employed to make a careful survey of these institutions. They found that all of them, with the exception of Duke, were very much in need of material improvements and strengthening of endowments. Far-sighted and generous people made these institutions possible. For a great many years they have been sorely neglected. They have rendered magnificent service with the limited plants, equipment, and resources that they have had. They have demonstrated a quality that deserves to live and expand. All over this area we have built other church-related colleges and state supported institutions that are well equipped and soundly supported. For the past several years the state has very properly appropriated annually from two to two and a half million dollars for the operating expenses of the state institutions of higher education. Other millions have been appropriated by the Legislature for additional buildings and equipment. If support is not given these Methodist colleges, they will presently suffer in quality as compared to the other institutions. In this age of material efficiency, educational institutions must be kept modern and efficient in their physical plants, laboratories, libraries, and faculties if they are to receive patronage and continue their high

service. It goes without saying that these church institutions exert a fine moral and spiritual influence over their students. But they must have material equipment and adequate financial support if they are to hold their place in the educational world and continue to function. These church colleges should and must be as good as the best. This is true, not only for educational effectiveness, but also because they stand as a symbol of religion and as representatives of the church.

Of course, this requires money. The church cannot have something that is superior without cost. Money for these institutions cannot be provided from taxation. Their support must come from the voluntary and generous giving of the people; and there is something fine about that. Nearly half the institutions and facilities for higher education throughout America are provided by the voluntary contributions and benefactions of philanthropic people. The other half comes from taxation. But for these private and church-related colleges and universities the tax bill of the American people for higher education would be vastly greater than it is. Thousands of students are in the church-related colleges of North Carolina today. If the state had been under the necessity of providing these, our tax bill would be much larger.

This dual system of education in this country—by the state and the independent and church-related institutions—has been good and should be maintained. It preserves the stream of education and thought-life from the influences of political change and pressure and from strange ideologies. This dual system of education is the surest safeguard of our democratic institutions and political liberties. Our educational institutions are the fountain source of the prevailing thought-life of the state and nation. As the people are educated, so will they think and be and act.

Therefore, in my civic capacity as governor of the great state of North Carolina, I am certain that we need these Methodist colleges, and I urge that they be given the support contemplated in the Methodist College Advance. Now in my further relationship as a layman in the Methodist Church, I wish to emphasize that as a church we need and must maintain these colleges. If the church is to have an educated and trained leadership, ministers, and to a large extent effective lay leadership, the church must educate them in the institutions of the church. State institutions are not designed to teach religion or conduct theological seminaries.

Education has been and is one of the main ministries of the church through the centuries and in all countries where the church is effective. As the church's educational ministry recedes, the tide of secularism rises. A civilization without the Christian philosophy of life and the Christian concept of human personality and rights would degenerate to a form of paganism. The thing that happened in Germany can happen elsewhere in the world—even here—if the Christian influence and way of life should be left out. The Church needs to increase its educational emphasis and influence. The Methodist Church is one of the major denominations in this state and nation and does have a proportionate responsibility in creating a Christian concept and way of life.

There appears in the literature of the Methodist College Advance this statement: "Never before have the two Conferences so set themselves to strengthen their colleges. In this terrible age the Colleges need the Church, but it is equally true that the Church needs strong Colleges."

I myself was educated in one of these institutions. The influence and ideals received at Trinity College, now Duke University, are a cherished and abiding part of my life. On the seal, when I was there, and over the entrance to the campus gate were the words denoting education and religion. There was nothing about the college that suggested narrow sectarianism. The academic and social life was not oversanctimonious, but was definitely and soundly religious. While it was in the truest sense a liberal arts college, it was more. The philosophy and influences of the Christian religion were basic and central. Christian ethics and morality were thought of as the true and normal way of life. Human relations were conceived in the conviction that all men have something of the Divine in them; that they are children of a supreme being and brothers one with another; that they are created with equal rights and should enjoy the full realization of their divine inheritance and possibilities. Man is far more than a by-product of blind mechanical forces operating in the universe. He has both a relationship with and a responsibility to God and his fellow man.

We have a magnificent educational system in our state, which needs strengthening constantly. These church-related colleges are a vital part of it. I am happy to indorse and commend this needed and worthy effort to the support and generosity of the Methodist churches and our people. It will also commend itself,

I am sure, to many public-spirited and generous people who are not adherents of the Methodist Church because of the rich contribution of these institutions to the common educational and cultural life of our state. The cause is an appeal that should be successfully carried out with the full coöperation of all our citizenship.

PROGRESS UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS

ADDRESS²⁶ DELIVERED BEFORE DISTRICT MEETINGS
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION
NORTH WILKESBORO
SEPTEMBER 28, 1946

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Democrats:

I am highly honored to meet with so many Democrats in this fine district. Two years ago, on a similar occasion, I had the pleasure of coming before you in the interests of democracy. You responded on that occasion by going to the polls in large numbers to cast your approval of the Democratic record in the state and nation. You gave me a handsome vote for the high office of governor, for which I am deeply grateful, and you helped North Carolina give the immortal Roosevelt an overwhelming majority of votes for his fourth term as President of the United States. At that time we were in the midst of a world war—a war being waged in two hemispheres and against all the exponents of imperialism at the same time. During that war our nation developed leadership of the Allied Nations on the land, the sea, and in the air. The United States became not only the arsenal of the democracies, but the breadbasket as well. We furnished ships, tanks, planes, and guns to all our Allies and at the same time provided meat, butter, eggs, and bread for their soldiers and the neutrals of the world. Thus the “decadent democracies” demonstrated to the sneering Hitlers and Tojos that free men can rise to heights of production, both in time of war and peace, never accomplished by the dictator countries. At the same time, we were able to demonstrate that the orderly process of choosing our leaders could be had in time of war. Yes, we

²⁶This address was also delivered at the following places: Statesville, District Rally, October 17, 1946; Reidsville, District Rally, October 18, 1946; Mayodan, October 18, 1946; Williamston, District Rally, October 21, 1946; Goldsboro, District Rally, October 23, 1946; Bryson City, October 24, 1946; Franklin, Macon County, October 25, 1946; Lillington, October 29, 1946; Morganton, November 1, 1946; and Marion, November 2, 1946.

nominated and elected a President, governors, members of Congress, sheriff, clerks of court, and other officers just as in the time of peace. In the totalitarian countries, the voice of the people was stilled. The parliaments were dissolved, and the decree of the dictator became the sole voice of authority. Yes, even in death, the democracies were able to select a new leader without losing step in the cadence of prosecuting the war.

My friends, the great effort, which concluded so successfully for our armies, was carried through under the leadership of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. We have emerged with the responsibility of being world leaders for peace. A lasting, durable peace in some respects is harder to win than was the war. The eyes of the world are upon us. The small nations are looking to us for protection and guidance. At the same time, the hungry and destitute are looking to us with outstretched hands—looking to us for bread and money. We have been generous, and we shall continue to be willing to heed the pleas of the less fortunate, even though the cry of distress may come from our erstwhile enemies. The Biblical injunction reads, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat." We can win more friends with bread than with bullets.

Following our great victories, it is unthinkable that we should change parties or policies in the shaping of the peace. New faces in the place of responsibility in this great hour of decision would only tend to strengthen the claims of the leaders of those countries who state that no reliance can be placed on the word of the democracies, who vacillate with indecision. The small nations of the earth can have no faith in a champion who is not sure of himself, or who changes managers in the midst of a conference on strategy. It is our duty to exercise our voice in government to persuade our friends to cast their ballot in support of the team which won the war and now must write the peace.

Many of those high in the counsels of government and in the Congress come from North Carolina. If for no other reason, it should be our duty to go to the polls in great strength to support the efforts of the great leaders of democracy from our own state yonder in the halls of the national congress. A fine vote of confidence will strengthen their resolution and determination to fight for a just and lasting peace. We can afford to do no less. It would be tragic to become quitters in the face of so grave a responsibility. The 350,000 sons and daughters of North Caro-

lina who wore the uniforms, some of whom served on every battlefield of the war, would consider their sacrifice in vain if by neglect we should let the peace slip from our grasp.

My second reason for being here today is to give an accounting of my stewardship during the past two years.

As governor, I soon discovered that the state of North Carolina is in big business. It collects and spends enormous sums of money annually. This money comes from the earnings of the people and goes into services for the people.

In 1933 the General Assembly adopted the tax policy which is in force today. It has proved to be adequate to take care of the needs of a growing and progressive state as these needs have been outlined by each succeeding General Assembly. This tax policy, based principally on income, franchise, and sales taxes, has expanded or contracted during the years in accordance with the national economy. Since we have experienced an inflated economy, beginning with the war, our taxable income has expanded from \$43,000,000 in 1941 to \$90,000,000 in 1946. At the same time, the cost of maintaining the state's institutions and agencies has greatly increased. It has been necessary to increase the expenditures from \$40,000,000 in 1941 to approximately \$70,000,000 in 1946, and, in accordance with the requests recently made, it will be necessary for the next Legislature to increase the present expenditures to a considerable extent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools constitute the greatest undertaking of the state and likewise the greatest cost. All the people of the state are affected—one-fourth of the population goes to the public schools. Thirty thousand people are engaged in the public school effort. One-third of all the children are transported to school, making a total of 700,000 passengers per day. It is here that the front line trenches of democracy are established. These children have to be taught our way of life. They could be taught some other way of life—some other plan of government. Yes, the future of this country rests with the training, planning, and philosophy of the classrooms of today. We have provided nine months and twelve grades of opportunity for all the children. We must do more—we must insist that our ablest young men and women engage in the teaching of our children. Additional salaries will be required for the teachers; additional quality in teaching will likewise be necessary to instill properly

the great benefits and blessings of a democracy in the minds and hearts of our young people. The Democratic party has always encouraged and supported public education. Democracy is now challenged at home and abroad to support its rights to live. Here in this state, at least, the challenge will be answered.

PUBLIC ROADS

In 1921, under the leadership of a Democratic governor and General Assembly, a comprehensive road plan was established. Twenty years later, this primary road system of 12,000 miles was nearing completion when interrupted by the war. In the meantime, under an expanding economy, the people in all sections and communities of the state have demanded that all roads including the great secondary system of 48,000 miles, likewise be made all-weather roads. In accordance with my promise to the people two years ago, I have urged the General Assembly and the Highway Commission to make all possible effort to provide all-weather roads throughout the state at the earliest possible date. This is a gigantic task, but one which can be accomplished in due course of time. I am glad to report that a fine beginning is already under way in that more miles of improved roads, more bushels of sand, tons of rock, and square yards of dirt were used this year than in any comparable period in the history of the state. This is only a beginning. With more material, labor, and machinery available, we shall really make the dirt fly, pour concrete, and lay blacktop. It is my purpose to have under way a well-developed plan for all the roads before the end of my administration. I shall not be content until every school bus, every child, every rural church, and every mailbox can be reached in all types of weather.

My friends, the roads, like the schools, have reached their present state of development under Democratic administration. The development of these public services has come in response to the forward-looking leadership of our party. We can positively state that there will be no sit-down strikes on the part of the Democratic administration in the advancement of these two great state-wide services.

AGRICULTURE

North Carolina is an agricultural state. Agriculture forms the basis of its wealth. The farmers of this state are due great praise for their untiring efforts in the war period. I think it

is a fine tribute to the farmers of America that they do not have the words "strike," "sit-down," or "slow-down" in their vocabulary.

The increased production at war-time prices gave the farmers of America a total income in excess of \$21,000,000,000 in 1945. They have used this income to pay off the mountain of debt accumulated in the depression years and to improve their standard of living. They face the future with the ability to produce on even greater levels of production and with solvency. However, they stand on the threshold of the post-war period with uncertainty in their minds.

They remember that in 1928 and 1932 agricultural production was almost identical. The farm income for 1928 was \$11,700,000,000, but in 1932, just four years later, the farm income dropped to \$5,300,000,000. They recall that industrial payrolls dropped approximately \$5,000,000,000, and the national income dropped \$40,000,000,000 in the same period. They recognize that the economy of this country is founded on a triangle whose sides are not equal, but the ratio of which should remain constant for normal production and prosperity. The sides of this triangle represent agriculture, industry, and labor.

Farmers like to think of agriculture as the base of the triangle. They believe that the "good earth" and its fertility is the basis of all real wealth in this country. Statistics back them up in their belief that when the farmers are prosperous, there are no layoffs in the factories or mines. They point with considerable force to the theory that every dollar generated by farm production at the base of the national economy is multiplied seven times in the natural course of processing, distribution, and consumption, represented by the other two sides of the triangle; that if a national economy of \$140,000,000,000 is desired, then the base of the triangle should not be less than \$20,000,000,000. They point with pride to their record of production in the war period, to their patriotic giving of self in that period without thought of minimum hours or time-and-a-half for overtime. Their only calendar was the seasons; their only clock, the sun. They look with alarm at the current battle for position going on between labor and management and fear that sooner or later these two sides of the economic triangle will join hands to lessen the income at the base of the triangle. If that fear should develop into reality, the farmers could not be blamed for joining hands and using the weapons of current pressure groups in defense of their position.

In the meantime, however, the farmer, with a philosophy which permits him to suffer loss year after year and continue in business at the same old stand, is girding himself to weather the storms ahead.

1. The farmer is becoming a great user of mechanical power—tractors, trucks, harvesters, electric motors, feed grinders, quick-freezing units, and many labor-saving devices. Forty-five per cent of the farms in America have electricity today. Ninety per cent of the farms should have the use of electric energy by 1950. The farms of tomorrow will have increased production with less manpower. The farm wage scale will continue to increase until it is comparable to the factory wage scale. The man who drives a tractor in cultivation of the crops, requiring considerable skill if the job is well done, should be paid on a wage level comparable with the man who works on the assembly line which made the tractor.

2. The farmers of tomorrow will demand better marketing facilities for their crops. Too long and too often have the farmers of this country been selling the fruits of their labor in a buyers' market. Too many times the produce and potato farmers of the South have received less than the freight charges on carloads of food shipped to the large urban centers.

The farmers of North Carolina, along with other Southern states, see clearly that if a well-rounded and highly prosperous agriculture is to be achieved, farm products must have modern marketing facilities. Artificial trade barriers between the states must go. Discriminatory transportation systems, starting at state and municipal boundaries, are contrary to the best interests of the people who produce food for sale and to the consuming public who buy it. It is unthinkable that the governing bodies of our large cities would sanction legalized holdups of truckloads of fresh food and vegetables in order to collect ransom for the benefit of the modern bandits.

The market system must be up-to-date and capable of reaching consumers rapidly and without too many intervening profit-taking hands between the producer and consumer.

Large urban centers will have modern terminal markets where farm products can pass directly from the shipper to the wholesaler and retailer. Radio communication will enable the shipper to know almost exactly what his product will bring at the time he ships it.

Many far-reaching changes in food processing and storing of food are before us. Quick-freezing and pre-packaging are well under way. Fresh fruits and vegetables will no longer be seasonal, but will be available throughout the year on all the tables of the land. The mobilization of the recent armed forces of unprecedented size from all sections of the states and their deployment for training in every part of the nation caused this generation to get a first-hand conception of the possibilities of production, distribution, and utilization of farm products such as could not have been had in schools or extension services. This know-how will bear fruit in the years just ahead.

3. The soil of many nations, due to long use and erosion, is barren. To some degree we have experienced the same sort of loss in this country. The dust bowl of a few years ago and the washed hillsides of our foothill sections are examples. This loss must be stopped. It is being stopped in North Carolina. We had the first soil conservation district in the nation. Ninety per cent of our farm land is included in soil conservation districts. Under this program, contour cultivation has been applied to 250,000 acres; one hundred thousand acres have been planted in grass. Enough miles of terrace have been constructed to encircle the earth.

Coupled with soil conservation comes crop rotation. Somehow, nature's chemistry refuses to do its best by the earth for the same crop year after year. But give the land a rest for a year from one type of crop, and watch nature help the land recuperate.

The study of soil chemistry will be on the "must" list in a few years. North Carolina uses one-sixth of the commercial fertilizer used in the nation. Frequently, the wrong kind of fertilizer is used for the type of crop planted, resulting in loss. To avoid this costly and wasteful process, every farmer must have his soil analysed annually to determine soil deficiencies. He will thus be able to determine exactly the fertilizer mixture best suited to the kind of crop he wishes to produce. Greater yields at less cost per acre will be the result.

4. There must be an increase in the use of farm foods and fibres. I believe in the use of the laboratory and the microscope. Synthetic fibres have almost dethroned King Cotton. So we must find new uses for so fine and useful a product as cotton. We must learn to produce better cotton at less expense per pound. A country which can split the atom and explore the

secrets of the invisible can certainly discover nature's method of producing longer and tougher-stapled cotton.

Food chemistry will soon point the way to nutritious diet for the young and old. The medical profession will soon announce that natural vitamins found in foods consumed in accordance with the needs of the body will assure health and longevity of life. Here is a field in which fresh vegetables daily delivered to all the people, together with pure milk, will provide considerable new employment at profitable wages. Food therapy is coming into its own.

To assist the farmers of North Carolina in bringing these desirable ends to fruition is the desire and purpose of this administration.

VETERANS

Long before the war ended, both in Washington and Raleigh plans were made to assist the returning veterans. The G. I. Bill of Rights provides for employment, education, hospitalization, insurance, and loans for the purchase of homes or business and guarantees them unemployment insurance to tide them over their period of readjustment.

The 1945 General Assembly authorized a Veterans' Commission here in North Carolina which has been busy for more than a year in assisting the veterans to obtain all the benefits and assistance due them under the acts of Congress. Due to the activities of this commission, ninety-eight out of the one hundred counties now either have a county veterans' service officer or have formed local veterans' committees to aid in the service for veterans. And if additional assistance is needed to enable all our veterans to receive just recognition, I am sure this administration will be prompt to provide such assistance. I am glad to report that at least 7,500 of our veterans are enrolled in our institutions of higher learning, where every possible provision is being made to enable them to complete their education. Our young men should not be penalized in obtaining an education because of service in the armed forces. The state of North Carolina cannot afford to neglect those who have offered their lives in defense of its freedom.

LABOR

During the war non-agricultural employment rose from 616,000 to 761,000 in North Carolina. Since the end of the war, 496 new or proposed establishments have begun, or soon will begin,

operations in the state. These operations will employ 33,000 additional workers, so that our peacetime industry will soon equal the wartime effort in employment. Along with increased employment come problems of safety, sanitation, and conciliation. The Department of Labor has been busy seeking additional safety measures to protect the workers from injury. Additional sanitary requirements are constantly being added to protect the health of the workers. Perhaps, the problem of gravest concern is that of the relationship between the employer and employee. Strikes throughout the nation have delayed much-needed production. Here in North Carolina we have had a minimum of strikes. Only three of them have been prolonged. Many small strikes have been short-lived. The 1945 General Assembly set up an arbitration panel which has handled 238 disputes affecting labor. In most of these cases differences were ironed out before serious labor loss was involved.

I have personally investigated many of these disputes and find that with patience and tact both sides can be brought to understand that a strike is a serious loss, not only to the parties involved, but to the whole state. In a fine state like North Carolina, everybody who wants to work should be permitted to do so. While unions have a legal right to strike, like other dangerous weapons, it should be used only as a last resort, when other efforts have failed in conciliation.

MY LABOR POLICY

North Carolina has been reasonably free from conflicting disputes between employer and employee. We are predominantly a peaceful and law-abiding people. Our record in that respect must be maintained.

In recent weeks there has been a tendency to violate our traditional handling of labor controversy. This ought not to be and should not happen again. As governor, I feel it my duty to make plain the policies I will endeavor to follow and enforce.

America under our Constitution is the land of free men, free enterprise, and the right of private ownership of property. I believe it to be the right of every person to join a labor union or refuse to join a labor union in accordance with his personal judgment and without intimidation from anyone. It is the right of a person to quit work and strike if he desires to do so, but it is also the equal right of a person to work if he desires to do so, each group to act without interference or intimidation from anyone.

If in the pursuance of these rights either group oversteps its rights and resorts to violence to the person or property of either group, it is the duty of the law-enforcing agencies to keep the peace, maintain order, and see that the rights of all citizens are protected. This is the first duty of the law-enforcing agencies of the town, city, and county in which the affected persons reside. If the logical agencies fail, the state will endeavor to the full extent of its sovereign power to keep the peace, maintain order, and protect the constitutional rights of persons and their property. I will endeavor to prevent the use of uncurbed or unbridled violence in North Carolina by any groups, whether they be management or labor or others among our citizenship.

STABILITY OF GOVERNMENT

Since the days of the War Between the States, North Carolina has been a borrowing state. Its institutions had to be built with borrowed money—money borrowed out of the state at a high rate of interest. The state has paid many millions of dollars in interest. The wartime spending and inflation brought to our treasury enough surplus money to enable the 1945 General Assembly to provide for the retirement of the General Fund Bonded indebtedness of the state in full. No further taxes will have to be paid for debt service. This debt-free position of the state has attracted much attention to the stability of government in North Carolina. Those who live in states where less favorable conditions prevail and who seek to invest their venture capital in productive enterprises are turning to North Carolina in considerable numbers. It is the best advertisement we can have for this post-war period.

CONCLUSION

My friends, I could enumerate many other fine services the state of North Carolina is rendering its people. I take great pride in the esteem in which North Carolina is held by the other states. We hold the position of leadership in the southeastern states in agriculture, education, industry, and the capacity for sound, stable government. We are mindful of the needs of our unfortunate—those who are incapacitated because of age or disease. We cherish the ambition of the young and seek to provide ample opportunity for them to advance. For almost fifty years the Democratic party in North Carolina has sought to advance the happiness and prosperity of its people. I invite you to continue the great traditions of the party and keep North Carolina

in the forefront in every progressive march for the betterment of the government and happiness of all the people of the Old North State.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NEGRO RACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL FOUNDERS' DAY

AT A. AND T. COLLEGE

GREENSBORO

NOVEMBER 1, 1946

It gives me a keen pleasure to be able to come here from the State Capitol at Raleigh today to have this opportunity of paying tribute—with you—to the founders of this great state institution of higher education.

The accomplishments of the Negro race in North Carolina have been many and varied back over the past three-quarters of a century. The institution that is here, the men in whose hands its destiny rests, and such occasions as the one you have planned here today, all combine to assure and guarantee future development and growth for your race through improved educational facilities and able leadership.

There is here all about us today the healthy sign of growth and progress. The very atmosphere of this campus is one of doing, of accomplishment.

It is a sacred obligation of the state of North Carolina to train and equip the youth of the land—regardless of race, creed or color. All of our people are entitled to a chance to develop their minds and their talents, and this development should be in a body that has every opportunity of being a sound body, through corrected defects where they exist and all other favorable conditions and environment for good health.

In the field of education you have long put emphasis here at Agricultural and Technical College on teaching people how to live and teaching them how to make a living. Both things are valuable and cultural in any social order.

Teaching people how to live is an idealistic enterprise and is responsible for the advances we have had in civilizing processes. Teaching people how to make a living is a practical thing that makes the wheels of progress go round in the existing order of things.

We have an excellent school here. That is a superfluous statement to be made before this group. But I make it to call your attention to the fact that there never has been any appreciable unemployment among people who know how to do something well with their hands.

That ability and training never have been more valuable than in the war years when North Carolina has been in the forefront of the production lines with men and women trained at such fine institutions as this one.

During World War I, A. and T. College played an important part in furnishing men for the services and serving as a military training center. In World War II her military contributions were greatly expanded. In 1942, A. and T. was selected as one of the five Negro colleges of the country to receive a senior ROTC unit for the purpose of training army officers.

The army selected A. and T. as one of the thirty original colleges and universities to conduct the Army Specialized Training Program. From all sections of the South 2,000 soldiers were sent here to be tested and given training in foreign languages, personnel psychology, pre-medicine, and engineering. Another group of 500 soldiers from the Army Signal Corps was assigned here for intensive training in military communications.

It has been estimated that 3,000 A. and T. College students and graduates went into the military services. This includes practically all branches of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Air Force and WAAC. A. and T. was also well represented in such auxiliary services as the Red Cross and the Seabees.

About 300 A. and T. men became commissioned officers, and nearly ninety per cent of the remainder attained grades of non-commissioned officers. Over 100 received citations for gallantry in action or other meritorious services. While the number wounded is not certain, about twenty-one are known to have lost their lives in action or in line of duty overseas.

This college became the headquarters for the state's Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program for Negroes, offering courses in electricity, radio, architecture, drawing, physics, mathematics, and many other vocational courses needed for the greatly expanded defense program of that period. Two thousand five hundred received training in these fields.

A recent survey shows that many men from A. and T. go directly into farming. In addition to these, the supervisor of vocational agriculture in the Negro schools of North Carolina and

the directors of agricultural extension work among Negroes in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia are graduates of this college. Seventy-five per cent of the forty-six farm agents and seventy-three per cent of the ninety-three teachers of vocational agriculture in North Carolina are graduates of this college.

Among the trade teachers, A. and T. graduates number fifty per cent in the state. Three-fourths of the Negro tailor shops, shoe repair shops, and auto mechanic shops are conducted by students or graduates of the college.

The assistant state supervisor of trade and industrial education with offices at A. and T. College reports, and I quote: "To do the job needed today, industry will not have enough painters until 1949; electricians and carpenters until 1950; plumbers until 1951; and masons until 1952."

In the public school system, of the one hundred and seventy accredited Negro high schools, one-fourth of the principals, one-fifth of the Jeannes supervisors, and one-half of the high school band masters are graduates of this college.

This year the enrollment, the largest in the history of the college, is 2,160. Of this number, 1,200 are veterans. The total enrollment last fall quarter was 1,000.

Students are pursuing college courses in various phases of agriculture, education, engineering, business, home economics, and such trades as auto mechanics, commercial arts, dry cleaning, electric wiring, laundry management, masonry, plumbing, radio repairing, shoe repairing, and tailoring. The ROTC unit is composed of 200 men in the elementary and advanced branches.

President F. D. Bluford of this institution, in his annual report submitted in May of this year, emphasizes the grave responsibilities that are being placed on such institutions as this one as the country emerges from the wartime economy to an era of peace. In that report he pointed to the special task that land grant colleges have in preparing young men and young women for leadership in technology, agriculture, and science. Under the leadership of Dr. Bluford you have not been unmindful of that responsibility here. In planning for the future you have not forgotten lessons you learned here during the war years. New scientific knowledge was revealed then, and new techniques perfected. We have today a new conception of education in the light of a changing social order.

In the years gone by we have—with your wonderful accomplishments here—scratched the surface with respect to possibili-

ties and opportunities. In the post-war years we must plow deep into the same ground that we have been stirring but lightly. We must survey the whole field of agriculture and industry and plan the life and future of A. and T. College in keeping with the growing needs of the people of our state.

This period of growth and development ahead will stand on a firm foundation of building and progress that has been under way here on this campus for the past fifty-five years. This institution was launched by an act of the General Assembly of our state that was enacted on March 1, 1891. That act declared that this institution was to be one for practical instruction in the development of agriculture, mechanical arts, and the branches of learning related thereto. The first full year of instruction began in the fall of 1891, when the college had no home of its own and operated in an annex to Shaw University at Raleigh. There were four instructors and thirty students.

Then the citizens of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land and \$11,000 to be used in the construction of buildings here, and in 1893 this was supplemented by the General Assembly, which body appropriated \$10,000. Dudley Hall was completed in 1893, and the school opened in the fall of that year on its present site.

Your Founders' Day event here, which looks back over more than half a century of life for this institution, was established in honor of the late Dr. James B. Dudley. Dr. Dudley came here from Wilmington, his native city, where he had been principal, to take over the reins of this college. He understood well the needs of this institution in those early days of struggle and hardship, for he had been serving on the college's board of trustees. In the years that immediately followed he traveled the state extensively, making friends and getting students and supporters for the college. He also recruited teachers who were trained and devoted to the purposes of the college.

During his twenty-nine years of administering the affairs of this institution, Dr. Dudley secured the erection of new buildings that increased the value of the physical plant here from \$50,000 to \$1,250,000. In the same period the enrollment went from fifty students to 500 students. The annual operating budget in that period grew from \$9,000 to \$125,000.

The career of Dr. Dudley itself is an inspiration for any group of North Carolinians. He was born a slave, the son of a father who was a skilled carpenter and a mother who was entirely uneducated, but very ambitious. The slave parents belonged to Gov-

ernor Edward B. Dudley. Young Dudley learned the carpenter's trade from his father while still a boy and used that talent largely to defray the expense of his education which followed at Shaw University in Raleigh, at Livingstone College in Salisbury, and at Harvard University. He wanted to be a teacher, and he started his career in a rural school in Sampson County.

Later he was called to the principalship of Peabody School at Wilmington, where he labored for fifteen years, finding time on the side to edit a weekly Negro newspaper and to organize a building and loan association to encourage thrift, economy, and enterprise among his people. He was also active in fraternal affairs. He headed the state association of Negro teachers for six years and was a leader in the Farmers' Alliance Program.

Dr. Dudley married Susan Wright Sampson of Wilmington, an artistic young woman who was a graduate of an Ohio college. She was an ardent co-worker with her husband at the Peabody School in Wilmington and later at A. and T. College.

Their daughter became the wife of a member of the A. and T. faculty. Mrs. Dudley took a keen interest in the college here, encouraged a program in drama, and wrote the college song. Wilberforce University in Ohio gave recognition to Dr. Dudley by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

During the later part of his very productive career here on this campus, Dr. Dudley also wrought well in the field of interracial coöperation in this state. He taught patience and understanding at all times.

So on this, your Founders' Day celebration here, it is fitting that just tribute be paid to James B. Dudley, whose span of busy and useful years dedicated to his state stretched from birth as a chattel slave to emergence as a great educational leader of his race. He was a diplomat and a philosopher. Under his direction this college recorded a history of expanded and broadened service to the people of the Negro race in this state.

Where his tools were put down, others have picked them up to continue with the building. I hope that the structure—both as to brick and as to brains—will continue in that ever-expanding sphere of service and usefulness.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BRAVEST

ADDRESS DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF ACCEPTING THE
BATTLE FLAGS AND GUIDONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS
RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 11, 1946

This is Armistice Day, November 11, 1946. It is a day set apart to commemorate the successful conclusion of the first World War. Contrary to the expectation of those who celebrated the first Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, this nation has now fought and won a second World War, and we gather here today to receive with appropriate ceremonies the battle flags of our National Guard units who participated in the recent war. It would be appropriate to recite some facts relative to our Guard units whose flags are to be received.

WORLD WAR I

The 119th Infantry and the 120th Infantry, prior to the first World War, were the original Second and Third North Carolina Regiments and had served the state for many years prior to the war. The 119th and 120th Infantry and 105th Engineers Regiments served on the Mexican border in 1916, and when called into Federal service in 1917 these units became a part of the 30th Division in World War I. The 113th Field Artillery Regiment was organized in the early days of the war, and it became a part of the 30th Division. When the 30th Division went overseas as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces, the 113th Field Artillery was detached from the 30th Division and served as Army Corps Troops in the American Sector and took an outstanding part in the Battle of St. Mihiel. The other units of the 30th Division became a part of the Fourth British Army and served throughout the war in such capacity. Some of the outstanding battles in which the 30th Division, exclusive of its artillery, was engaged include the Second Battle of the Somme, where on September 29th, 1918, the 60th Brigade of the 30th Division made an attack upon the famous Hindenburg Line defense system, which extended between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and completely broke this fortified German system for the first time during the war. The record of the troops that composed these units comprised one of the bright spots of America's history during the first World War.

WORLD WAR II

After World War I, the 119th and 120th Infantry, the 105th Engineers, and 113th Field Artillery were reorganized and formed the component parts of the 30th Division. The 30th Division was called into Federal service on September 16, 1940, and, after a series of long training, saw service in the European theatre throughout the war. The 252nd Coast Artillery Troops were called into Federal service and served throughout the war in Trinidad and portions of the European theatre.

Upon being called into Federal service, the 30th Division was converted from the old square division to a triangular division, which reorganization made it necessary to break up the 113th Field Artillery Regiment and the 105th Medical Regiment. One battalion of each of these regiments continued in service with the 30th Division. Likewise, the 252nd Coast Artillery Regiment underwent a reorganization; and out of such unit, there was formed the 540th and 541st Field Artillery Battalions. The 690th Field Artillery Battalion was formed from a part of the 113th Field Artillery, and the 175th Engineers' Battalion was formed from a part of the 105th Engineers' Regiment. In all of these units of North Carolina troops, such organizations had combat service. The troops of the 30th Division and some of those taken from the original 30th Division had an important part in the initial landings on the Normandy beachhead in France and continued to serve throughout the drive across France and into Germany and to final victory.

GENERAL INFORMATION

In World War I, the 60th Brigade, which made the initial attack on the Hindenburg system, was commanded by Brigadier General Sampson L. Faison, a regular Army officer from Duplin County, North Carolina, and was composed of the 119th Infantry, commanded by Colonel J. Van B. Metts of Wilmington, and the 120th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Sidney W. Minor (deceased) of Durham. The 105th Engineers was commanded by Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill, and the 113th Field Artillery by Colonel Albert L. Cox of Raleigh.

In World War II, the 30th Division was commanded by Colonel Leland Hobbs, a Regular Army officer; the 119th Infantry, by Regular Army officers; the 120th Infantry, by Colonel John Hall Manning, who later was transferred and commanded a

large replacement and training camp in Italy. The 105th Engineers' was commanded by Colonel Graham K. Hobbs of Raleigh, who was transferred and saw duty in the Pacific area in command of construction engineers. The 113th Field Artillery was commanded by Colonel Godfrey Cheshire, who was transferred and rendered excellent service within the states. The 252nd Coast Artillery was commanded by Colonel R. S. McClelland of Wilmington, who was transferred and had service with the Southeastern Coast Defense Command and later served on the Secretary of War's review board in Washington; Colonel R. B. Lewis of Raeford later took command of the 252nd Coast Artillery Regiment in Trinidad. The 105th Medical Regiment was commanded by Colonel Hodge A. Newell of Henderson, who was later transferred and had service as commanding officer of the U. S. Army Hospital at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

COLORS TO BE RECEIVED

The colors of the original World War I regiments are now on display in the Hall of History here in Raleigh. We are today receiving seven national and regimental standards of the North Carolina organizations. There are a number of such standards which have not been received from the War Department to this date. We are also receiving today thirty-seven guidons of the eighty-four individual units of the various organizations.

These regimental flags and unit guidons presented here today are received by the state of North Carolina in a spirit of reverence and gratitude. But for the indomitable courage of those who followed these flags, today they might have adorned the walls of Hitler's castle on the Rhine or Hirohito's palace in Japan. Our heroic soldiery determined that these flags should come home to rest among the sacred archives and patriotic mementoes of a grateful people. Many who followed these emblems of battle are back home, and they, their children, and their children's children for generations yet to come may from time to time pass through our Hall of History and renew their spirit of patriotism by viewing these flags. If they do, I think it should be made known that every skein of thread that forms those banners has been bathed and baptized in the blood of some American soldier who kept his face to the front and elected to die so that his fellow Americans might be free to enjoy our American way of life. May these flags now furled with the benediction of victory and success in battle

—and those like them which may be required for newly formed guard units—never be needed for use here at home or on foreign shores in another world war.

Without intending a comparison with any other branch of our nation's armed service, I definitely feel that the National Guard is the keystone of our nation's defense. Usually it is composed of men and officers who are not professional soldiers. The compensation for training, time consumed, and the facilities required to be used are almost always inadequate. Yet the National Guard—the State Militia—is as old as the nation itself. There's a sort of fascination that encompasses those who serve in our National Guard which always inspires the best.

Through long weary months and years of peacetime training, the Guard endeavors to keep modern and in step with accomplished professional soldiery. Twice in this generation the Guard has been called into Federal service to stabilize the tottering military structure of the world's most powerful nation. Today, it is definitely proposed to build our national defense with and around the Guard. States are being called on to sponsor and enlist more than two times the potential strength of the Guard needed for state purposes or heretofore existent in the state.

We intend to coöperate with our national authorities—but we do so with the assurance of the Secretary of War of the United States that never again in any national emergency shall our National Guard units be subjected to wholesale sabotage of opportunity of established units and officers and men for the personal aggrandizement of any professional soldiery.

We know who was at the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918; we know who was on the beachheads of Normandy in 1945; we know who was at the Battle of the Bulge in the same year; and we shall not forget that the North Carolina National Guard in the 30th Division and other units was there, and the blood of its soldiers seasoned the soil of every such battle and many others I cannot mention here. With a record such as this and with the hope that they will inspire our citizens to greater coöperative effort for our great nation, I accept, on behalf of North Carolina, these sacred battle flags and guidons as commemorative of the service of the soldiery equal with the bravest that North Carolina has yet produced.

PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTHEASTERN

DISTRICT WELFARE MEETING

PLYMOUTH

NOVEMBER 14, 1946

North Carolina's program of services for the general public welfare began at the close of the Civil War. It was in that period that many forward-thinking leaders of the reconstruction government realized the necessity for the state to alleviate the unwholesome conditions of many of its unfortunates.

Since 1868 and the adoption of a liberal constitution with respect to the general welfare, the North Carolina state government has worked steadily to provide needed institutions and services for the handicapped among its citizens.

Let us look for a moment at what the state is doing in the broad field of bettering the living conditions of its population.

We have a public health program—and this responsibility was realized at about the same time that the state recognized its responsibility for a general public welfare program—that now reaches into almost every county of the state. Included in this are facilities for preventive medicine, disease and epidemic control, oral hygiene, and other programs. Every community in the state now has free typhoid inoculations for those unable to pay for protection against this disease.

The state operates maternal and child health clinics in certain areas through which prospective mothers may obtain free the best medical advice in caring for themselves and their unborn offspring. These clinics also provide the information needed to assure better physique for children.

For the physically handicapped the state has provided an institution where children may receive remedial treatment and has likewise provided a series of clinics where the handicapped can be examined and instructions given for rehabilitation in their own homes. For the adult physically handicapped the state provides a program of vocational rehabilitation to turn their disabilities, that might otherwise make them public charges, into efforts on their own part to build themselves into wage-producing citizens.

These earlier established programs, coupled with the new medical care and hospitalization program, will in time develop for North Carolina, not a race of supermen, but a citizenry which all

hope will have the physical ability to reach its allotted three score years and ten.

Recently the state has begun to participate to the extent of one dollar per day in the costs of hospitalization of all our citizens who are chronically indigent or who need financial help only when illness strikes. Although the funds are available through the Medical Care Commission, which has broad responsibilities for expanding hospital facilities throughout the state, it was realized that the certification of indigency could be carried out effectively only through the public welfare system. Therefore, the Medical Care Commission early requested the State Board of Public Welfare to set up the necessary standards and to supervise certification through county departments of public welfare. Reports reaching my office indicate how efficiently this new responsibility is being handled by the county public welfare staffs along with the many other responsibilities for service to the local community. Looking ahead we believe that this program will help to bring about improved hospital facilities for the state as a whole as well as helping to provide for the immediate hospitalization of the indigent sick.

Yet good health facilities alone do not make good citizens. Opportunity must be provided for all persons to acquire an adequate education. To provide this knowledge North Carolina has made itself the first state in the Union to set up a state-supported, nine months, twelve-grade school system which now must be attended by all children until they become sixteen years of age.

Like public health and public welfare this system of education has its slow, torturous beginning in the period when some leaders began to see the necessity for the public's providing for the public's common good. We have progressed from the private school through the stage of the one-room, one-teacher school to a system of consolidated rural schools to which approximately 348,000 children are transported 27,000,000 miles a year in public school buses. Our city schools have been developed to the point where they meet high standards both in instruction and in the equipment and facilities provided for students.

All this, coupled with our public and private institutions of higher learning, has assured the youth of North Carolina an educational system second to none in the South.

In spite of all this development, however, we still have children who do not want to attend school and parents so short-

sighted that they permit, even encourage, their children to remain out of school whether needed at home or not. Enforcement of school attendance has been a knotty problem through the years. In this connection the work of county welfare staffs in getting children back to school has been of inestimable value to the children as individuals and to the state, whose productive citizens they will become. This has been another of those responsibilities which the state has asked our welfare workers to assume, and it has been in most counties well done. We have long realized, however, that keeping children in school and helping solve the problems related to their absence is a full-time job in any county. The weight of opinion indicates that this is properly a responsibility for the public schools, and we have now before the Advisory Budget Commission a request for financing enforcement of the school attendance law. In any plans for strengthening this program, however, we recognize that we need the social work approach to problems of truancy. It is appropriate that those who deal with this problem are known professionally as "school social workers," and certainly their qualifications should be in line with their title. The next important step is to take such measures as may be necessary to see that all the children take full advantage of the educational opportunities which have been provided.

Coupled with these broad health and educational developments has been the expansion of public welfare services. Before the advent of the social security program, North Carolina was among those states which had developed mothers' aid to assist dependent children in their own homes through cash allotments. When the General Assembly of 1937 established the legal basis for participation in the Federal Social Security Program, mothers' aid was incorporated into the new and broader program. The state now pays about one-fifth of the amount given monthly to aid dependent children and needy aged. Under the broad program now in effect an equal amount is provided by the local governments and those two sums are more than matched by the Federal government.

In this field of cash assistance North Carolina still has a long way to go. At the present time the state provides funds which, used in conjunction with the other funds, will meet only sixty-one per cent of the needs for a minimum standard of health and decency. At the present moment North Carolina ranks forty-sixth among the states in funds provided for care of its aged who are unable to work and forty-fourth in care of dependent children.

During the recent war the labor market could use the services of certain old people, and mothers of families could earn enough in employment to hire someone else to care for their children. In other instances many of the aged were helped through military allotments of sons in service and through the high war-time wages of other members of their families. With the loss of these sources of income in the post-war period there has come a skyrocketing in the cost of living. You know and I know what the present food budgets of our own families cost; and from the standpoint of personal resources we are in a much better position than tens of thousands of other North Carolinians. The net result has been a steady increase in the number of persons requiring financial assistance, and each dollar of the grant money buys much less than it did even a year ago.

In recognizing the responsibility of the state to provide more adequately for its employees, we must also be ever mindful of the companion responsibility to see that none of our people are forced to live below a minimum health and decency level.

While fully conscious of the fact that the state must do more to assist its needy aged in this coming biennium than it is currently doing, I am particularly mindful of the responsibility to provide more adequately for our dependent children. If we permit them to grow up inadequately fed, clothed, and housed, we can only expect to find them becoming adults with poor health and inadequate earning capacity. No matter how excellent our facilities in the fields of health and education, our children cannot profit as they should from them unless we see that through the public welfare program every child has his minimum needs of daily living.

It is a matter of deep personal concern that children in some counties have so much greater chance of receiving needed help than do the children in other counties. We in North Carolina believe in equalization of opportunity of all types. Yet the figures on average aid to dependent children grants indicate that children in some of our counties are considerably better off than they are in others. If I were administering a program of financial assistance for children, I would be sure that every dollar available was expended for their welfare. The state and its counties must make a greater effort to meet the minimum health and decency needs of all our children.

The state's contribution to public welfare services must be increased in still another respect. There are far too many citizens

between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five—those who are not eligible for public assistance—who must be provided for as soon as possible, through a program of general assistance. At the present time the county treasuries alone bear the burden of the support of these persons. Certainly a state as rich in resources and natural wealth as North Carolina is just as responsible for one group of citizens as for another, and age should not be the determining factor. A needy citizen has as much right to look to the state for help at sixty as he has at sixty-five.

There is another area in which the state needs to expand its welfare services; namely, to provide more adequately for exceptional children. No group has been more concerned than county welfare staffs and board members over the inadequate institutional facilities for our feeble-minded children. We now, however, have had definite plans submitted by the State Hospitals Board of Control for expanding Caswell Training School and constructing a special institution for feeble-minded colored children. While even these plans will probably not provide for all of our children who need institutional care, they will help to improve the situation materially.

We are also giving careful consideration at this time to another special group, the children suffering from cerebral palsy. Here, too, we realize the need for special facilities.

Even so, there are many children with special problems who belong in their own homes and the public schools, but who have special needs. Skilled case work services, provided by the general case worker or child welfare worker, are essential in helping parents understand the needs of mentally or physically handicapped children and plan for their best development. In the schools we need to give more attention than formerly to special classes and programs adjusted to children who are both slower and brighter than the average. It is to be hoped that we can make measurable progress along such lines in this next biennial period.

While these are a few of the instances in which the state government can and should expand its support of needed services in behalf of the general welfare, there are other things that can be done best by the various communities and which are properly a responsibility of the local government.

Within the past eight months, for example, there have been eight adult deaths by accident or violence in county jails. Lack of supervision of prisoners at night has been cited as the chief

cause of these tragedies. It is a local responsibility to see that offenders against the law temporarily confined for trial have proper safeguards for their health and welfare. It is likewise a local responsibility to make certain that none of our children are confined in these jails where they can come in contact with confirmed law-breakers. During the past fiscal year 327 children were jailed in disregard of the statute outlawing such practice. It is incumbent upon the people of a community—upon you as local officials and private citizens—to see that your community accepts its responsibility in this respect.

Considerable attention has also been given to the problem of bringing all our county jails up to minimum standards to protect the health and welfare of prisoners and meet ordinary safety requirements, particularly with regard to fire hazards. We again have state statutes setting standards which should be fully adhered to. This, too, is a local responsibility which should be fully accepted.

Another local responsibility that will greatly speed the development of public welfare services is that of providing boarding homes for temporary care of children. As many of you know, this is a service which I consider of particular value. Certainly, there is at least one family in each community which would be glad to accept into their home for a few days at a time dependent, neglected, or even delinquent children, while plans are being made for permanent care. There are many instances in which children would not be confined in jail if some family would open its doors to them. These youthful delinquents are not criminals in the making; they merely have been unable, so far as their training has progressed, to make proper adjustment to the society set up about them by the adult members of their community. A few days of proper treatment, care, affection, and guidance in the home of an understanding family of the community will, in nearly all instances, be the basis of turning them from a delinquent career into normally behaving children. This is clearly a local responsibility—the development within each community of the realization of the good that these temporary boarding homes can do to make the children future good citizens.

The state alone cannot provide a complete program of public welfare services, although it is steadily expanding its participation. Your presence here today as representatives of your community is clear indication of your own desire to see that your locality does its best to do its part toward helping North Caro-

lina become an ever better state in which to live—one in which all people, young and old, will have opportunity for the fulfillment of a life of happiness and contentment. To that end both state and county must be committed whole-heartedly to a shared responsibility for the general welfare of all the people.

NORTH CAROLINA'S MARCH OF PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE²⁷

WASHINGTON

NOVEMBER 18, 1946

I am happy to come to Washington, the capital of one of the principal counties of the First Congressional District, and meet with the Chamber of Commerce and its guests. Beaufort County is ripe in age and rich in heritage. It was formed in 1712 from the old county of Bath, now abolished, and took its name from the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Lords Proprietors. The county has an area of 840 square miles or 537,600 acres.

John H. Wheeler, in his *History of North Carolina*, says, "The inhabitants of Beaufort were distinguished for their early devotion to the principles of liberty," and in my opinion, they have not lost any of that zeal through the long lapse of time.

I know that this county is divided into two almost equal parts by the Pamlico River. The northern portion is taken up by much of the inter-sound swamp, but enterprising citizens have drained large areas which are now in a high state of cultivation and which yield two or three crops a year without the general use of commercial fertilizer. I am told that the principal agricultural crops in this county are tobacco, Irish potatoes, corn, cotton, and soybeans. The record shows that Beaufort ranked twentieth in the state in total value of farm crops produced during 1942 and seventeenth during 1943. I am sure that 1944 and succeeding years have shown a definite increase. It is known that in some sections of this county cattle can be grazed the year around. I am told that near the mouth of the Pungo River is located one of the largest natural meadows within the borders of North Carolina. It covers an area of almost 1,500 acres.

I am persuaded that you have reasonably good local government. The record shows that the total value of your real and personal property listed for taxation was \$23,714,070.00, which

²⁷Governor Cherry made practically the same address before the Chamber of Commerce at Henderson, January 31, 1946, and at Burlington, March 27, 1946. See p. 313.

is almost one million more than in 1933. This does not take into consideration any rules or percentages for the listing of your properties for taxation. Your tax rate in 1928 was \$1.63, and in 1944, the last year I could get the figures, it was \$1.27.

That you have an economically and frugally managed government is indicated by the fact that you are promptly meeting your bonded indebtedness. In 1940, the record reveals, the county, towns, and districts of Beaufort County owed \$2,503,442.00, but on June 30, 1945, you had reduced this to \$1,734,500.00; and certainly some has been paid off since June 30, 1945. I have no estimate of your surplus or sinking funds to meet such bonded indebtedness.

Down here in Beaufort County and in other areas of this great Albemarle section of North Carolina are found some of the oldest units of local government in America. Many of your counties and towns pre-date the American Revolutionary War; and all of them have sufficient age to overcome the mistakes that some young communities may make in handling their affairs. I believe that the county of Beaufort and its local units of government and the Albemarle area generally are conservatively managed, and that those seeking investment opportunities may rest assured that such profits as they may make will not be taken away from them by high local taxes.

It is interesting to note that you have not only made progress in the production of wealth, but you have increased your population and increased your support for schools and other cultural advantages. The record shows the following:

	1920	1930	1944
Population	31,024	35,026	36,431
Pupils in school	8,196	9,653	8,615
Number of schoolteachers	225	278	247
School expenditures	\$90,846.45	\$294,368.49	\$422,434.64

These figures may not be interesting, but they indicate to me that, in keeping with your financial progress, you are going forward in culture, education, and those things that make for a better community in which to live.

What I have said is local history and probably well known to most of those present and your entire citizenship. I want to discuss with you some of the things which I believe help to make North Carolina a desirable state in which to live.

First: North Carolina provides an opportunity for all its children to obtain an education.

With a population of 3,600,000, ranking eleventh in the nation, we have 900,000 children in the public schools. That is, every fourth person, regardless of race, creed, or color, is a school child. While all the states provide some opportunity for a certain number of months and grades, North Carolina provides nine months' schooling per year and twelve grades for all the children. In order to have a program which places a high school within the reach of every child, it has been necessary to have transportation. Today the state transports approximately 350,000 children to and from school each school day, using nearly 4,800 busses for this purpose. The colored children are provided teachers of their own race and taught in separate schools. The salaries paid colored teachers and white teachers are from the same salary schedule. So far as I can find out, we have a higher percentage of Negro teachers for Negro children than any other state.

Now the cost of public education is largely borne by the state from its general fund taxes. The state does not levy a tax on land for public education, but collects its revenue largely from income, franchise, and sales taxes. Thus, child opportunity is provided for all the children, even though some of them may live in the least wealthy sections of the state. The taxing power of the state is behind all the children, insuring each of them a chance to make the most of this life. No other state has a similar school system. No other state, to my knowledge, can say to its children: Regardless of who you are or where you live, the state will provide a public school for you for nine months of the year and twelve grades. Although many of the Southern states are seeking to parallel our progress in public education, none of them has been able and willing to make public education a state function. Fine as our progress to date has been, we have not completed the task. North Carolina is a rural state. Two-thirds of our people live in rural communities. Indeed, we have the third largest rural population in the United States, exceeded only by Pennsylvania in the North and Texas in the South. This large rural population causes us to have need for further training in rural education than we have heretofore provided. Only about one-fourth of our boys and girls graduate from high school. From this number only a small percentage go to college. Finally, only about five per cent graduate from college.

Rural life today demands greater skill and training in the sciences than at any time prior to the war. The greater use of

machinery, electricity, soil chemistry, livestock breeding, pure seed selection, proper marketing, all call for greater training and a different kind of training than was thought necessary heretofore. Many of our fine young men lose interest in the public schools before they graduate and gradually drop out of the schools from about the ninth or tenth grades. In order to meet this situation, I shall ask the General Assembly of 1947 to consider the establishment of one or more rural life schools. In these schools, the teen-age boys of good character will be taught by theory and practice the most practical ways of doing things on the farm, which will tend to increase greatly the farm earnings per year, at the same time encouraging the boys to remain on the farm and to live a healthier and happier life.

The second step which has made North Carolina a fine state is its public road system.

I know that, for the moment, a combination of war, scarcity of equipment and labor, together with a long spell of bad weather, has made the dirt roads very bad, and that we are prone to forget the days when these same roads were good. It is because of this condition that I want to tell you about the road situation in full.

The good roads program is comparatively recent in its origin and development. The hard-surfaced part of our highway program has come about in the lifetime of probably every person present. You will recall that, in the early days of the century, such roads as we had were worked on the township system. Each male resident of certain age was required by law either to do some work on the roads in his community or to employ someone else to do his work. The work consisted largely of trimming bushes, digging ditches, and repairing bridges. Later on, the care of the roads shifted from the individual to the community—that is, to the township or county. By 1920, county road programs, financed by taxation, were pretty well established in North Carolina. This meant, however, that the wealthier counties provided the best roads and the poorer counties stayed stuck in the mud.

With the coming of the automobile as a means of transportation, there grew up a demand, generally in all the states, for better highways. Good road associations and groups of automobile owners sprang up in many sections of the state, demanding action on the part of county commissioners and other tax-levying groups, with the result that many counties set up highway

maintenance groups, employed engineers, bought equipment, taxed themselves heavily, and went into debt. Consequently, sentiment soon developed for state aid to the counties for roads.

In the closing years of the Bickett administration there was a growing sentiment for considerable state aid to the counties in order to provide a continuous system of roads in the state. Many of the richer counties, however, were opposed to state aid to the poorer counties beyond the share of the tax the poorer counties paid in.

In 1921, this fight intensified. Many favored a pay-as-you-go plan because they feared large public debt. The other side wanted to borrow large sums of money, get roads built in all parts of the state as quickly as possible, and levy a tax which would assure that the people who used the roads would pay for them. The Doughton-Connor-Bowie bill provided for a state system of highways that would connect each county seat in North Carolina, to be financed by a fifty million dollar bond issue. This bill became law. The state treasurer, however, was unable to sell the bonds backed by a one-cent tax on each gallon of gasoline. A special session of the Legislature was called to raise the tax to three cents per gallon. Later on, the tax was raised to four cents per gallon without protest on the part of the people, because they were seeing the benefits of a state system of highways which had the backing of the full taxing power of the state rather than a local system supported by the taxing power of the individual counties.

The original plan for a state system of highways was to cover the main roads and to connect each county seat. The secondary and feeder roads still remained an obligation of the counties and had to be supported largely by property taxes. This meant that each county had to maintain a highway department and levy heavy property taxes to support the highway system. Of course, the richer counties did a good job both in building and maintenance. The poorer counties, however, had trouble both in doing an efficient job and in securing money to pay for road construction out of local taxes.

In 1931, the state took the next step when the Legislature of that year assumed complete responsibility for all the highways of the state, both for construction and maintenance. The gasoline tax was increased to six cents per gallon, and the property owners were relieved of paying further taxes for the roads, except to retire the bonds which were outstanding at that time.

The highway system of today consists of the primary and secondary systems, of which the total mileage maintained by the commission is 60,729. Of this amount 12,498 miles are paved and 48,231 miles are of a lower type of improvement. Of this total, 11,371 miles are on the state system. The secondary system consists of 49,440 miles.

With the coming of the war in 1941, virtually all new construction was suspended. Only maintenance was continued. Roads, like other objects, are subject to wear and tear and obsolescence.

I am tremendously interested in the roads of North Carolina, and I know our citizens throughout the state are likewise definitely interested. I came into office during the war period and encountered the desperate conditions of the winter of 1945-1946, which gave North Carolina roads and the roads of every state their most trying test. Attention is called to the fact that most problems of public support of roads are creatures of this generation. From no public highway system in 1920, through successive Democratic administrations, we have developed a primary state highway system of 12,000 miles. These are all hard-surfaced, main artery roads. At the beginning, in order that there would be a reasonably equitable distribution of roads, our state program was based on the belief that every county seat should be connected with every other county seat within the state. This particular program is not yet complete. There remain a number of county seats that are yet to be connected.

Referring again to our main highways, your attention is called to the fact that many roads built in the 1920's, although kept up with reasonable maintenance, are outmoded and need rebuilding and changes. Those roads were built for cars operated at a speed of thirty-five miles per hour with light loads and limited traffic. Today, many motorists wish to have unlimited speed, four-lane highways of not over three per cent grade, and a view unobstructed for at least a mile ahead. You may be assured that "time marches on," and that these present-day road requirements will give way to other requirements within a few years.

Including the war years, during which time no road construction work was done, it has taken twenty-six years and an expenditure of \$279,000,000 to build our highway system. We have not finished this program, and doubtless, the same will never be completed. The demands increase in progressive ratio in

keeping with the progress of our state. With reasonably adequate long distance traffic roads established which enable the citizenship of this county to travel almost anywhere in the state and transport their merchandise, produce, and products by motor vehicles to nearly every point in the state and the nation—in the exercise of my discretion as governor, I have asked the Highway Commission to continue to maintain and keep up these state highways and make provision to accept and match all Federal funds for such projects; but I have definitely determined that the time has now come in North Carolina to emphasize the improvement of the secondary and rural roads.

RURAL AND SECONDARY ROADS

The General Assembly of 1931 responded to the needs of the financially weaker counties of our state by assuming complete responsibility for the maintenance and construction of rural and secondary roads. The gasoline tax was increased to six cents per gallon and the property owners were relieved from paying further taxes on their farms and homes for road purposes. This county road mileage totals the amount of 48,000 miles. Modern economic progress, the consolidation of schools, and the expansion of school bus and mail routes have made it necessary that these rural roads be made useable for all kinds of weather. Someone has said, "The automobile and the hard-surfaced road are the needle and thread sewing rural and urban life together." This is a tremendous job and is comparable in quantity of mileage with that of the state of New York, which has so much greater population and much more per capita wealth. In response to this demand for improved rural roads, I have requested the Highway Commission to adopt the policy and devote its attention to that type of roads, with the hope that we can stabilize, treat, and pave at least 30,000 miles during the next ten years. Despite handicaps and lack of materials and modern road-building machinery, we have made a start on this program. We ask your patience in our task. The record reveals that beginning with July 1, 1945, contracts have been let for:

1. Federal aid primary roads: 213 miles at a cost of \$10,166,375.00.
 2. Federal aid secondary roads: 241 miles at a cost of \$4,799,260.00.
- This makes a total of 454 miles at a cost of \$14,965,635.00.
3. Re-treating state highways: 747 miles at a cost of \$2,548,463.00.
 4. Re-treating county roads: 116.67 miles at a cost of \$438,672.00, or a total cost for re-treatment of 863 miles of \$2,987,135.

5. The betterment program, really a construction program: 200 miles of state highways at a cost of \$1,589,066.00—454 miles of county roads at a cost of \$4,691,942.00.

The grand total of this highway construction and improvement program contracted for in this period amounts to 1979 miles at a cost of \$24,786,429.00.

CONSTRUCTION BY STATE FORCES

Since the first of January, 1946, the state highway forces have treated and stabilized 233.90 miles of road and re-treated 651.06 miles, making a total of 884.96 miles.

In order to get this amount of work done, it has been necessary to obtain by contract 533,042 tons of crushed stone and produce with our forces 925,745 tons of crushed stone or rock, making a total of 1,458,787 tons of rock and stone used in the stabilization of the roads.

At the same time, it was necessary to purchase and move 514,480 tons of sand and 457,727 cubic yards of sand, clay and gravel.

During this period we have improved 872.2 miles of road by grading and heavy machining. We have laid the base or surface course on 715.5 miles of other roads. At the same time, we have strengthened with topsoil or crushed stone the existing surface of 4,500.6 miles of road.

My friends, this record which I have just read is greater than that of any pre-war year. In fact, it denotes more activity in construction and stabilization of miles and money than in any previous year since the State Highway Commission was established. We are just now getting under full steam. Men, materials, and machinery are not plentiful, but the supply is much better than six months ago. If conditions continue to improve, we will be able to do considerably more during the coming twelve months, and, from then on, we should gradually increase our efficiency and capacity until we have achieved the present administration's goal of 30,000 miles of all-weather farm-to-market roads.

It is safe to say that our construction program for the next three years will be not less than \$75,000,000. In addition, we will have a betterment program, which will be a construction program which should amount to \$10,000,000 a year for the next two years, or a total construction fund of \$100,000,000 during the remainder of 1946 and during 1947 and 1948. And I am happy to say that none of this money will have to be borrowed.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I believe we can predict that, within a few years' time, all school bus routes, all roads leading to rural churches, and most of the farm-to-market roads will be classified as all-weather roads. And this will be done without going into debt.

I regard a good transportation system as necessary to a well balanced state. The highways are the avenues of travel between the farm and the factory—the home, the church, and the school. The anticipated growth of our state in the post-war period will be greatly assisted by a dependable all-weather highway system. The cigarette in your pocket, made from tobacco grown on the farms of Eastern North Carolina and manufactured by the factories in piedmont North Carolina, was probably transported each time in the various steps of manufacture from the farm to factory to your hands by truck transportation. The towels, sheets, and furniture in your home were probably never moved except by truck on our highways. Yes, even the chairs on which you are now sitting were carried from forest to factory to this room by trucks.

Thus, the warp and woof of our economic fabric will be woven as the trucks laden with products of forest, field, or factory shuttle back and forth across the highway system loom—east and west, north and south. The value of the highway system cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but must be measured by the security it affords to the farm family, as it makes possible the visit of the doctor and the attendance of the children at school and provides access to the churches. Before us lies a challenge to develop in North Carolina an outstanding network of roads which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

In the third place, North Carolina is a good place in which to live because of its unparalleled industrial growth.

In 1900, manufacturing was in its infancy. The total capital investment in the state was only \$76,000,000, ranking twenty-fourth in the nation, and the average number of employees was only 70,000, ranking nineteenth in the nation. The gross value of all manufactured products was \$94,000,000, ranking twenty-eighth in the nation. In 1939, North Carolina had advanced to where more than 3,000 plants employed 294,000 persons. The value of the manufactured products was \$1,421,329,578. From 1900 there was an increase of 317 per cent in number employed, an increase of 1397.4 per cent in value of products. North Caro-

lina was first in all these items of measurement in the Southeastern states by a wide margin. Thus, while North Carolina had an increase of 1397.4 per cent in value of manufactured products, Alabama had 612 per cent; Florida, 556 per cent; Georgia, 535 per cent; Kentucky, 212 per cent; South Carolina, 577 per cent; Tennessee, 573 per cent; and Virginia, 648 per cent. In 1900, Georgia was leading North Carolina in manufactured products by \$12,000,000. In 1939, the value of North Carolina manufacturing more than doubled that of Georgia.

In fact, only two states in the nation, Oklahoma and Idaho, had a greater percentage of increase in value of manufactured products between 1900 and 1939.

My next reason for saying that North Carolina is a preferred state is that it is a good state in which to own and live on a farm.

From 1900 to 1940 the annual value of crops increased from \$68,625,000 to \$241,538,000 or 251.8 per cent. Only three states had a greater increase in farm dollars in the same period: California, Iowa, and Texas. Florida was the only Southern state to have a higher percentage increase, and there the increase was only sixty million dollars.

In 1899 North Carolina was twenty-first among all the states in value of crops. In 1940, North Carolina was sixth among all the states and first among the Southeastern states. In fact, North Carolina was fifty-seven per cent higher than its nearest competitor, Georgia.

Leaf tobacco has had a remarkable growth in value. In 1900 the value of leaf tobacco was only \$8,000,000. In 1943 the North Carolina crop sold for more than \$236,000,000. Thus, forty-six per cent of the total crop for the nation was grown here in this state.

One interesting thing about agriculture in North Carolina is the considerable increase in the value of livestock. There is a continuous shift from work animals to machinery on the farm and elsewhere. The motor truck and farm tractor have made horses and mules obsolete in many instances. However, the value of livestock in 1900 was \$30,000,000, and in 1940 it was above \$90,000,000, a 200 per cent increase.

I think North Carolina has fine recreational facilities, as well. The seashore and mountains, with the pines between, provide numerous places of amusement and recreation. The state parks alone are becoming well recognized in this respect,

An important post-war project which will not be costly but will bring a substantial return is the equipment of our state parks with cabins and other recreational facilities that will enable our people to use these parks.

Mount Mitchell is the oldest of these state parks. It was bought during the administration of Governor Craig, but little or nothing has been done to enable our own people and outside visitors to enjoy the scenery from this highest peak in eastern America. With a small outlay of money we could build cabins, a restaurant, trails, a small convention hall, and possibly a swimming pool in this park. We already have plans to build a road to the top of the mountain. If these facilities were provided, it would encourage thousands of visitors to come into the state from the Blue Ridge Parkway and to spend the night on top of Mount Mitchell and leave some money in the state. I have been told that it is possible to build ski trails on the slopes of this park for winter sports. If this could be developed, it would bring a new industry to the state which would make money for our people.

I have used Mount Mitchell as an example because it is near the National Parkway, which the Federal government will complete soon. There are a number of other places along the Parkway which should be developed so that visitors would be encouraged to spend several days and nights in the state instead of rushing through in the shortest possible time. Anything that we do to encourage tourists to spend some time in the state means money in our pockets.

What I have said about these state parks in the mountains applies to state parks in all sections of the state. We have taken the first step towards establishing a state park system by acquiring this property, but the parks are of little or no value, either as recreational facilities for our own people or as a lure for tourists, when we fail to take the second step of equipping them.

We have many natural playgrounds along the coast and in the central part of the state. All of these should be equipped so that they can be used. In my opinion, this would be a good investment which would bring large returns. Many other states, with nothing like our natural beauty in state parks, have several times the number of visitors we have to our parks. Parks in other states have been equipped so that they attract visitors. That is a job that we must do in the immediate future.

Then, I believe North Carolinians should be proud of their state because of its sound and progressive government,

It is true that in 1900 North Carolina was one of the poorest of states. Its leaders, up to that time, seemed to be unable to lift the people out of despondency brought on by the devastation of the War Between the States. Only South Carolina seemed to be more depressed. We were referred to as a land of humility lying between two mountains of conceit, or, as another put it, "One vast camping ground where people were only tented for the night on their way to some new home far away."

Beginning with the turn of the century, however, a great leader with the vision of Isaiah went about over North Carolina stirring up the people to a new day. He wanted a school-house on every hilltop. The power and might which come to a people armed with knowledge and vision cannot be stopped, and so the state started on its march of progress, which I have been relating this evening. The way was not easy; the obstacles were many. Much money had to be borrowed. In 1932 the total public debt for the state and its subdivisions was almost \$500,000,000. In January of this year, the last of the \$132,000,000 of state general fund indebtedness was provided for by putting enough money in the sinking fund to retire this debt in full, both as to principal and interest, without any further taxes having to be levied for that purpose. The \$114,000,000 borrowed by the highway fund has been paid down to approximately \$50,000,000. The sinking fund already in hand, plus the regular payment program, will enable this debt also to be provided for in full by 1951. In the meantime, the counties and cities have been constantly reducing their indebtedness so that in a few years most of this will be provided for.

In the meantime, we have built more than \$110,000,000 worth of public school buildings, and our highway system has a value of several hundred million dollars.

In fact, our progress on the government level has been parallel with the industrial and educational progress in the state. The public service rendered by the state to its people is not exceeded by that of any Southern state—and I think that statement can well apply to all the states.

CONCLUSION

I understand it is the function of a chamber of commerce to sell the local community to somebody in the Northern states as being a splendid place to locate a big factory—that the success of any chamber of commerce is measured by the number of

new smokestacks it entices to the community. Now, of course, that is a fine enterprise in which to engage, but let me remind you that the progress North Carolina has made in the past forty-five years has been largely the result of North Carolina vision, courage, and brains. The generation just ahead of us dug in, so to speak, and decided to develop the resources of this great state with their own know-how and dollars. Take any big industry engaged in manufacturing tobacco, textiles, or furniture in North Carolina today and you can trace its beginnings to some outstanding individual who has risen from the ranks. It would delight me to see men of this generation with faith and courage in the future of North Carolina possess resources from our state and, with small capital and a few friends, launch into a new enterprise. There is no finer place to start than right here in Beaufort County. Every community in North Carolina could busy itself in some small industry. The earnings, large or small, would go to the community in which the industry is located. The gradual growth and development of the state would be surprising if we could encourage our faith in the future.

The best selling talk to others is to tell them about what your own people are doing.

It was Herbert Peele, the capable editor of the *Elizabeth City Daily Advance*, who said in an editorial written in December, 1945:

Throughout the Albemarle, the ancient economic and social verities continue, quickened and intensified by war that came closer to it than any other community in America. The German undersea raiders struck directly along the lonely banks from Currituck Lighthouse to Ocracoke Inlet, and dead men and dead ships outnumbered the toll at Pearl Harbor. But, for every ship sunk, somewhere in the Albemarle, another was built.

The twelve counties in the Albemarle District sent more than their quota of men and women into active military service, and the war plants were manned largely by native workmen and workwomen. At the same time, through intensity of effort, the lumber plants, the fisheries and the farms produced on a basis that was not, until there was emergency, believed possible.

Such is the record of a great area. Yes, a wonderland area—in a wonderland state in a wonderland nation. We never expect to sell any of them short.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we love North Carolina and its fine people. We appreciate its marvelous growth and industrial expansion. We marvel at its having attained its position of leadership among the sisterhood of Southern states in so

short a period of time. We predict an even greater progress in the future. I have faith that the sound stable government of our state will encourage timid capital and friendly labor to join hands in new enterprises from one end of our state to the other. I invite you as representatives of the businesses and professions of this community to do your part in keeping North Carolina in the forefront of the march of progress by the states.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A WAY OF LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE MID-SOUTHEASTERN GAS ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 22, 1946

It is with a feeling of keen pleasure that I rise to speak again to the Mid-Southeastern Gas Association, assembled here in eighth annual convention. It is always flattering to be asked to speak more than one time to the same group. So this return engagement pleases me. And, too, it is always a pleasure to meet with friends, and I am glad that I can claim most of the members of this association as my personal friends.

I haven't learned much more about gas than I knew when I last addressed this identical group. I pleaded ignorant of any technical knowledge of your product when I spoke to you here in Raleigh in November, 1943, and my education in that field still has not embraced the fine points of manufacturing, controlling, and distributing gas for domestic and commercial uses. Yours is a peculiar product requiring special skills and techniques. Your management problems may be similar to those of other businesses, but your technical knowledge has to be very special. I can see that.

But because you are such a vital and integral part of the respective cities, towns, and communities in which you operate and which you serve, and because you represent a genuine high mark of accomplishment in the field of public utilities, I thought I would discuss with you in our few moments here together tonight something of the spread, the trend, and the tone of industrial activity in North Carolina. What happens to industry in this state is of keen interest to you as producers and distributors of manufactured gas—and rightly so.

The two things that have most acutely influenced the business in which you are engaged have been invention and scientific research and trends of business and industry. What science has done has given you your very product and then improved it and its availability. What business and industry have done has, to a large measure, provided you with the customers you serve. Industrial plants themselves are purchasers of that which you have to sell, and the people who are sustained by these industries are also your individual customers. They become a new user of your product and then a larger user of your product as a direct result of where they live and how they live. Where they live and how they live comes as a result of their relationship with the business or industry with which they are associated—and their improvement or retrogression therein.

Science and invention through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries resulted in many improvements in the way of life for man. What was first called illuminating gas was one of these good things of life that science gave to man. So gas was born of men with vision and with inventive and scientific knowledge. After this leadership in stepping out of the existing order of things into a new day with new conveniences, the industrial arts and sciences took a fresh step forward, using gas—for instance—as the pogo stick to aid with the forward leap.

And so our way of living and our methods of living undergo radical change with the coming of such things as gas and with the development of its further uses.

It is not out of place to make an observation here that the state of North Carolina has over the years given every support to these explorations beyond the veil into new fields of development—both as to science and industry. Appropriations that have totaled billions have gone into institutions of education and into the operation of laboratories within certain state departments to provide research and keep up this continuous probing for bigger and better things of life—in more abundance.

Of course, as these new achievements come, they also bring attending problems. Study and research is the very foundation of our progress. And as we achieve progress we demand more research to deal with the new problems that a forward motion brings.

Here in North Carolina, for instance, as our industrial activity spreads and grows and develops, we get problems that come with the natural concentration of industrial development in certain

areas of what is basically an agricultural state. We have to keep an eye on grouping of industries and of the people who man those industries to the possible detriment of health and efficiency. We need to remember and keep and maintain, here in North Carolina, a good balance between industry and the land. If too many of us cluster around the power house, then we choke the power house and the people who live by the power house. Utility concerns such as are represented here have an important rôle to play in the proper unfolding of this picture in North Carolina. Your new customers lie at the edges of areas you already serve to a point of saturation, and people will live in those new areas somewhat in proportion to your ability to put your own magic flame in their cookstoves and in their other conveniences.

There are 3,070 counties in the forty-eight states that comprise the United States. But in just nine of these 3,070 counties are the people and the plants that produce something like a fourth of all the industrial output of the United States. In North Carolina we have 100 counties. But in about five of those counties is a centralization of the bulk of the industrial output of the state. The nine counties of the nation's more than 3,000 that embrace a fourth of our national industry are the counties in which are located Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Kansas City, and Buffalo. Starting west and coming east, we find North Carolina industry concentrated in Gaston, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Guilford, and Durham counties.

There is a fundamental lesson to be learned from both this national picture and the state picture in this regard. You are familiar, I know, with a recent program inaugurated in North Carolina which looks toward the establishment of more small industries, community industries, which will use local capital, local labor, and local raw materials. I think we are making some real progress in this field. I think we will in the end have a great number of new businesses, born of our own money and brains and pretty closely related to our agricultural life in this state.

This development means, among other things, the expansion of the facilities and the services of the gas companies of North Carolina, or more gas companies. It means a spreading of our industry away from and adjacent to those areas that are already pretty well saturated. It means a higher standard of living for the people who work in these industries. It means, actually, in

the slang of the high school crowd of today that more people will be "cooking with gas, on a front burner, with a blue flame."

And so we move on toward that thing we here in North Carolina have come to call the more abundant life. It is the aim of sound enterprises to help supply this. North Carolinians generally are eager, as you are eager, for more and better people in more and better places.

With no disrespect for the few counties where industry centers in this state, we all know that we will thrive as a healthier and happier state as further development spreads out from these points. If spotty periods follow, if bad times come, relief problems will be less tragic, less serious. Smaller communities can better absorb such conditions. People there are nearer to the land and the subsistence that comes from the land. It is easier to own a home there, to buy and pay for a gas range. The payroll spreads out more. The wage rate means a little better standard of living. By encouraging people to own their own homes and their own furniture and their own utility outlets, such a pattern encourages people to sink their roots into the soil and take a real stake in their state and in their country. As we spread our work and our industry, we make room for more homes.

As a practical sort of thing from the standpoint of business, we make room for other things as we make room for more homes. We make room for more rugs, more chairs, more gas stoves.

In other years of fireplace and later wood stove cooking, with other conveniences on a par, it was drudgery, boredom, and sometimes actual hardship that drove people living in rural stretches into cities. Now the flow has reversed, and it will flow in a reverse stream even faster as building materials and homes are again available, in keeping with the demand. Wonderful changes have taken place in North Carolina with respect to life in our smaller cities. Most of the disadvantages have vanished. Meantime new disadvantages have appeared in the concentrated areas. There was a time when more than ninety-five per cent of the people in North Carolina lived on their own resources, on farms, largely providing for themselves. But the 1940 census shows that only twenty-three of every 100 people in this country live on farms.

Forward-looking enterprises in this state are keenly aware of the trends I have mentioned. They understand their share in social and economic responsibility to the state and nation. They

see where we can make a slight shift in our pace and give everyone the opportunity to do better in every respect. In matters of this kind real industrial statesmanship has its chance.

Good-thinking, growing, forward-looking companies such as are represented in this convention, working hard with alert civic bodies, will remodel the industrial map of our glorious state in wonderfully helpful ways, bit by bit, month by month, year by year. Here in North Carolina we have our own working problems, our own local circumstances, our own hopes, our own fears, our own enthusiasms, our own wholesale pride. Our job to do is our own garden to tend—in accordance with the local climate, the local rain, the local sunshine. We have, in the final analysis, a North Carolina way of life, a way of doing things, and this is in direct contrast to the vast and regimented industrial complexes of other places in other lands.

Here we still have a lot of personal independence, coupled with personal initiative, looking toward the personal good of the most people.

There is no higher aim for any business group, large or small, than to help along this Tar Heel way of life and living.

NORTH CAROLINA AND HER PROBLEMS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 26, 1946

*Mr. President, Members of the North Carolina
Citizens' Association, and Distinguished Guests:*

I am delighted to accept your hospitality on this occasion and to have the opportunity of speaking as a citizen to you, my fellow citizens who are here from all sections of North Carolina in the interest of continuing good government in our state.

I recall that when I addressed you two years ago on a similar occasion, our nation was in the midst of war. The scope and depth of the problems of peace could not then be outlined with clarity. However, many things have happened in this interval which may greatly affect the destiny of man. I refer, first, to the sudden death and great loss to our country and the world in the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Next comes the creation and explosion of two atomic bombs on Japanese cities, ending the

war and creating an international headache. Next, the demobilization of the vast armies of the world, bringing tidal waves of the backwash of war, dislocations, frustration of lost people and little nations. Then came the trial of the World War's master criminals in a court of original jurisdiction, whose verdict was death by hanging, but whose precedent-making procedure will rise to plague all our houses for ages, and generals as yet unborn. Now the allied and neutral nations are quarreling over the spoils in the name of making a unilateral peace, which the vanquished nations will be asked to accept without consultation as to its terms. Hereafter, though the defeated are expected to remain in dumb acquiescence, they cannot be expected to remain inactive. Here at home, the Republicans have been resurrected from obscurity and will control the next Congress. And last week, I looked on the guest register in my office and found the words, "Kilroy was here."

Today, here at home, after more than a year of the post-war period, there are still many problems, whose outlines are not clear as to whether they will come into prominence or vanish into obscurity. Passing from war into an era of peace creates a period of adjustment the length of which cannot be foretold. It is difficult to beat our swords into ploughshares and pruning hooks. To change our lives from the exciting tempo of the "all-out effort" to the prosaic monotony of earning our daily bread will require considerable time and much patience. Already there are signs that we are replacing the shoddiness and glamor of war inflation with the quality and stability of goods and character which go with periods of peace.

Because of the nearness of the meeting of the next General Assembly in January, I wish to discuss with you some of the problems arising out of this post-war period of adjustment which will confront the next Legislature for solution.

The most outstanding problem is that of the public schools.

I wish every citizen of North Carolina could have a clear understanding of the problems involved here.

The state Constitution requires a uniform system of public schools for all the children of the state for at least six months each year. The races are required to be taught in separate schools. The state undertakes to provide a major portion of the money for the current expense, or operating cost, of the schools, while the counties furnish the capital outlay funds for buildings. The state will spend \$48,000,000 from its general fund for the

schools for the current year. The request for the next biennium is more than \$60,000,000 per year, or \$123,000,000 for the biennium. This amount will be required to provide a twenty per cent increase in salaries and is larger than the whole general fund receipts in 1942, when the receipts were \$58,250,000. Since all state employees will have to be treated in the same manner, if the Legislature should appropriate \$62,000,000 per year for the schools, the General Fund current expense budget will approximate \$90,000,000 per year.

My friends, when the state committed itself to state-wide support of public schools in 1931 for six months, in 1933 for eight months, in 1943 for nine months, it undertook a policy of greater public service than any other state in the Union. In fact, the problem expands in all directions at the same time. Since the state has assumed the payment of the operating cost, it is natural that every school should want the best—teachers with highest certificates, ample textbooks, newest buses, increased salaries for all employees—and the best, which is none too good for our fine boys and girls and is very desirable, is very expensive. At the same time, some of our citizens, in their eagerness to have even better schools, criticize the schools because the run-of-mine high school graduate cannot measure up to the standards set by some of the college entrance requirements, or cannot successfully match wits with the graduates of some of the outstanding preparatory schools.

We must make up our minds. If we expect the average public high school graduate, coming from a school with a teaching load of thirty-two pupils, to compete with a preparatory school graduate, coming from a school with a teaching load of fifteen pupils, then instead of spending \$50 per pupil per year, we must spend \$125 per pupil per year, or more than \$100,000,000 per year on public schools to provide comparable opportunity.

In addition to this need, there has accumulated, during the war years and before, a large demand for repairs and new buildings, estimated to be in excess of \$30,000,000 for capital outlay funds. However, this is an obligation of the counties, capital outlay not being an obligation of the state for county purposes. But since our citizens pay both local and state taxes from the same pockets, it becomes a matter of deep concern to each of us.

I am reminded here of that old story which my good friend, the author, playwright, and radio commentator and my private secretary, John Harden, tells me when we are confronted with a

knotty problem in the office: It seems that a city boy was sent by his aunt to remove a bull calf from a turnip patch. The boy, not being acquainted with the habits of the young animal and deciding to catch hold of the calf by the most likely looking object, grabbed its tail. The calf struck out across the turnip patch, dragging the boy with him. The aunt holloed to the boy, "Land sakes, where are you going now?" The boy holloed back, "Don't ask me—ask that calf."

Well, now I sometimes think that when we grabbed hold of the public schools we got hold of a very vigorous and growing male calf by the tail! We can't turn loose, or we fall down. If we hold on, nobody can tell where we will stop.

And the public road problem is like unto the schools. Here again we have assumed a bigger job at state expense than any state of comparable size in the nation—and a much greater job than any of our neighboring states.

The North Carolina highway system of 60,000 miles has 12,000 miles of paved roads called the primary system. There remain 48,000 miles of secondary roads, sometimes referred to as county or lateral roads, which in forty-four of the states are maintained by districts, townships, and counties. North Carolina maintains all of the roads, which gives the state responsibility for the maintenance of more mileage than any state of comparable size in the nation.

The road system has been under construction for twenty-five years, and more than \$280,000,000 has been spent for this purpose. Our people have been very patient during the war period, when little could be done to keep the roads in proper condition. I have resolved to do all I could during my term of office to hasten the day when all-weather roads would be available to the farmer, the mail carrier, the school bus, and the church-goers, from one end of the state to the other. A fine beginning has been made, in that, during the past twelve months, more miles of secondary roads have been improved and more tons of rock, bushels of sand, and cubic yards of dirt have been moved than in any previous year of state support. The program has only started. We plan to have 3,000 miles of secondary roads made all-weather roads each year for the next ten years. This program will require a lot of work and a lot of money.

In the state-wide support of both roads and schools, North Carolina, according to her resources, has undertaken a greater load of public service than any state in the nation.

The third problem is the capital outlay needs of the state's institutions and agencies. Very little improvement or expansion was made during the war period. Today, the accumulated need at these institutions is considerable. The requests for capital outlay funds to meet this need are in excess of \$75,000,000. Some of the repairs and buildings at the mental institutions are urgently needed and, regardless of cost, must be provided at a reasonably early date. Most of the requests, while desirable and needed, should only be built at such time when a greater value can be had for the dollar than can now be obtained. It would seem that \$40,000,000 should take care of this need for many years to come. However, it is doubted that the 1947 General Assembly will be able to meet more than half the capital outlay requests.

In addition to the three problems already considered, there is a request for expansion and improvement in all of the seventy or more agencies and institutions of the state—salary increases for the personnel, and additional personnel. It would seem that all the accumulated deficiencies of the war period are now tumbling forth for recognition—increases in the social security program, expansion of the work of the Department of Conservation and Development, highway safety, the State Board of Health, the institutions of higher education, the charitable and correctional institutions, the mental institutions. The total request for the agencies supported by the general fund was in excess of \$95,000,000 per year. This is a thirty-six per cent increase over present expenditures from the general fund. These requests come from the present agencies and institutions. In addition, there are numerous requests for new and additional services, such as park and recreational services and the new medical care program.

I have discussed the request for appropriations which the next General Assembly will have to consider. Now, let's consider the ability of the state to meet these requests.

First, we have a general fund surplus, and, second, we have the current income from the general fund taxes.

We had a surplus of approximately \$48,000,000 on hand June 30 of this year, which during the present fiscal year will be added to by some few millions the extent of which will be determined by business conditions during the next six months. An examination will disclose that the surplus is not an accumulation of long standing from wise investments of normal years, but for the most part is a direct result of the war-spending era of inflation and cannot be expected to continue. This inflated

period, which only recently reached its full swelling, brought into the state treasury \$90,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. Already there are on hand many signs of a reduction of this swelling, so that prudence suggests that for the biennium beginning next July 1, we have no reason to anticipate as much income as we will receive during the present biennium. In fact, the inflated income of today, which is more than double the \$41,000,000 received only five years ago, is too uncertain and unstable to use as a foundation on which to build a peacetime appropriation level of support for the institutions and agencies of the state. Rather, let us consider it and use it for what it is, a temporary, wartime surplus.

The present agencies and institutions have requested and could use every dollar of the surplus for worth-while expansion and improvement. But, my friends, I am familiar with what happened to another governor of this state in a period of inflation following the first world war, after the Republicans gained control of Congress. When the deflation process had done its worst, my friend and neighbor, Governor Gardner, found that the stream of general fund revenue had slowed down to just a trickle and the sharply reduced salaries of the state employees had to be paid with borrowed money. Of course, I hear from all sides, "It couldn't happen again to us." But, my friends, just to make sure that the state employees and servants do not have to suffer a like fate during my administration, I am going to ask the Legislature to hold on to a considerable portion of this surplus to replace the lowered income of the recession period which will inevitably exist. With an established appropriation level of \$90,000,000, we could have a slight recession of a technical nature and lose ten to fifteen million dollars per year. And if there are those present with gubernatorial aspirations, I know you will agree and be thankful for a little surplus to tide you by the stormy years of 1949-1952. For you must remember, there will be no grants, gifts, or matching funds from Washington in those days.

For many years we were a borrowing people. Money for building our state institutions had to be borrowed in New York with a high rate of interest. Our citizens have paid many millions of dollars in interest. The 1945 General Assembly, with wisdom, set aside enough money to retire the general fund debt in full, both as to principal and interest. To avoid similar bonded indebtedness again, our people, in a state-wide vote, amended our con-

stitution to provide that indebtedness in the future cannot be incurred in an amount in excess of two-thirds of the amount paid off during the previous biennium without a vote of the people. This is an additional reason for having a sizeable surplus available, as, in the event of a drop in revenue, we would have to cut salaries or use surplus to prevent a deficit.

Notwithstanding this debt limitation amendment, the institutions of the state will be in constant need of capital outlay money for growth and expansion through the years. It would seem wise to have a permanent improvement fund from which the capital outlay needs of the institutions could be met without borrowing and without a bond issue. This reserve fund would safeguard against a sudden drop in revenue and would make possible the erection of needed improvements in a period when real values could be had for each dollar spent.

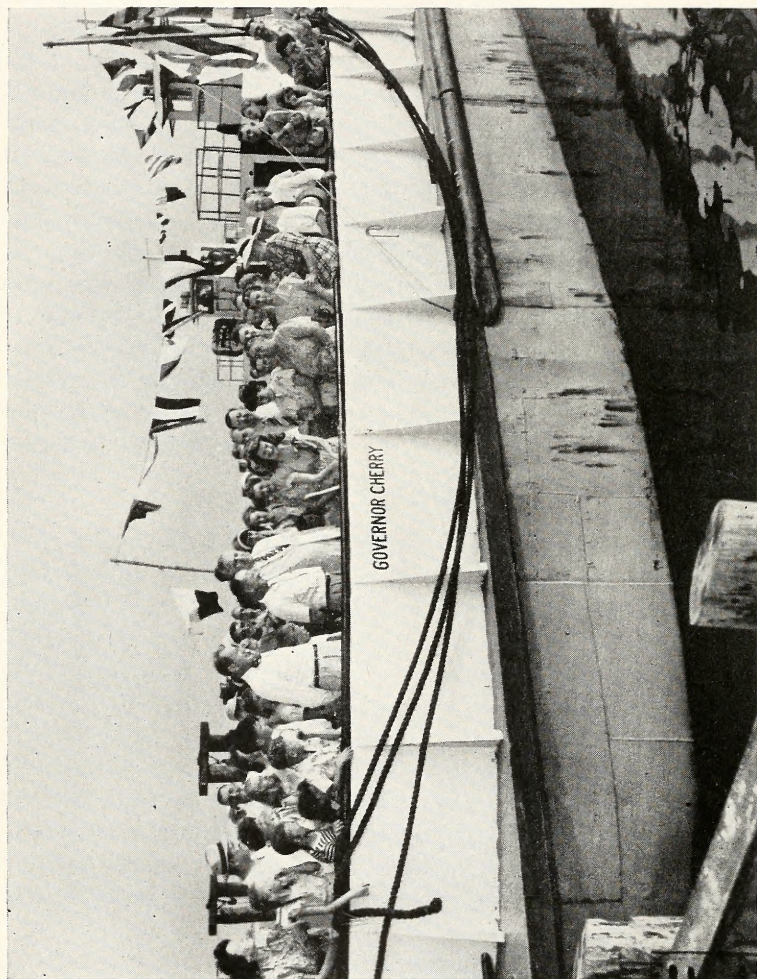
The debt limitation amendment has a further meaning in that current expenses must be met with current revenue. In other words, we cannot make up deficits in the future with borrowing, except in small sums, unless we sharply curtail salaries and services, or increase taxes.

TAXATION

In a period of recession, there will be a strong demand from all sections of the state for a reduction of taxes. During the war period, I have not advocated any considerable reduction of taxes because of the uncertainties of that period. I realize, however, that only such taxes should be collected as are necessary to provide the funds for "government economically administered." I have been giving consideration to the requests which have reached me for the elimination of inequities and discriminations as they may be found in our tax law. I am also aware that our franchise and income taxes are higher than similar rates in adjoining states. In both of these instances I shall request the General Assembly to extend such relief as may appear equitable.

NEW SERVICES

Among the many new services requested by various groups of our people the medical care program commands most attention. A very fine group of our citizens is advocating that the state undertake this new state-wide service. It is estimated that a minimum of \$37,000,000 will be required for this program for capital outlay purposes and, thereafter, an annual operating cost to the



Miss Julia Meade, on August 27, 1947, christens the Ferry Boat *Governor Cherry*, with a bottle of wine from the Mother Vineyard, located on Roanoke Island. The boat runs between Mann's Harbor and Manteo.

state in excess of \$1,000,000. It is pointed out that the need in this program is for more doctors and more hospitals to bring our state up to the national average in these respects.

I have gone to some trouble to look up some interesting data on the public health situation in the country. I find that North Carolina ranks next to the highest in the nation in large families, very high in non-white families, below the national average in deaths from tuberculosis, but slightly above the national average in contagious and infectious diseases, and high in draft rejections, of which a large percentage was colored; that 65.6 per cent of the population are without sewerage disposal facilities, that thirty per cent have defective housing conditions, that our per capita wealth is \$1,343 against a national average of \$2,335, and that our per capita income is \$316 as compared with the national average of \$575; that ten per cent of our people are illiterate compared to the national average of 4.3 per cent; that a high percentage of these low statistics come from the colored race. Despite these figures, and Charlie McCarthy²⁸ to the contrary notwithstanding, our death rate is below that of the national average.

From the foregoing facts, it would seem that most of our trouble with the health problem comes from ignorance, poverty, and lack of sanitation.

The 1945 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a Medical Care Commission, pursuant to which an efficient and highly capable group of North Carolina citizens has been struggling to map out a health program that would produce the desired results. I am undertaking to coöperate with and support the findings and program outlined by this board.

We are all for good health, but remembering our unfinished school problems, I am thinking of that calf in the turnip patch again! What is the proper approach from which to take hold of the disease problem—are we tackling it from the wrong end? I am sure that a great deal of good could be accomplished by placing greater emphasis upon teaching health in our schools, encouraging better sanitation in our homes, and giving assistance in preventing the spread of communicable disease. Our low per capita earnings are at the bottom of both ignorance and poverty. We should lend every effort to assist and encourage our people to earn a better living, thereby enabling each individual to wage a stronger fight against disease. At least we could assist

²⁸Charlie McCarthy is the name of ventriloquist Edgar Bergen's dummy.

our people to have adequate toilet facilities and keep their food and drinking water free from contamination. At least we could encourage all our people to screen their homes.

My friends, good health is a problem which concerns every person in North Carolina, and the next General Assembly should give it very careful consideration. At least, we must remember that what we do for the white race, in justice and fairness, we must do for the colored race, for it is here we find the greatest problems in health.

These are some of the problems of this post-war period which are now on the horizon for solution. Others, equally perplexing, will appear in due season.

I have been very much interested in the march of Northern industry toward the Southland, and I have been very anxious to halt and locate some of it here. I have likewise been trying to encourage timid capital and friendly labor to join hands in starting new enterprises here. I have been conducting a one-man conciliation service between strikers and management. I have found that it is not impossible for labor and capital to reach an agreement around the council table. In my judgment, business will prosper or falter according to its ability quickly to size up and adjust labor problems. We want to encourage labor and capital to be on friendly terms in North Carolina.

Our reputation beyond the borders of the state for stability of government is a very valuable asset in attracting and holding new business. This asset must be protected and preserved.

By and large, the day of Federal patrimony is over. We must depend largely on our own resources from here on. We have the courage, the know-how, and the resources to maintain our present services; however, economy in government in the future will not be optional, but imperative. This is not a new rôle for our people, who have experienced many sacrifices in the past, and whose capacity for taking it on the chin and coming back for more punishment seems unlimited. The people of North Carolina have an unbounded faith in themselves and their state. Their representatives in the General Assembly, reflecting the sound judgment of the people, usually manage to solve each problem in the manner and to the extent desired by the folks back home. I venture to say that the problems I have outlined here today will be solved by the 1947 Legislature in keeping with the high resolve of its predecessors in office.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN
GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

MIAMI, FLORIDA

DECEMBER 5, 1946

I am happy to be again in attendance at this Conference of Governors and to have the opportunity of exchanging ideas with those who attend these occasions. The past several hours of association and fellowship have meant the renewal of friendships of both long and short standing—friendships which I value highly.

In arranging the discussion periods for this program, your committee has assigned to me a subject that I feel is one of the most important that face the several states, individually and collectively. None of us escapes this problem; none of us has solved it; none of us will escape an even darker picture that seems to be looming ahead in this particular field. I have been asked to discuss here, at this time, highway safety.

I realize that this is an assignment for an expert. Advice in this field should come from a safety engineer. I am not a safety engineer. I am a citizen and a user of the highways in my own state and, on such occasions as the one here in Miami, of the highways of other states. My impressions and ideas as to how to make our own North Carolina arteries of travel safer and saner lanes on which to operate and how to aid neighbor states in a similar accomplishment are the ideas of a mere citizen and highway user.

But I do believe, and believe firmly, that of all the groups of citizens living in and enjoying this country, those of us gathered together here this week must, of course, first put a firm shoulder to the wheel in this problem of highway safety that has become so acute.

The most positive challenge to public action in the entire United States today is the acute need to reduce traffic accidents. The number of traffic casualties on our streets and highways, momentarily lessened in the recent years of war participation and attending shortages, has raced back to the pre-war level and bids fair to make pre-war traffic casualties look, in comparison, like World War I casualties when compared to World War II casualties.

This year in your states and in mine some 38,000 people will be killed and 1,300,000 injured by the end of the calendar year, now less than a month off. That number being killed this year is

almost equal to the entire population of Raleigh, the capital city of my own North Carolina. The number of persons being injured this year equals one-third the entire population of my state. When the toll reaches this kind of figure it means that scarcely any individual in any of our states can escape the tragedy of having one or more of his relatives, friends, or associates killed or injured in a traffic accident.

And we all know that there is a daily increase in the use of our highways and that this will go up by leaps and bounds when new automotive equipment becomes available for all who want it today. And so, in the midst of an already big problem, we see only the prospect of its being magnified. Vigorous and concerted action is necessary to meet this challenge. Our approach must be positive and constructive. In this subject we are considering a basic element in the matter of our existence.

Motor vehicle transportation is an integral part of the social and economic life of our country. Highway safety is inseparable from efficient highway transportation. There is no more tragic waste of human life, no more unnecessary background to human suffering, no more needless source of economic loss than traffic accidents. I say needless because I feel that a completely adequate traffic safety program by the several states and the local governmental units therein, fully supported by the people, through organizations and as individuals, can bring down and hold down the highway casualty list. Experience has proved, I believe, that such a purposeful, all-inclusive program of traffic safety will lower the accident rate.

Fifty million people now have a franchise to drive motor vehicles on three million miles of highways. In the United States we have seventy-one per cent of all motor vehicles in the entire world rolling over the greatest system of roadways in the world. We have an automobile to every four persons in the United States, compared to one car to every twenty-one persons in Britain, our nearest rival. Motor vehicles have long since passed from the luxury classification to become an absolute necessity. American economy, if you please, in a very large measure, functions on a motorized basis. To put this economy in reverse and discard the motor car would mean a complete collapse of our economic system.

In this sort of world the motor vehicle accident problem is nothing new. It continues to mount on a progressively increasing scale. The toll of human life and destruction of property on

our streets and highways is nothing short of sheer tragedy. To make bad matters worse, the vast majority of these accidents are avoidable. Accidents are not planned and are not intended to happen. They are a result of carelessness, recklessness, and poor driving. Most of our fatality reports show that the vehicles involved are being operated at an excessive rate of speed.

Our North Carolina Motor Vehicles Commissioner, T. Boddie Ward, has a theory that excessive speed is the biggest offender against highway safety. He has often said that when you drive a car faster than fifty miles an hour, you are no longer driving that vehicle, you are aiming it!

We all know that there is seldom, if ever, such a thing as an unavoidable motor vehicle accident. But the general public, including the aimers of cars as well as the drivers of cars, seems to have grown callous as it has grown careless.

So while we get public approval of the idea that highway transportation should be made safe, we do not get full public support. The most enthusiastic approval has to do with the activities that affect the other fellow. Lip service is given with regard to our own driveways. If there was ever a need for unselfish devotion to a single cause, it exists today in our quest for highway safety. Every organization of national, state, and local scope has a stake in street and highway safety, for humanitarian and economic reasons. The use of the systems of streets and highways in our land touches every man, woman, and child in the nation.

Highway users are not confined to drivers of trucks, busses, and other public transportation vehicles. Everybody is interested, or should be. This interest may vary from a direct commercial interest to an altruistic effort for the public welfare. From parking by the community grocery store to making a trip of 1,000 miles over a network of highways—all these things have a direct link with safe highway transportation.

In the final analysis, the individual is supreme in the matter of highway safety. He can by his actions, in a fraction of a second, either fulfill the mandate to be a safe highway user or nullify the effort which has been expended to safeguard lives and property. There is no substitute for individual caution and no excuse for individual carelessness.

There is no royal road to highway safety. It can come only through a balanced program supported by a willing public. There must be a complete understanding of the problem, the need, the program, and the specific application of that program.

In recent months the matter of highway safety took on such an alarming status, even in contrast to the war that had just ended, that the President of the United States called a highway traffic safety conference in Washington. The governors attended, or were invited to attend. And from the forty-eight states also went state officials in highway matters and others, to give serious consideration to waging war on this particular battle front. The war had demonstrated, and most convincingly, our complete dependence on automotive transportation. Having arrived at that state of dependence and utilization, there was the question of whether we were to realize from the future the maximum return from our investment in this agency of transportation. That question rested then, and still rests, squarely on our willingness to face the facts and to do something about the inefficiencies and wastes involved in accidents.

The record we are looking at is not a good one. In the pre-war days we made some headway. We proved that accidents can be prevented. That we did do. In a five-year period we brought the accident rate down. Today we are concerned with the past only as it forecasts the future. There are white pages for the future years on which we will write a record, in blood, if we don't approach this problem with some of the same intensity as that with which we faced the war only recently—and we won that war.

Movements of all sorts have been booming on the highways since V J Day, and we have lifted the ration program on gasoline and tires. And in this period carelessness seems to have boomed, too. And up, up, has gone the shameful record of our driving experience. I'm not expert enough to know just exactly what has caused this, but I am human enough to suspect that it results from the increased travel, from badly maintained vehicles, from drivers grown rusty from too little driving, from war-neglected roads, from control forces that are undermanned, and—perhaps the most important reason of all—a dominant "eat, drink, and be merry" psychology that pervades the land today.

This thing is not just a malady; it's an epidemic. If the staggering highway losses of life, limb, and property came from some unknown disease germ, the nation would be alarmed from border to border, quarantines would be established, hospital and medical forces mobilized by the thousand. City, county, and state officials would throw every possible resource into combating the

menace. Manpower, money, public opinion, leadership—all would be given without stint.

But are lives any less important because they are taken by carelessness, by drunken driving, by excessive speed, or by any of the other causes of accidents? Of course not! And we know that traffic waste does not have to happen, but that on the record it will happen.

No citizen can escape a share of the responsibility in this. To be sure, public officials have a primary responsibility for traffic accident prevention, because they have the authority by law to act. Public officials, as you all know, can do an effective job only when they are dealing with an intelligent public and have the support of an articulate public opinion. Thus everyone has a great interest at stake. Everyone has a share of the load.

Here are some things that I think you can do.

I think you can give effective support to the President's highway Safety Conference and the program it has launched. It's not an effort to prescribe Federal remedies for state and local problems. Back at the turn of the present century, however, the Federal government did do just that thing with great effectiveness when it stepped into the railroad picture and halted what was a staggering death toll from railroad wrecks some forty-five years ago. If states don't do a better job, that possibility might be faced as a matter of national emergency.

Most states already have regulations that insist upon minimum safety equipment for all forms of transportation. We might go further and require minimum operation conditions, with a periodic inspection by state stations coördinated with a continuing police road check. You are all aware of the fact that we are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in highway transportation we have ever experienced. When some present hindrances have been straightened out, the motor industry has a potential productive capacity of five to six million vehicles annually, we are told. Your respective state governments, together with your Federal government and local government units, are planning the greatest street and highway development program in history.

Governors assembled here, together with their legislatures and local government officials, have the responsibility of coördinating all functions in the interest of simpler laws, uniformity of rules of the road, and improved enforcement and traffic control. We have all too little time to prepare for the important

automotive future that is just ahead. We must study safety as we have never studied it before. We must enforce safety as it has never been enforced before. We must all practice safety as we have never practiced it before.

Meantime, we must do the best we can with what we have. Let's not be found in the position of the farmer who was resisting a young college student salesman who was trying to get him to order a book on better farming. "Shucks, son," the farmer said, "I ain't farming half as well as I already know how now."

We don't need very much astuteness to realize that our pre-war traffic control measures will be totally inadequate in the months ahead. And we have been steadily losing ground during the war, for reasons already outlined.

Of course, I know that safety doesn't come free. Safety costs money. Safety doesn't come without effort. Safety calls for hard work. It requires much of the three well-known E's: Education, Enforcement, and Engineering.

Of these three, education seems to offer the best long-range hope. In all things we must look to education for a better future. Education can give us a better performance by new generations of pedestrains and drivers. Back home in North Carolina 50,000 young people reach driving age each year. If we are to raise the level of driver performance on the road in my state, I know that we must find better ways to instruct formally these new drivers at least at a minimum uniform standard. The job of doing this is tremendous and expensive. There are 980 high schools in North Carolina. If all of them could offer driver education and training we would reach a majority of the annual crop of new drivers. We teach these young people civics and health and other useful and practical things that build good citizenship. It might be equally useful to instruct them in respect to the rights of others and in the safe and efficient use of streets and highways. It's an idea we have under consideration.

I ask you all to be reminded that in your respective states practically every boy and girl is a potential driver of some type of motor vehicle. Many will even make driving their vocation. You see, with me, I am sure, the necessity as well as the desirability of driver education. I believe you can find with me some logic in thinking that such a course could well be set up somewhere in our respective educational systems. It takes four long years of practice, study, and discipline before a railroad engineer can pull a throttle on a locomotive, and yet little or no

time is spent in the training of drivers to operate a motor vehicle which has proved far more destructive than the locomotive.

A noted newspaper columnist, the late Raymond Clapper, once said: "Never underestimate the intelligence of the people nor overestimate their information." Upon public opinion rests the decision as to the extent and quality of the job we do in insuring safe and efficient highway transportation. That responsibility rests primarily with organized groups representing cross sections of the public.

It rests also with such special interest groups as those that live by and with the automotive world—groups that have even more at stake than the general good. It rests, too, with our newspapers and radio stations, and all media of public information, and with public officials and civic leaders.

I think we have, at last, a blueprint for these interests to use in plotting for and striving toward a new day in a new world of highway safety. I refer to the "Plan of Action" as adopted at President Truman's Safety Conference held in Washington in May of this year.

To mobilize on a nation-wide basis the active public support essential to the program recommended at that conference, and in view of the urgent challenge which highway safety presents to every community and state in the Union, the conference strongly urged the following course of action without delay:

1. The formation of three independent committees with equal status for the purpose of coördinating a highway traffic safety program on a nation-wide basis.

2. Establishment by the governors of the several states of a coördinating committee of state officers for the official state highway safety program.

3. Calling, by the governor, of a state highway safety conference in each state to meet the challenge of the current critical traffic accident situation.

4. Establishment of state-wide traffic safety organizations in states where none now exists; this to be done coincidentally with the calling of the state highway safety conferences and under the leadership of the governors of the respective states.

5. Establishment by chief executives of county and municipal governments of committees and groups patterned after state and national organizations to take advantage of that level of impetus given to government by the broader groups.

6. Re-examination of coördinating committees already set up and functioning in some states and embracing state-wide safety organizations, to enable the existing organization to embrace the full program of the President's conference rather than to set up an obviously unnecessary, new organization.

7. Endorsement and support by the state and local groups of objectives as set forth as a result of the President's Highway Safety Conference, within the limits of their charters and constitutions.

8. Utilization of every possible means to inform the membership of the national, state and local organizations as to the technical highway safety program approved by the President's Highway Safety Conference.

9. An effort on the part of all national organizations immediately to get full and continuing support of all state and local units.

10. Endorsement by all national organizations, and through them their state and local organizations, of such broad and supplemental highway safety programs as the Police Traffic Safety Check, the National Traffic Safety Contest, and the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, to the end that a continuing active support can be secured from these.

In North Carolina we have taken this "Plan of Action" as a blueprint, and we have gone to work with a zest at building what we feel confident will be a sounder highway safety structure. Immediately following the President's Highway Safety Conference in May, I called a North Carolina Highway Safety Conference. Representative citizens from all over the state responded. From that conference a committee of five was named to map out a program and set up a permanent organization. This permanent organization was subsequently formed, and it embraced in its program all the principles of the President's conference.

So today we have as a functioning organization the North Carolina State Committee for Traffic Safety. This organization has principal offices at Charlotte now and will subsequently move to Raleigh, the state capital city.

We know that this program will cost money if it is to be effective and successful, so we have set as a goal \$100,000 a year for five years—a total of \$500,000 that we plan to spend in the name of safety. And we think we will buy far in excess of half

a million dollars in lives saved, limbs protected, and property kept intact. We are going to the firms and corporations of our state with requests that they supply this money. Special interest groups in the automotive and transportation fields, manufacturing firms, distributors, and private individuals have responded so well that a goodly portion of the fund for the first year is already in hand.

From this organization we are developing district highway safety organizations along the line of congressional districts, and under these, organizations are being set up in the individual counties.

The \$500,000 will be spent to maintain the organization and its necessary offices and to supply technical personnel. The committee members are serving free, contributing their time, their interest, and their talents.

We hope in North Carolina to get our state legislature to adopt this program and make certain needed changes in our state motor vehicle laws that will put us on the very first line in the field of highway safety and to put on the law books the principles of highway safety as agreed upon at the President's Highway Safety Conference and our own North Carolina Highway Safety Conference. We are selling the idea right down to the community level.

I hope that our future record can show the same progress in the next five years as was shown in the last five years before the war. If we do, it will be because a lot of people and a lot of groups are taking on personal and group responsibility to accomplish this task. Success will mean that a lot of leaders will have assumed the responsibility of leadership and demonstrated the kind of courage evidenced by the young World War II veteran who insisted on getting out of the car during a wild after-dance ride because the driver would not slow down. Prudence saved his life, because the other three passengers in the car were killed five miles farther on.

Public opinion constitutes the final bar of judgment on any traffic safety program. Likewise, it will not respond to ineffectual programs or lack of action. The challenge of those unknown and nameless hundreds who face death and injury on our highways cannot be met unless every proven instrument of accident prevention is used to the best of our ability.

I hope that by 1951 we can point with pride to the record of the preceding five years. That is a problem we must start work-

ing on right now—harder than we have ever worked on it before.

And as we leave Governor Millard Caldwell's fine land of sunshine and flowers later this week, let us head back home for the Christmas season that is near at hand with a new determination to enjoy, with our fellow citizens, a Merry Christmas through avoiding HOLIDANGER!

PROPER NUTRIENTS NECESSARY FOR GOOD HEALTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
NUTRITION COMMITTEE

RALEIGH

DECEMBER 11, 1946

The North Carolina Nutrition Committee furnishes a conspicuous example of what can be accomplished through coöperative effort between official and unofficial groups. Composed, as this committee is, of representatives of public health, education, agriculture, and other state and Federal agencies that have to do with our everyday life, it has demonstrated the value of singleness of purpose and has set an example which is not only commendable, but which might well be followed to advantage all through our governmental system.

This committee has proved that there can be coöperation without duplication of effort; that contributions to the bigger things of life can be made without detracting from the prerogatives of those making such contributions. In brief, it has shown that the forces of public health, education, agriculture, and other participating agencies, official and voluntary, can all serve one common purpose in the stratosphere above personal interests and self-aggrandizement.

Therefore, I heartily commend you for what you have accomplished, endorse the program which you have executed so well up to this time, and express my confidence that you will continue your constructive efforts, designed to help make North Carolina one of the healthiest states in this union through the use of the foods which we produce in such great abundance.

As far back as 712 B. C., the Prophet Isaiah, writing in the Old Testament, asked a question to which this committee has been giving a new meaning: "Wherefore do you spend money

for that which is not bread, and your labour for that which satisfieth not?" The old prophet may not have known anything about what we now know as "hollow hunger" and "hidden hunger," but he did know that his people were not always getting value received for their earnings.

The science of nutrition has revealed to us that it is not so much a question of how much we eat, but how well we select what we eat. As your chairman, Doctor Reynolds, so aptly put it, in a magazine article on pellagra, "A housewife with \$5 to spend might conceivably provide more of the right kind of food for the members of her family than one with \$20." While he conceded that adverse economic conditions might well promote the incidence of pellagra—a disease resulting from poor selection of foods—he declared that this need not be the case. "In fact," he went on, "such conditions might even prove a blessing, by bringing people face to face with the necessity for eating not necessarily the more expensive foods, but enough of the 'Basic Seven' every single day, to furnish the body with all the nutrients necessary to its proper growth and development."

When old Nebuchadnezzar was forced to graze with the cattle and go on a grass diet, he was really getting all the essential food requirements, but he did not know it. Often when we eat fancy food, at fantastic prices, we are NOT getting the nutrients we should have. Therefore, Nebuchadnezzar was better off than some of us.

All of us, doctors and laymen alike, now know that good nutrition is necessary, not only to keep the body strong and healthy, but in the treatment of many diseases, including pellagra and such wasting diseases as tuberculosis. In educating the public to this important fact during the period of the war this committee has rendered a valuable service. Hence, the further expansion of your activities is highly desirable for the post-war period.

Although the foundations for a national nutrition program had been started prior to 1941, activities on a more intensive basis began that year following the National Nutrition Conference, held at the White House in Washington. It was in 1941 that North Carolina organized its State Nutrition Committee, consisting of representatives of thirty-three agencies, seven official and twenty-six voluntary. Your record has fully justified the efforts you have exerted. I dare say that the way has not always been easy, in that you have had to combat and overcome ignorance and indifference in many instances.

As I understand it, this committee emphasizes six major activities: publicity, food production and its transportation under proper conditions, food conservation, nutrition services by public health personnel, nutrition education, and nutrition in industry. Local committees have been set up throughout the state, and this fact alone bespeaks intelligent procedure on your part, as good health is where you find it. After all, the local community must be reached if any movement is to become fully effective.

I am impressed by the fact that the objectives you are seeking are simple and direct. Furthermore, the agencies represented on this committee are in a position to furnish intelligent and efficient workers for the attainment of your objectives. You have in this group a happy combination.

We must realize that good nutrition is not only necessary to good health, but also to a sound economy and an effective educational system. Bad nutrition promotes absenteeism in industry and repeaters in our schools, in that it is an ally of poor health. This means added expenditures which might be avoided. If money spent on repeaters could be saved, it would mean just that much more for the normal processes of education. Absenteeism, from whatever cause, means a loss of revenue, both to management and labor.

In the promotion of good nutrition, you are not only making a sound contribution to health, but also to industry and agriculture and to the social order in general.

Back in the old days when pellagra was the shame of the South, we associated that disease with "cornbread and fatback," both fine "victimals" in their place, but lacking in nutrients necessary to the proper balance of the human make-up. We did not know much in those days about "hollow hunger" or "hidden hunger," and the word "nutrition" simply appeared in the dictionary, while few were able to define it. Of the 73,234 deaths from pellagra that occurred in the United States from 1925 to 1940, 28,220 occurred in the South Atlantic States, which include North Carolina. In 1929, for example, pellagra deaths in the South Atlantic States totaled 3,299; in 1940, the number had dropped to 731. Last year, that is, in 1945, there were only seventy-two such deaths in North Carolina, as compared with 953 in 1929.

I mention pellagra in this connection because it is a disease which almost all well-informed persons now know can be both prevented and cured by eating the right kind of food.

Malnutrition not only has its direct, but also its indirect influences upon the human body. It is not only conducive to the incidence of pellagra, for example, but also has its bad effects upon the teeth, nerves, muscles, and other parts of the human body. Good nutrition, on the other hand, is a body builder.

I shall not undertake to discuss with you, who are experts in your field, just what foods we should eat to promote good health. My purpose in addressing you today is not to give a lesson in nutrition or dietetics, but to commend you for the progress you have made and to express the hope that your efforts will be still further rewarded. Good nutrition is definitely a public health problem—and it is also an educational, economic, agricultural, and industrial problem—hence a state problem. That is why the spirit of coöperation which you are manifesting is so important and so praiseworthy. The way may not have been easy for you at all times, but you have been persistent, and the results of your work have begun to reveal themselves in no uncertain terms.

Each of the agencies represented here is in a position to make continuing contributions to this important phase of mass protection. Each is in an excellent position to help promote the program in which you are engaged.

We are all thinking in terms of good health in this new day—and good health, in turn, is dependent upon many factors, but none of these is more important than good nutrition; for, after all, sound bodies should house the sound minds that must guide us in the future, if we are to pursue paths of usefulness in building an order that will withstand the onslaught of the enemies of democracy that beset us on all sides. If we can ride this storm of post-war unrest, on the crest of which we now appear to be; if we can overcome the forces of greed and selfishness that have manifested themselves in recent days, our Republic and the forty-eight states that comprise it will rise to heights of service and usefulness heretofore undreamed of. Humanity today is thinking more about humanity than ever before—and there is, among thinking people, a renewed determination to overcome "man's inhumanity to man," which, in the past, has "made countless thousands mourn."

Good health is necessary to this end; good nutrition is necessary to good health. I, therefore, say to you: Let the good work go on.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF PRESENTING
CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY TO THE ORANGE
FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN
HILLSBORO
DECEMBER 17, 1946

This is an important occasion in the life of this community, in the history of this particular plant, and in the lives of the people who work in and for this plant. I am delighted to be here on an occasion that is so important to this community and—because this state is made up of a lot of communities—to the state as a whole.

The next decade will, I think, see many changes in the structure of our North Carolina economy, along with our American economy. The trend toward centralization of industry is already in reverse, and with that reverse will come a great reshuffling of plants and a considerable shift in population.

This change is inevitable because the system that existed in America before the war was inherently wasteful, expensive, and inefficient. I think this was perhaps less true in North Carolina than in many other states, and for that very reason we have all seen a turning of industrial eyes toward our Tar Heel state and a pouring in of industrial dollars to gain a piece of the already functioning North Carolina industry or to build or develop new industry.

These changes will no doubt be associated in future years in the minds of many Americans with World War II and its aftermath of conversion and reorientation. But, actually, the war is not the cause of the change, although wartime conditions and experiences accelerated the process.

There is always an element of waste involved in processing a raw product at a great distance from the point of production. Convenient location with reference to raw materials is usually desirable. Of course there are other factors, natural and artificial. For example, some industries grow up around workers rather than around materials, as in the case of the silversmiths and toolmakers of New England. Likewise, industry might grow up around a cheap and abundant source of power.

In the United States, artificial factors have contributed more to the centralization of industry than any of the natural factors.



Governor Cherry feeds an Indian Papoose while visiting the Cherokee Indian Reservation, September 26, 1947. The mother is carrying her baby Indian fashion.

The concentration of credit facilities in the East, and the freight rate discriminations against the South and the West, principal producers of the nation's raw materials, are the factors that perhaps weighed most heavily. But today adequate financing is available to industry in any part of the country, and that is particularly true today in North Carolina. It also looks as if the freight rate discriminations will be eliminated at an early date, giving southern and western manufactured products the opportunity of moving to their markets under conditions of fair and free competition.

In the past North Carolina industry has been restricted in a large measure to the primary processing of materials, or to small plants with distribution confined to limited areas. But now we are beginning to see here in North Carolina that it is only when we manufacture finished goods requiring high skills on the part of workers and providing sufficient value to be added through manufacture that we can sustain high wage scales and a better field of profits to the employer and investor.

We can't do this when we ship our goods north to be converted into furniture there. We can't do this when we send our textiles elsewhere to be bleached and finished. We can't do this when we ship our vegetable fats from cotton and peanuts and our rosin to be converted into soap and similar products elsewhere. We can't do this when we ship our canned vegetables north unlabeled because the addition of a label adds too much to the freight rate.

So we must develop new industries and expand our old ones, as you have done here. We must be ready for the flow of abundant industrial capital southward and for the decentralization of industry that is getting under way. The industries that we develop must be those that grow out of our raw materials or out of those raw materials that we can obtain conveniently and process and distribute more economically than someone else.

There are two things that must be done to facilitate our industrial development here in North Carolina.

The first thing that must be done is to find out what we can make profitably here in our state. We are already endeavoring to do this with a new program that is being handled under our Department of Conservation and Development. In this effort businessmen, farmers, labor leaders, civic organizations, and local governmental units are coöperating. In this connection we will need to know what we make now—have an inventory of

present-day North Carolina manufacturing. We must include a study of what we consume that might be produced efficiently and cheaply in North Carolina. And we need to discover methods of bringing together the realization of the need and the realization of the opportunity to fill it.

The second thing is to provide North Carolinians with the required skills. We are lacking somewhat in this respect, and we can supply this need only through our own energies and planning. In the decade ahead we will need more skilled workers than were ever dreamed of, more technicians, more engineers, and more specialists in the field of industry. The place to get these is through our system of education.

The financing of industry and its actual development are a matter for private endeavor and individual enterprise; the facilities with which to work are already here.

I can't think of a better example of this trend in a new day and time in our North Carolina industrial picture than that demonstrated here in the plant to which we pay honor today. The Orange Furniture Craftsmen, a division of White Furniture Company of Mebane, is a shining example on our North Carolina industrial horizon today. Your enterprise here, your performance, your product, your record of industrial safety—the thing to which we are paying particular attention today—are a tribute to the company, the officers of the company, and to every person on the payroll. President Sam White, Vice President S. A. White, and Superintendent J. P. Privett and the industrial employees have achieved here, with other accomplishments, an outstanding record of achievement in the field of industrial safety.

During the war, the United States Department of Labor carried on a program for the conservation of manpower in war industries. The purpose of this program was the prevention of accidents and the promotion of safe working conditions, whereby greater production of vitally needed materials could be achieved. This program proved very successful.

After the war was successfully terminated, less emphasis was placed on industrial safety. This immediately resulted in an increase of lost time accidents. Realizing this increase in accidents was a threat to speedy recovery and reconversion, the North Carolina Department of Labor was urged by many industrial leaders within the state to carry on this work as a state program.

The State Program for the Conservation of Manpower was inaugurated at a meeting in Raleigh on May 1, 1946. At this meeting, through the counsel and coöperation of the United States Department of Labor and many industrial safety leaders, a program was developed which has been enthusiastically received by industry throughout the state.

This program is no contest between similar plants within the state. The program's objective is to improve the existing accident frequency rate within each individual plant. Plants showing at least a forty per cent reduction in accident frequency rate during designated periods are being officially recognized by Commissioner of Labor Forrest H. Shuford of North Carolina and the Secretary of Labor of the United States.

Your progressive Orange Furniture Craftsmen concern was the first industrial plant in North Carolina to apply and qualify for the Joint Award of Achievement. This is the first such presentation being made in North Carolina. Although forty-three plants have now qualified for the award, forty-two of these following your example, this company's records reveal that no lost time accidents have occurred within the plant during the first six months of 1945 and also during the corresponding period of 1946.

This achievement demonstrates the sincere interest of the management of the company in the safety and welfare of the company's employees. Management in this plant placed the same emphasis on the safety of employees as was placed on production and profits. The management of this firm deserves the recognition being accorded today.

This achievement, however, is also a tribute to the firm's loyal employees. These employees have demonstrated coöperation with the management by *safely* applying their skill and talents. By their diligence employees have prevented the loss in production of much-needed materials and products. They have likewise saved considerable wage loss and untold suffering, which is always the result of needless accidents.

The management and employees of this company have a right to and should be proud of this jointly earned record.

The records for the entire state do not, however, present such a pretty picture. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, records reveal in North Carolina a total of 12,067 industrial accidents for which compensation was paid. Of this total, ninety-eight industrial workers were either fatally hurt or permanently

disabled. The total cost of compensation and medical fees paid in North Carolina during this period amounted to approximately \$2,700,000. This direct cost has been accurately estimated to be only one-fourth of the indirect cost to industry. Therefore, during this period the total direct and indirect cost amounted to approximately \$11,000,000.

The elimination of this needless economic waste will mean cheaper production and increased earnings for both management and labor.

Although compensation is of great benefit to injured employees, records reveal that during the same fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, the economic wage loss to employees amounted to approximately \$11,500,000, thereby resulting in an actual loss of approximately \$9,000,000 after deducting compensation payments.

This great economic loss and untold human suffering in industry must be eliminated in North Carolina, along with the staggering rise in traffic accidents. During 1946 this rate was greatly increased. Although records for accidents occurring in the home are incompletely recorded, they tend to prove industry is losing the services of countless actual and potential workers.

The combination of all such accidents is a serious threat to the manpower of our industrial world. Therefore, it is a great privilege for me to be here and join with Labor Commissioner Shuford in officially recognizing and commending the management and employees of this plant for maintaining such an excellent safety record.

You have proved to the industrial world that accidents can be prevented, thereby conserving our much needed manpower and eliminating needless human suffering.

Keep up the good work!

PRACTICING GOOD WILL TO MEN

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL
NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA DAY AT OXFORD ORPHANAGE
OXFORD

DECEMBER 22, 1946

We are well into the Christmas season. Christmas Day is three days off. Christmas bells today and throughout the first half of this Christmas week will be pealing out their message of peace on earth, good will to men.

Christmas is the one world holiday. Christmas is light and laughter, love and tenderness. Christmas is sympathy and good impulses, dedicated to the well-being of us all—especially our children.

And so Christmas is an ideal season for the meeting you are holding today. Christmas, our greatest human moment, is a perfect time for your New Farmers of America group to assemble here for your sixth annual New Farmers of America Day and to present your annual contribution toward the George Washington Carver memorial that will one day rise from the ground on the campus of the Oxford Colored Orphanage.

Since you started these annual visitations in 1941, you have presented a total of more than \$22,500 in cash and bonds to this orphanage to the end that the memorial building can take the shape of a vocational building for the service of this institution, North Carolina, and humanity. What better Christmas present could you give, in what better spirit, and to what better cause? You are doing something here today—as you have done now for six years—that is in complete keeping with the spirit of Him whose birthday we observe this week.

Christmas offers its simple, clear proof that men and women everywhere wish each other well. Christmas reaffirms the basic elements of human goodness. Christmas shows us plainly that the affectionate impulse that is buried in the heart of man is as universal as the light of the sun.

And so our changing world, with its intricate improvements, inventions, miraculous standards of living, and continuous advance from the simpler life of other years to a new and swift and complex life, has never really outstripped all the old requirements of human kindness.

Signs that this is true appear here with your gathering today. I want all of North Carolina to know of your activity here. Generous deeds and good purposes usually are performed so much more quietly than evil, ugly, or mean-minded things. Good acts flow so gently through our individual lives and the life of our state that we are likely to fail in realizing how heavily the good deeds and the good people outnumber the bad. There are many more people in North Carolina today whose hearts are in the right place than there are people whose hearts are black.

If you doubt that statement, look at your own hearts where your best and happiest memories are stored. Happy memories are a part of us. And I am glad. I am glad that you are today storing

up some new and additional happy memories here at Oxford. You are a group of fine people, splendid Negro citizens of North Carolina, trying your best to give happiness to others and to be happy in your own way by doing unto others as you would have others do unto you—if circumstances should be reversed.

Here today the New Farmers of America demonstrate that in North Carolina it is strikingly true that eventually our direction is forward. And our progress provides us with greater opportunities for greater happiness. Some 2,000 years ago the need for greater happiness and greater service was expressed through the birth of a Christ child.

We all have—and are familiar with—a code of Ten Commandments, a set of ground rules telling us in the main what we are not to do. Our Lord also gave us a Commandment which tells us what we are to do. He gave us the rule of conduct already mentioned: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

In all the books and through all the years there has never been a better guide for the solution of our problems. There is no better guide for us today.

We still face the rather frightening aftermath of a great war. We stand at the turning point for a new era. If we keep our heads and follow the Golden Rule, we can and will obtain the happiness for which our North Carolina progress was designed. To do that we must not think of this day and age as entirely new. Only part of our modern life is new and subject to change, as compared with the old. We should not think of North Carolina in 1946 and 1947, which is just ahead, in terms of scientific, economic and social changes and then imagine that these developments change everything.

Nothing could be less real. Nothing could be further from the truth. I urge you to remember that our moral needs, represented by the Golden Rule, remain absolutely unchanged and unchangeable.

Integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation, and a sense of principles are as much needed now as ever. In fact, the more complicated our life becomes, the more these things are needed. Life operates on a series of moral agreements by which men and women live their lives together and in this way eliminate stockades around their communities or barricades around their homes. These moral agreements—integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation and a sense of principles as represented by the Golden Rule—are not only desirable, but are indispensable. We could

not alter them if we wished to, because we could not live together for twenty-four hours without them.

New ages come, and old eras pass, but they do not affect this fact. An automobile in the garage, a radio in the parlor, electric lights all over the house—these things have nothing to do with the moral requirements that allow people to live together. So this Christmas I plead for our renewed attention to needs which never change, in a changing world.

Members of the New Farmers of America do not need to hear such a plea. Your program of activity and accomplishment indicates that you already know the need of, the secret of, and the moral need of our state and nation.

I'd like to call attention to some of the high spots in your impressive war-time record.

New Farmers of America purchased and sold war bonds and stamps in the amount of \$352,324; collected 15,539 tons of scrap metal; sent 5,127 members into the armed forces; prepared 341,143 cans of food, and turned 21,488 cans of this food over to the UNRRA.

The over-all objective of New Farmers of America is concisely but clearly announced in the closing statement made by all the members in their official opening ceremony in answer to your president's question, "New Farmers, why are we here?" And the answer is: "To practice brotherhood, honor rural opportunities, and develop those qualities of leadership which a New Farmer of America should possess."

The North Carolina Association had its beginning in 1928 with twenty-six chapters and 781 members. For the year 1946 there are ninety-five chapters and 9,362 members.

From the membership of New Farmers of America have come some of the outstanding Negro leaders in the field of agriculture. The state agents of Negro U. S. D. A. Extension Service of Virginia and North Carolina were charter members of the state association. Forty-eight North Carolina agriculture teachers today were former New Farmers of America members. A large number of New Farmers of America boys have become established in farming. In the past year there were 386 buying farms and 494 renting farms.

Negro vocational agriculture teachers aid in providing a sound financial program for farmers. There are twenty communities in the state with credit unions which are guided to a large degree by the agriculture teachers and principals. The total assets of

these credit unions as of December 31, 1945, were \$357,788.66. Through this means Negro farmers are able to make purchases and to pay for services heretofore undreamed of. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the credit unions are instrumental in providing medical care for unfortunate rural people who previously were not able to pay for this necessary service.

In 1930 each chapter planned a program to help the needy individuals or families of their community. This service included cutting wood, cleaning the yard and home, and supplying food, clothing, and cash, and in some cases special programs were provided for the different social institutions of the community. In 1941 the program for the Oxford Colored Orphanage was started. The first year the boys furnished more than \$3,000 worth of food and clothing and \$626.25 in cash. Each year the New Farmers of America has been successful in leading all the other organizations. The successful efforts of this youth group have played a major part in getting white people as well as Negroes to make yearly contributions to the institution.

The objectives of the New Farmers of America here at Oxford are to establish on the campus a much needed vocational building in honor of the late Dr. George Washington Carver and to provide a student loan fund which will insure additional educational opportunities for boys and girls who have proven themselves qualified for further training. The main desire is to help an institution of which the students and North Carolinians generally will be proud.

It is to these ends that the New Farmers of America and their friends have pledged their continued support from year to year.

And so, as we stand on the threshold of another Christmas, it is apparent that our future happiness and the progress of our state must depend on how well each of us remembers the moral requirements of the world in which we live—and the Golden Rule.

And in closing I would like us to go our separate ways to our respective homes tonight, to rejoin our families for the Christmas season, under one of our oldest and simplest benedictions: "God bless us all, and make us worthy of Christmas Day."

A merry, old-fashioned Christmas to you all, and a happy and prosperous New Year!

GOOD HEALTH PROGRAM

ADDRESS TRANSCRIBED FOR BROADCAST ON ALL
NORTH CAROLINA RADIO STATIONS

RALEIGH

DECEMBER 25, 1946

Hello—and a Merry Christmas to all of you!

Mrs. Cherry joins me in wishing you and your family a very joyous day.

And in keeping with this program, I would like to add best wishes for a healthy 1947.

Our state, as you know, is devoting much attention to this whole question of better health. The North Carolina State Medical Care Commission, after months of careful study, has formulated a Good Health Plan. The plan will be presented to the General Assembly, which convenes next month. We need not wait until then, however, to say that North Carolina will be a better state because of the unselfish time and energy expended by members of the State Medical Care Commission in formulating the Good Health Plan and because of the efforts and work of the Good Health Association in acquainting the people with that plan. I do not believe there is another state in the union which today is more health conscious than North Carolina.

This widespread interest in better health indicates great future progress by North Carolina in the entire field of public health. The exact pattern of that progress remains to be determined, but certainly all of us are aware that North Carolina does need more doctors, nurses, and technicians—that North Carolina does need more hospitals. And history shows that once the people of North Carolina know the facts in connection with any state-wide problem, action is bound to follow.

And so, on this Christmas Day, 1946, all of us can rejoice that we in North Carolina have, in a measure at least, humbly caught the spirit of the Great Healer, Jesus Christ, who said, "I have come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly."

I wish all North Carolinians everywhere a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

RENEWED ATTENTION TO A CHANGING WORLD

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE DELIVERED OVER RADIO
STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

DECEMBER 31, 1946

We have just enjoyed another Christmas season. A week ago Christmas bells pealed out their message of peace on earth, good will to men.

Christmas is the one world holiday. Christmas is light and laughter, love and tenderness. Christmas is sympathy and good impulses, dedicated to the well-being of all of us, especially our children. Christmas is our greatest human moment. Christmas offers its simple, clear proof that men and women everywhere wish each other well. Christmas reaffirms the basic elements of human goodness. Christmas shows us, plainly, that the affectionate impulse that is buried in the heart of man is as universal as the light of the sun.

Christmas over, we now face a New Year. In the changing world, we now face 1947 with its intricate improvements, inventions, miraculous standards of living, and continuous advance from the simpler life of other years to a new and swift and complex life.

The year 1946—the first full year of peace since World War II—has been a busy, throbbing, history-making year for everybody everywhere here in North Carolina.

The shooting war ended more than a year ago, but official war has only today come to an end. With the passing of this year, we end the "duration" that we heard so much about during four years of battle and bloodshed.

We still face the rather frightening aftermath of a great war. We stand at the turning point for a new era. If we keep our heads and follow the rules—the Golden Rule as well as others—we can and will obtain the happiness for which our North Carolina progress was designed. To do that we must not think of this day and age as entirely new. But I urge you to remember that our moral needs, represented by the Golden Rule, remain absolutely unchanged and unchangeable.

Integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation, and a sense of principles are as much in need now as ever. In fact, the more complicated our life becomes, the more these things are needed. Life operates on a series of moral agreements by which men

and women live their lives together and in this way eliminate stockades around their communities or barricades around their homes. These moral agreements—integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation, and a sense of principles as represented by the Golden Rule—are not only desirable, but are indispensable. We could not alter them if we wished to, because we could not live together for twenty-four hours without them.

New ages come and old eras pass, but they do not affect this fact. An automobile in the garage, a radio in the parlor, electric lights all over the house—these things have nothing to do with the moral requirements that allow people to live together. So with the coming of a new year, I plead for our renewed attention to needs which never change, in a changing world.

As we enter into our second full year of peace, we will have with us here in Raleigh a biennial session of the North Carolina General Assembly. Our State Senators and Representatives—along with state officials—face the challenges that have developed in connection with our school system, our highway system, the matter of salaries paid to state employees, and the public health program being mapped by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission. There are many other complex and knotty legislative problems, some known now and others that will arise during the weeks ahead.

So, while this past year has been a busy one for the officials of your state as well as for the citizens of the state generally, it looks as if the next twelve months may be even more frantic, forceful, and never-to-be-forgotten as the problems and the work ahead of us unfold for our eyes and our hands.

In 1946, as in the war years immediately back of this calendar year, much was required of many. There has been little shrinking. I have worked continuously through the second year of my term of office as your governor, again without the opportunity of a vacation. Together with my associates, my helpers, my staff, and the fine and patriotic citizens of this state, I have sought to serve the state and its people. A fair measure of success in that aim is reward enough.

And now we turn our back on 1946, its mistakes, its disappointments, its successes. We face 1947, a new year with a new white page for conversion into a record of twelve months of accomplishment. As we move on to this new task in a new year, I covet this opportunity to say that I hope it will be a happy and a prosperous New Year for all North Carolinians.

AN INFORMED PEOPLE ASSURES THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WRAL ON
INAUGURATING FLASHCASTING NEWS SERVICE

BY STATION WRAL

RALEIGH

JANUARY 8, 1947

I am glad to extend my best wishes for the success of this new Flashcasting sign, the first of its kind in North Carolina. The people behind WRAL have again pointed the way in an enterprise which will mean a lot to the Raleigh community. A few months ago, WRAL led the way in the FM field with one of the first Frequency Modulation stations in Eastern North Carolina. Now the new Flashcasting sign marks another pioneer effort, this time in the field of news reporting.

I am informed that the sign will flash news fifteen hours a day, including local, national, and state legislative reports. This new method of Flashcasting will afford a means whereby many people can learn about news of the hour quickly and accurately.

I understand that a major part of the news copy to be flashed on the sign will be of local interest. This is of especial interest to the people of the community. Too often the main stress in news coverage is on developments outside the locality with too little effort made to interpret the community to itself.

There have been many advances made in the past few years in the matter of bringing news to the people. This newest method which the Flashcasting sign introduces in Raleigh gives us a new and powerful force against indifference to current developments. A well-informed people is our best assurance that the democratic way of life will continue and prosper.

Again, may I offer my congratulations to the members of the staff of Radio Station WRAL and to the people of this city, who will benefit most by the introduction of this new Flashcasting sign and its service on the news.

THE POLIOMYELITIS CAMPAIGN

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER STATION WPTF²⁹

RALEIGH

JANUARY 14, 1947

The cessation of hostilities has brought us no rest from one enemy—here in North Carolina and throughout these United States. During 1946 a savage onslaught of infantile paralysis engulfed our country in the worst epidemic since the National Foundation was created.

This first year of peace was one of relentless warfare against the dread disease. The initial blow fell in May on the state of Florida. Pre-seasonal epidemics in Texas and Alabama foreshadowed the sweeping invasion that was to follow.

Alarminglly, the number of cases mounted throughout the country. In Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri, and Illinois blow after blow was dealt without regard for geographic boundaries. The Mississippi Valley staggered under the attack, but no section of the country evaded the heavy fist of the invader.

Before the year was out, more than 25,000 new cases had been reported and the nation had come through its fourth consecutive year of severe epidemics. What was the cost?

In the tragedy of stricken children and heartsick parents the cost cannot be measured. Neither can we accurately determine the hours of tireless effort that were expended in combatting the disease on all fronts. But there is stark reality in a dollars-and-cents analysis of the tremendous cost of poliomyelitis.

Experience has taught us that the average cost of one case of infantile paralysis is twelve hundred dollars. This is an average figure; the cost might well be twice that or more for an individual case.

It is quite evident that comparatively few families can hope to meet the financial obligations involved without seriously jeopardizing their standard of living. And where that standard is already low, the situation becomes impossible.

When polio strikes, help must come immediately. There is no time for financial bickering, no time to consider costs and obligations. There is time only for quick action. It is at this point that the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its chapters becomes of vital importance.

²⁹This address was also carried over other stations throughout North Carolina.

Through the annual March of Dimes campaign an army of expert fighters is equipped and ready to meet the attack. Each year that army grows in strength and experience, and steady progress is made in research, education, medical care, and epidemic aid.

By preparing months in advance for the epidemic season, Foundation forces are ready to go into action at the first cry for help. Its reserve funds are opened and millions of dollars are poured into the fight, providing the best available care and treatment for polio victims irrespective of age, race, creed, or color.

In 1946 the expenditures of the National Foundation in accomplishing its purpose were far in excess of any previous year. A reserve fund of four million dollars had been set aside for the sole purpose of providing epidemic aid. That fund was completely wiped out before the end of the year. But to understand what is required to resist successfully the onslaught of poliomyelitis it is necessary first to understand fully the operation of the National Foundation. What is the best method of putting to work the funds contributed by the people of the Nation through the annual March of Dimes?

The fight is nation-wide in scope, but the necessity for prompt action wherever the disease strikes dictates the policy of local organization. For this reason, 2,712 local chapters have been organized to serve every county in the land. These chapters are the backbone of the National Foundation. To them has been assigned the task of seeking out the individual polio victim and helping him along the road to recovery.

Financial assistance is offered without delay to patients who are in need of it. Expensive equipment is placed at the disposal of attending physicians, and the technical services of physical therapists and nurses are made immediately available.

Your contribution to the March of Dimes goes directly to your county chapter. Fifty per cent of this contribution is retained by the chapter and fifty per cent is forwarded to the National Headquarters to be utilized for research in the field of poliomyelitis, for education of professional personnel and the public at large, and, most important, National Headquarters sets aside a huge portion of its share of the contribution as a reserve to supplement depleted chapter funds in the event of epidemic.

Eight million dollars of last year's March of Dimes contribution was kept by the county chapters for the care of infantile

paralysis patients. In the face of the sweeping epidemic of 1946 it was necessary for National Headquarters to pour an additional four million dollars into the fight—a total of twelve million dollars for the single item of epidemic aid.

In 1944, 1945, and through October 31, 1946, there were 1,151 cases of poliomyelitis reported in North Carolina. Known costs for hospitalization during this period amounted to \$985,576.

This figure is exclusive of professional fees, appliances, transportation, equipment, and supplies purchased for treatment. Over this period of emergency the National Foundation transferred to the Old North State \$623,500, and since that time approximately \$125,000 has been sent to local chapters.

It would have been impossible to care for our large number of cases on a purely local basis. Even if we had been able to do so from the dollar angle, it would have meant the sacrifice of precious time which is so important in treating infantile paralysis.

But money is just a small part of the story of the relationship between your county chapters and National Headquarters. It is the most spectacular evidence of the strength of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. More routine in nature, but vitally important in the overall picture, is the work carried on day by day in the battle to conquer poliomyelitis.

While the chapters are shouldering the burden of hospitalization, of medical and surgical fees, of nursing and physical therapy services, and training local personnel by providing scholarships and refresher courses, National Headquarters is making its contribution to the fight by authorizing grants and appropriations to those institutions which are conducting research to track the deadly virus to its source and wipe the disease from the face of the earth.

Infantile paralysis must be beaten in the laboratory. We must seek to prevent even more diligently than we seek to cure. In addition, millions of dollars must be allocated to the study of epidemics and public health problems, to the study of after effects of the disease, and for the training of specialists in the control, study, and treatment of polio.

During the last fiscal year the National Foundation authorized the largest sum ever appropriated since its inception—seven and one-half million dollars were earmarked for laboratories, medical schools, health departments, and educational training centers, exploiting to the fullest extent the medical and educational facilities of the nation in attacking poliomyelitis from every con-

ceivable quarter. North Carolina is doing its share in this scientific battle.

I know that North Carolina will do its share in the raising of funds as well. It is an obligation which all men of good will will be glad to recognize. We must be prepared to meet the challenge of polio in the summer of 1947. We must have sufficient funds on hand to insure ourselves against another epidemic such as we have just experienced. Fellow North Carolinians, your contribution to the March of Dimes constitutes the sum total of that insurance.

I call upon all citizens of North Carolina to make generous contributions to the March of Dimes campaign this year. Despite intensified research efforts, no prevention or sure cure for this dread disease as yet has been discovered, and the disease is still on the increase throughout the country.

Several thousand North Carolinians have enlisted as workers to insure the success of the campaign in this state. These workers are determined to put forth their best efforts because they realize that the need is urgent if the children and others in this state afflicted with infantile paralysis are to be properly cared for.

There were 153 new cases in North Carolina in the past year and with the average cost of treating each patient found to be \$1,200, 153 of these cases cost \$183,600. There were 25,000 new cases reported in the entire country during 1946.

A high percentage of the cases still being treated in North Carolina were stricken as far back as 1944, and a number of these are still being cared for in hospitals.

North Carolina's quota this year is \$368,000, and the plan is to raise a minimum of \$450,000. Twenty-five per cent of the counties in 1946, I am informed, had to seek additional funds from the National Foundation in New York last year.

Last year's quota was \$350,000, and \$433,000 was raised. Half this amount is sent to the National Headquarters for a national fund to aid epidemic areas and for research purposes. North Carolina has received a third again as much from national headquarters as has been sent to the National Foundation.

I urge the citizens of this state to join in the March of Dimes—give generously.

ROBERT E. LEE, A SOLDIER AND CITIZEN

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GENERAL LEE
HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE JOHNSTON PETTIGREW
CHAPTER, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

RALEIGH

JANUARY 21, 1947

As we gather here to give observance to the 140th anniversary of the birth of one of the truly great men of all times, Robert E. Lee, it is fitting to look back into the record for a tribute given to the man by a contemporary.

Many volumes evaluating Lee's greatness have been written since his death seventy-seven years ago. But while he still lived, all was not praise. As the South's cause began to slip its moorings, to be swept away in the sea of failure, the expected storm of abuse broke about the head of the leaders. In those days Lee was unappreciated by the people he served. A leading editor said then of Lee that he was "a pretty coxcomb in the saddle and a dismal failure on the battlefield."

So I say, let's go back into the record current with the life and career of Lee for a tribute from a contemporary. There must have been those who lived and worked and fought with Lee who appreciated him for his true value then. His later evaluated position as a great man in the history of this nation and the world was not some great light that dawned like a summer's sun. There must have been some considerable glimmering of the greatness of Lee, even when he carried the weight of defeat on his shoulders. Who saw it then?

President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy saw it, and he defended Lee when there was a clamor that the Virginian be replaced, when his "West Point tactics" were sneered at, when it was insinuated that he received his post through his family connections and not on the basis of his merit, and when he stood accused of poor leadership because of incompetent subordinates who sabotaged his campaigns with their own poor generalship.

But one tribute to Lee, paid him by one who knew him from fighting at his side, stands out (to me) from among all the recorded impressions of Lee. This tribute was paid by none other than Stonewall Jackson, fellow soldier and gallant leader.

"General Lee," said Stonewall Jackson, "is a phenomenon. He is the only man I would follow blindfold."

That statement must have been typical of many who knew General Robert Edward Lee. To me, it is a magnificent tribute. I, for one, will accept Stonewall Jackson's estimate of Lee.

General Lee was the perfect cavalier: An iron-gray man on an iron-gray horse, firmness mounted on grace, the most chivalrous soldier in the South on the most thoroughbred horse in Virginia.

In that terrible War Between the States, when Lee gave that which was his best to a land that was his own, he symbolized duty. Jefferson Davis represented fortitude and Lincoln stood for integrity, while Lee was the example of duty. When the war broke out Lincoln offered Lee command of the Union army. But Lee was a Virginian and as such was prepared to enlist as a private in the army of the South rather than to command the army of the North.

And yet with that, he felt that secession was nothing more or less than revolution and saw only calamity in the dissolution of the Union.

He hated war, too. He believed in brotherly love, but he practiced war when it became necessary—with all the ability of a real genius.

"My heart bleeds for the people," he once wrote his wife following one of his victorious battles. "You can have no idea how ghastly the sight of a battlefield is."

He also hated slavery. His condemnation of that institution was almost as vehement as that of Abraham Lincoln. He regarded it as both a moral and a political evil, and he always felt that it was a greater evil for the whites who owned the slaves than for the blacks who were enslaved. In 1861 he set all his own slaves free, and in 1862 all those belonging to his wife were likewise given their freedom.

But as he loved unity (as was indicated in his attitude toward secession) and as he loved liberty (as was indicated in his attitude toward slavery), he chose the side of disunity and slavery. He said before the war, "I shall draw the sword only in defense of my home." That decision and the step that followed came only after long and heart-searching deliberation.

He was aided in the decision by the Holy Bible. To him the Scripture pointed the way in the injunction of the Apostle Paul in his First Letter to Timothy, wherein he said: "But if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

So he based his final decision and made his choice on his sense of honor, his duty, his integrity, his affection, and his faith in the Word of God. His allegiance was to his home, to his children, to his invalid wife. In these things he found his path of duty and he followed it. It was a path paved with tragedy, bordered by heartbreak, leading to a destination of tears and blood.

He sought to repel an invader at all cost and yet with no rancor in his heart. He had a feeling of sorrow for the soldiers who faced his own men.

As he was retreating from Gettysburg he chanced on a wounded Union soldier. After the war this soldier, then recovered, told of the incident. He said that he recognized Lee and that although he was weak and faint from loss of blood he looked Lee in the face and shouted "Hurrah for the Union!" The soldier said that Lee advanced toward him and that he thought the General meant to kill him. Instead, Lee extended his hand, grasped that of the injured Union soldier firmly, looked straight into his eyes, and said, "My son, I hope you will soon be well."

To animal as well as man Lee was tender, considerate, and kind. One day when a lady reached out to pluck a hair from the mane of his horse, Traveller, as a memento, the General took off his hat, bowed his gray head, and with a courteous smile told the souvenir seeker that he would prefer that she tear out one of his own hairs.

The Lees of Virginia were aristocrats of the Southern aristocracy, but they were none too well off in the goods of the world. At times they were decidedly on the ragged edge of prosperity. General Lee lost his father when he was only eleven years of age. Upon the competent shoulders of this boy rested the responsibility of directing a household and caring for an invalid mother. Every day after school he took his mother out for a drive. He made it his special business to fasten the curtains of the carriage in such a way as to protect his mother from drafts. This sort of thoughtfulness was characteristic of him throughout his life.

In deciding on a military career, Lee followed in his father's footsteps. He entered West Point at eighteen and graduated second in his class. His mother lived just long enough to enjoy his graduation. Proudly she looked on her handsome young son, resplendant in his lieutenant's uniform, and then closed her tired eyes forever.

Lee's first assignment was at Fortress Monroe, near Arlington Heights and also near Mary Ann Custis, the only daughter of

George Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. They first met at a dance while Lee was still a cadet at West Point. They were married in 1831.

Young as he was, Lee had already gained the reputation of being the most resourceful engineer in the American army. The Mississippi River was threatening the city of St. Louis. It required a feat of unusual engineering skill to save the city. General Scott said that he had only one man in the army equal to the challenge, and he sent Captain Lee to do the job. Lee did it. It was said later that he put "the Father of Waters in a strait jacket," diverted its course, and at the same time removed the danger of floods from St. Louis and improved navigation along the entire stretch of the upper Mississippi.

The Mexican War was his next job, and in that conflict he won praise from General Scott as "the very best soldier I have ever seen in the field." He displayed the resourcefulness of a Hannibal in overcoming the passes of apparently impassable mountains. One of his most important feats in the Mexican campaign was his march, through a raging tropical storm, across the lava peaks of the Pedregal. This maneuver enabled the American army to occupy Mexico City and end the war. General Henry J. Hunt, who had unsuccessfully attempted the same march, said of Lee's achievement that he would not have believed it could have been made if Lee had not made it.

But of all the fine soldiers of all time, Lee had the most unsoldierlike soul. The scene that he himself recalled as the most memorable incident of that war was the sight of a little Mexican girl bending over a dying drummer boy. He was a man of gentle sympathies. Why such a man should have chosen a military career is a secret that is only with God.

Once in the middle of a battle he picked up a bird that had fallen out of its nest and placed it behind a rock where it might be sheltered from bullets.

Capable warrior that he was, Lee was also a happy warrior. He loved his own family too well to break up other families without a pang. He thought much more of saving than of destroying.

After the war with Mexico, Lee, now a colonel, was sent in 1859 to put down a threatened rebellion of slaves led by John Brown. He captured Brown and handed him over to justice.

Lee was an excellent strategist, but he lacked any element of the beastliness necessary for a successful commander and

a good aggressor. He was too human for the inhumanities of war. He played the game according to the rules—rules that he had learned well. He fought only against men, never against women and children. In this he was in direct contrast to a General like Sherman who understood war to be a relentless struggle to crush an enemy at whatever cost by whatever means. Every weapon that could be used to prostrate the enemy was a legitimate weapon for Sherman.

When Lee invaded the North his men were instructed to refrain from “barbarous outrages against the innocent and the defenseless.” He demanded that his soldiers fight like “Christian gentlemen.” Sherman, who knew that “war is hell,” marched through the South with a general order to his men “to spare nothing.” In order to win a war he was willing to kill men, terrify women, and starve children. Lee pulled his punches because his nature was more attuned to peace, because by temperament he was not a fighter but a builder.

At last—after an early flush of victory; after successful offenses against forces that were superior in every respect; after repeatedly maneuvering his own army into advantageous positions as he pushed a bewildered Union army into one dangerous position after another—at last the strength of the South ran out. It was a pitiable but courageous defeat.

“What will history say of our surrender?” one of Lee’s staff officers asked in a passion of grief. “I know they will say hard things of us, . . . but at least we are conscious that we have humbly tried to do our duty.”

After the surrender Lee mounted his horse and rode away. His home had been burned to the ground by Union soldiers. There was sadness in his heart, but no bitterness. He had fought against the Union soldiers, but he always remembered that the Bible said that we must love our enemies. He said he never saw the day that he did not pray for the enemy from the North that he met in bitter battle. He nursed no vindictive feelings—not even when he was disfranchised following the war, on a Presidential order.

But while he surrendered to the North, in all his life he never surrendered to despair. And after all his suffering and defeat he found his real vocation. He was appointed president of Washington College in Virginia, and there he enjoyed the satisfaction of a fulfilled life. In the final analysis his genius was inspirational as well as military. With all his greatness as a tactician, he was a

misfit and out of his element when he led men to their death. He was more at home teaching them how to live.

He said in those final teaching days: "Let us abandon all these local animosities, and make our sons Americans."

And so as we gather here tonight in our North Carolina State Capitol at Raleigh to pay tribute to a Southern leader who was one of the truly great men of all times, let us consider that a Golden Age of the South *did* exist in the past, *is* still with us to-day, and is in our tomorrows. It is in our tomorrows in the development of our resources, in the growth of our people, and in the hearts and souls of our sons and daughters!

REAL NEIGHBORLINESS

ADDRESS RECORDED FOR RADIO BROADCASTING OVER WPTF IN
LAUNCHING THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE
RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 2, 1947

You know, friends, among the many things that go to make up a good community, no matter how large or how small, I've found that one of the greatest is neighborliness.

Annually there comes the opportunity for North Carolinians to review their standing as good neighbors among themselves and among others throughout the nation and the world and to note either with pride or dissatisfaction the degree in which they have been devoting themselves to the relief of suffering and the welfare of their fellow men. For being a good neighbor does not mean just living next door to somebody. It goes a lot deeper than that. It's a cheerful greeting in the morning, the loan of a cup of sugar or a rake, helping with the garden, or patching up the barn roof. And deeper still, it is sympathy in sickness, aid in distress, a sharing with each other in all things wherever possible. It is friendliness, coöperation, and the belief in lending a helping hand. And that is just what your Red Cross means, because neighborliness is inherent in the Red Cross. It is one of the inspiring principles on which that organization is built.

Working through the 123 American Red Cross chapters of the state, 424,012 North Carolina volunteer members of the American Red Cross contributed countless hours in 1946 to solving problems of human needs, whether the needs were those of war

veterans, men in uniform, or civilians whom the organization was prepared to serve.

The Red Cross people I'm talking about are not strangers; they are the people you know in your own community: the breadwinner, the farmer, the merchant, the housewife, the schoolteacher, the carpenter, and the clerk in the hardware store. They all know and understand how much it can mean to a person to have someone standing by in time of need. And they are more than ready to do their share as a good neighbor whenever there is need for comfort and assistance.

For instance, when disaster strikes, whether it be fire, explosion, flood or storm, you'll find them there, the Red Cross workers, your own neighbors, at the first sign of distress. Nurses, first-aiders, canteen workers, nurses' aides, home service workers, and many more are ready to help with medical care, food, shelter, or clothing. They will still be there, too, in the wake of the disaster to continue to help the victims by doing the many little neighborly things that mean so much to those who are in need.

In their first year of service since the war ended the Red Cross chapters of our state were faced with the task of rechanneling their immense wartime activities into fields of new responsibilities. The greatest change, of course, was in their services to the armed forces. Although the number of men still in uniform remained high and they still had to be served in military installations at home and in American occupation zones abroad, it was the problem of vast numbers of returning servicemen that demanded immediate attention and additional work.

In helping North Carolina veterans over the difficult transition from soldier to civilian, Red Cross people willingly gave their time and efforts. In extending the hand of welcome to the returned veterans, Red Cross chapters and their volunteer workers all over the state performed a wide variety of services in the veteran's behalf. Important among these was the provision of financial assistance on a basis of need, for the veteran as well as for dependents of deceased veterans, while claims were pending. Another great measure of help was that of assisting 24,061 veterans to file their various claims with the government. Many of the ex-servicemen designated the Red Cross as their representative in prosecuting their claims, thus allowing the chapters to provide further aid by enlisting the help of Red Cross field directors to Veterans Administration offices.

Friends, the work of the Red Cross, carried on by its volunteer workers who contribute their time and talents, takes many forms, and you will be interested to know that the various chapter volunteers of North Carolina, working for the comfort and welfare of both GI's and hospitalized veterans and also to relieve suffering overseas, produced during the past year more than 99,000 items, including 36,280 garments and 35,709 surgical dressings.

Red Cross loans and grants to servicemen in North Carolina camps and hospitals totalled \$158,326, and the number of persons served, 112,915—totaling more than those of any other state in the southeastern area of our country. In addition to these figures, \$244,374 was disbursed by chapters in extending financial assistance to GI's, ex-servicemen, and their families—a record year's service I am proud to report.

Teaching how to give temporary relief to the injured, how to rescue a person from drowning, how to avoid accidents common in everyday experience, in the home and on the farm, has long been recognized as a major Red Cross program, and high in the order of peacetime accomplishments was North Carolina's participation in these multiple Red Cross safety programs, first aid, water safety, and accident prevention. The aquatic schools, sponsored by the Red Cross and held during June and August of last year at Camp Carolina, near Brevard, were the largest aquatic school gatherings by the Red Cross in the southeast. As a result of this training program at Brevard, last year 300 students were qualified to act as instructors in their communities, and their ability to train others will be of great importance in the constant, never-ending battle for the conservation of human life. Instructors qualified by such training made it possible for the Red Cross to issue more than 15,000 certificates to North Carolinians who last year mastered courses in these three subjects.

Throughout our state last year you would also have found those good neighbors of yours, the Red Cross chapter volunteers, lending a hand in building up health and insuring the safety of the community in which you live in teaching simple bedside care and in further contributing to the health and welfare of North Carolina families. Our Red Cross chapters trained 1,407 housewives, high school students, and business women in the fundamentals of home nursing in order that they might safeguard family health and help conserve the remaining medical and nursing resources of the community for use in time of an emergency.

A few minutes ago I referred to the work of Red Cross volunteers when disaster strikes, all ready to help with medical care, food, shelter, or clothing. North Carolina was fortunate last year, for we had very few people injured or killed by disaster, and we have possibly become prone to say "it can't happen here." Elements that make for a disaster are not known to play favorites; a catastrophe may strike any night or day, and losses suffered in other years make it important to credit here the trained volunteers who stand ready to help in any emergency.

Disaster relief is a charter obligation of all Red Cross chapters to the people and government of these United States, and North Carolina's 123 chapters have demonstrated more than once the speed and efficiency with which they can marshal their resources against sudden misfortune, as well as the fairness and thoroughness with which they can later administer help to survivors who suffered loss. There are many homes in this section that have been rebuilt or repaired following a disaster by your contributions to the Red Cross. There are many families who have been able to remain self-supporting due to Red Cross aid, after all their worldly possessions had been wiped out by a catastrophe.

One Red Cross program, the Nutrition Service, contributes much to communities all over the state, for it teaches the principles of food preparation, meal planning, food buying, and budgeting.

Important in this story of achievement is the record of our children who, through their Junior Red Cross, performed services no less important than those of the mother organization.

More than 600,000 boys and girls in the elementary and high schools of North Carolina last year were enrolled as members of the Junior Red Cross, and they participated in junior programs of local, national, and international scope. In high school economics classes they made clothing for children of the war-torn countries overseas. They sent 9,912 gift boxes containing such health and educational necessities as tooth brushes, soap, pencils, and rulers to children overseas. These little things don't seem like much to us, but to the children in many foreign countries they are as precious as your most valuable possession, and a continual stream of letters thanking the Junior Red Cross and America for sending this material has poured in from across the seas.

The services offered by the Red Cross chapter in your community through its volunteer workers are manifold, and I don't have the time on this program to bring you a full report of the activities being carried on by the Red Cross in our state. However, bridging the gap between the Junior Red Cross and the American Red Cross is the young but rapidly expanding College Units Program in which college students perform duties similar to the volunteers of the local parent chapter, though working as a separate group and adapting their services to the particular needs of fellow students.

Of the 160,000 veterans enrolled in southeastern colleges and universities last year, North Carolina had a large share, and the Red Cross College Units helped these veterans and their families in many ways. A brief summary of this kind, taken from the figures I have before me, cannot adequately picture the entire operations of an organization whose services are so varied and far-reaching. Because of the great scope of these activities, the American Red Cross chapters in our state have a tremendous job ahead of them during the coming year and the years that follow, but our good neighbors, the volunteer workers who form these chapters, stand ready to lend a helping hand, ready to share in all things wherever possible. Friends, the Red Cross needs our continued support, and your generous contributions to the organization during the coming weeks will enable the Red Cross to carry on its great humanitarian work. I thank you.

NORTH CAROLINA IS A BEAUTIFUL STATE

TALK MADE BEFORE THE PREMIERE SHOWING OF THE PICTURE,
"MEET NORTH CAROLINA"

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 6, 1947

It must be a pleasant experience for this group, most of whom are legislators of North Carolina, to come to a meeting like this. Most of the meetings you've attended in recent weeks have been held for people who want the state to contribute to the support of something. This is the first time lately that anybody has called us in to *give* the state something.

All of us here in North Carolina know this is a beautiful and interesting state. But there are many millions of Americans who still don't know it. We attempt, through our state advertising

program, to rid these people of their ignorance. Now comes the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to make a most substantial and effective contribution to the effort. This company has captured, in motion pictures, some of the beautiful scenes and busy activities of North Carolina. This film will be distributed and screened all over the United States and beyond and will be seen by millions of people. You can see for yourself, after you have enjoyed the picture, that it is a most enticing piece of advertising for North Carolina.

While I have not yet seen the picture, I am told that not a single scene in it advertises the oil business—every foot of it is devoted instead to the advertising of North Carolina—its charm and its greatness. We appreciate this generosity on the part of Mr. Laurens Wright, Standard's district manager at Charlotte, and Mr. Clark Bedford, Standard's executive vice president, and their company.

We are happy to know that our private citizens and concerns are so interested in helping North Carolina tell her story to the rest of the world.

BOY SCOUTING LIVES ON

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CEREMONIES AWARDING THE
GOLD HONOR MEDAL TO BOY SCOUT BILLY WIGGS³⁰

FORT BRAGG

FEBRUARY 15, 1947

Boy Scout Week, an annual affair and a nation-wide event, is just drawing to a close. The ceremony being held here today is in keeping with the occasion and is fitting for the time and the place—when the eyes of the world are on Boy Scouts and their program, and here at one of the greatest military training grounds in the world.

I am always happy to come to Fort Bragg. It is pleasant for me to associate with the military and renew for a time a comradeship of arms that I knew during the days of World War I when it was my privilege to wear the uniform of this country. I like Boy Scouts, too, and all that they mean to our state and our nation and all that the movement stands for.

So the combination here today is a happy one for me.

³⁰This medal was awarded Billy Wiggs for rescuing a drowning soldier at Carolina Beach at a time when the ocean was particularly rough. The program included a review of the 82nd Airborne Division by Governor Cherry and party and a luncheon at the officers' club.

Twelve million Americans have been Boy Scouts in the last twenty-five years. Here in our own North Carolina that number runs well over a quarter of a million of the three and a half million people living in our state.

These men, young and old, have camped out here on our North Carolina earth—have slept along our rivers, the Broad, Yadkin, Catawba, Cape Fear, Tar, and others. They have climbed all the hills of Tar Heelia, large and small, and they have tramped the piedmont plains and the coastal flat country.

In recent years many of these former Scouts forged their way across the rivers in Hitler's Europe as it rapidly shrank back to the proportions of earlier years. These former Scouts followed close at the heels of soldiers from totalitarian lands where youth had been debauched and Scouting—as a program and as a principle—had been struck to the earth.

But an amazing thing is that Scouting still lives, will always live. Even in the lands where it was outlawed it is now coming back and will one day flourish again.

Here on the Fort Bragg reservation former Scouts from all parts of the United States were trained in recent years to become the best soldiers on earth and to sail to foreign lands to meet an enemy there on his own terrain—and to vanquish him. These former Scouts were also trained at other points in this state, and in other states, to be ski troopers and jungle fighters and to fly across the Himalayas and hop the widest oceans.

The war record of our Boy Scouts is a magnificent one. This is not surprising when we recall that the highest award in Scouting is the Gold Medal for saving life at the risk of the rescuer's own life—an award that is being made here today.

The Boy Scout turned soldier, believing in risking his own life to save the life of another human being, understands also the deeper values involving the risking of his life to help save the life of a nation—the democratic way of life of one hundred and thirty-five million human beings.

No words of mine are necessary to underscore the importance of the Boy Scout movement to this state and nation.

I congratulate the future leaders who are today in Scout uniforms, and I commend the adult leadership that works with this fine body of young men. I wish to extend to the officers who planned today's ceremony my personal and official appreciation. And I bid God-speed to all Boy Scouts everywhere, in this state of ours and in this nation!

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND ITS BENEFITS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ASSOCIATION

DURHAM

FEBRUARY 20, 1947

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am privileged to attend this banquet which forms a part of your annual convention program. Rural electrification has been a program of preferred consideration with me for many years. I take this position for the reason that North Carolina is still largely a rural state, and, though our industries are growing by leaps and bounds, most of these industries are established for the processing of the products of the farm. Textiles, tobacco manufacturing, furniture making, and other great industrial enterprises rely upon the farms for their raw materials. It follows, therefore, that any improvement in farming will eventually improve North Carolina's industries. Not only are industries interested in securing a better and a cheaper raw material to fabricate, but they are absolutely dependent upon a prosperous and enlightened rural population. It would seem, therefore, that both industry and agriculture would have a vital stake in the rural electrification program of this state. I believe this to be a constructive program, and I am happy to have this opportunity to review with you for a few minutes a little of the progress in rural electrification and some of the potential developments because of its widespread use.

Most of us believe that North Carolina has long been a leader in the Southern states in many forward-looking movements. It has also gained a well-earned reputation in the nation as a whole as a leader in good schools and good roads, and I am happy to say that our progress in rural electrification has been true to our other standards of progress, and we have an enviable record established so far, with every prospect of tremendous advancement. It has always seemed to me that if a state could support twelve thousand miles of paved road of the average width of twenty feet, it should be able to support many more thousands of miles of copper wire one-quarter of an inch in diameter, for just as truly as the North Carolina farmer is dependent upon good roads to bring him the good things of life and take his products to the market—so he is gradually becoming dependent

upon the electric line to bring him eye-saving light and drudgery-removing power. The last fifty years has seen practically every major industry in America converted to the use of electric power, but it was only during the last decade that ways and means were developed to permit agriculture to make use of this most versatile and probably most useful of all of man's servants. Slowly the developing program for rural electrification in North Carolina produced results which, gaining momentum, swept the countryside with amazing swiftness. Temporarily slowed down by the war, there is evidence on all hands that the upward surge will now continue. Farmers who had experience in the use of electricity for the home and for income-producing purposes on the farm are now wondering why it was not long ago considered as important to their lives as good roads or education for their children, or modern farm machinery for their fields. They are learning to depend upon it and to take advantage of its many ways of reducing drudgery and improving the quality as well as increasing the quantity of their products.

To impress you with the rapid growth of rural electrification in North Carolina, I would like to call your attention briefly to a few figures. The United States census of 1920 shows two per cent of North Carolina farms with either electric or gas service. Allowing for the individual home lighting plants and a few farms having gas service, this figure of two per cent could probably be shaved down to about one per cent of North Carolina farms with central station service. We ranked fortieth among the states in the percentage of farms with gas or electric service. The nation's average at that time was seven per cent, and some states went as high as twenty-five per cent. By 1935, North Carolina had 1,885 miles of rural power lines serving 11,558 rural customers. I am happy to report that when the present lines and those now currently approved for construction are totaled we will have 48,484 miles of rural lines serving the unbelievable number of 256,009 customers. It is a source of pride and pleasure to me to learn that the electric membership corporations have made definite plans to carry out approximately seventy-two per cent of the present rural electrification program in North Carolina. I am sure our rural citizens join me in expressing to you and through you to your individual organizations our sincere appreciation for your efforts and foresight. It is true that these are not all farmers, as they take in such rural buildings and businesses as filling stations, churches, schools, etc.

This tremendous mileage of copper wire crisscrosses our great state and touches every county. When the present approved program is complete, the public utilities will have invested \$26,500,000, the municipalities \$1,800,000, and the rural electrification coöperatives \$30,365,000, making a total investment of over \$58,000,000. It is doubtful that even the most optimistic thinker along rural electrification lines ten years ago would have considered the above figures possible. One comparison will show you the speed with which we are now going toward making more complete our rural electrification program. Between July 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947, a period of six months, there were built in North Carolina some 3,000 miles of rural lines serving 11,200 customers. Compare this with the figure stated above of 11,558 customers as the total in all of North Carolina prior to July 1, 1935. If we can now, under the handicaps of labor and material shortages, add in a six-months period the same number of customers that it took all the years prior to 1935 to get served with electricity—we can confidently expect even greater progress when materials and labor become more plentiful.

At this point, it might be well to review for you some of the effects of electricity on our production record of agriculture during the war. Perhaps the forward strides in the production of milk are more realistic than any other example that could be given. Housing within our borders more soldiers than any other state in the nation and with milk a required part of army diet for the first time in history, it behooved our dairymen to furnish fresh fluid milk to all the camps within the state. As you know, fluid milk must be of Grade A before it can be sold for drinking purposes. We had many thousands of small producers milking cows under conditions which would not permit them to receive the Grade A rating of the State Board of Health. To convert these "barnyard" producers to Grade A producers, many requirements had to be met, and many of these could only be met through the use of electricity. At a most splendid rate dairy farms were connected to electric lines, water pumps and dairy refrigerators were installed, and enormous progress was made in supplying our soldiers with pure, wholesome, fresh milk. Without electricity it could not have been done. During the same period, egg and poultry production ran to amazing figures in the state. With beef and pork becoming scarce and almost unobtainable, the hen supplied the meat portion of the diet of many and, I might say, most of our North Carolina families. Chickens and

eggs practically kept us from becoming unwilling vegetarians. Electricity played its part in making this accelerated production possible. Many other farm products were materially affected by the availability of electric service, and the shortage of manpower was considerably less disastrous because of the many thousands of electric motors found on our farms.

Aside from the value of electricity for reducing labor, shortening the work day, and improving the quality of farm products, we must think of it as the great benefactor within the farm home. With electricity the old back-breaking jobs of the housewife have largely disappeared. The electric iron has become the second largest selling appliance used in the farm home or on the farm. It is surpassed only by the radio in number of sales. The automatic electric washing machine is doing away with "blue Monday" in the homes of many farmers of the state. With electricity a small electrically operated water pump can save many miles of carrying water in buckets or many an hour of operating a hand pump. With water under pressure the farm home can have the same degree of sanitation as the best home in the city because an inside toilet and a septic tank become immediately practical with water under pressure available. Good light will improve our reading hours and reduce the eye trouble so prevalent in our present generation. With almost fifty per cent of our electrified farm homes having already purchased electric refrigerators, the benefits of refrigerated foods are not enjoyed exclusively by our city cousins. The saving of food as well as the improvement in its taste, palatability, and nutritiousness make the electric refrigerator an absolute *must* in any up-to-date home. Vacuum cleaners, electric water heaters, food mixers, and many other electrical appliances take the drudgery away from home work and bring a farm housewife a sense of well-being and satisfaction never before made possible. With this new-found freedom from laborious drudgery, she can take her real place as the leader for the better things of life in her home and rural community. Wherever electricity is bounteously used, we will find a tendency to well-used leisure, culture, and refinement, bringing the type of home and community life which all Americans should and will enjoy.

Now all these fine things that electricity has brought and will bring to our rural people don't come automatically—there must be planning, hard work, organization, and efficient management all along the line to make them possible. Perhaps one of the

most difficult parts of your program is to get farmers to realize the true benefits and blessings of electric service. It may seem to some of us who have enjoyed these things for many years that the farmers will immediately and automatically make full use of electricity with all its possibilities. Such is not the case, however, as those here present well know, and a carefully thought out and planned program of research and education must accompany the increasing spread of electric lines through the rural areas. We have in the state a great opportunity to make use of our institutions of higher learning in the promotion of all that is fine and good for all of our people. The colleges, the agricultural extension service, the agricultural experiment station, and many other agencies have all contributed and should all continue to contribute to the rural electrification program.

Under the expanded program of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, made possible by a realization on the part of the people themselves that progress can only be made through research, an ever increasing emphasis will be placed upon labor-saving equipment and farm efficiency. Electricity cannot help but play a most important part in this new method of wresting a bounteous harvest from our productive soils. Tremendous stimulus will be given the agricultural research program by the benefits of the Hope-Flannagan Bill which was recently passed by the Congress, and North Carolina will turn to electricity as a natural tool for many processes as a result of the research carried out under the provisions of this act.

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, with its county agents and its home demonstration agents in every county of the state, stands willing and ready to coöperate with our rural population in every good thing that may be planned for them.

I have learned with satisfaction that the public utilities have added field men for agricultural promotional work to their staffs, and I am especially delighted to learn that your own co-operatives have in some cases put on agricultural specialists and in many cases planned to add others. Certainly, these men should be most carefully prepared and trained for the important work which they are to do, and undoubtedly their efforts will be plainly seen, not only in the increased income to your organization, but in the higher standard of living enjoyed by our farm people, as well.

North Carolina is unique among the states in having a special commission known as the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, established to act as a clearing house and do everything possible to promote rural electrification. Many states have boards or commissions, but their function is considerably different from that of our own Rural Electrification Authority. The great progress made in the last ten years stands as a monument to this board. Taking a safe and sane view of the whole problem, the members of this board have guided the destiny of rural electrification in a sensible, practical, commonsense way, and the ever increasing rate of increase in the number of rural customers is evidence of the soundness of their policies. Working closely with every other rural agency and with the farmers themselves, this board has pursued a course which has met the approval of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration and won the respect and coöperation of the public utilities and municipalities of the state.

The Rural Electrification Administration of Washington, D. C., formerly a separate agency but now a part of the Department of Agriculture, through its plan for developing farmer-managed coöperatives and through adequate financing of the same at low rates of interest, has made possible the extension of lines into areas commonly considered too "thin" for successful electrification. Through the years they have demonstrated that, by low cost construction and sensible design, electricity can be carried to practically every nook and corner of our land. The universal success from a business point of view of the coöperatives in North Carolina is testimony to the soundness of the principles and policies of the administration.

One of the things in which I have been particularly interested during my administration is the development of rural industries throughout our state. There are many reasons why these industries started throughout rural areas should prove profitable to their promoters and a source of income to the farm people. A great list of such industries has been prepared, and, almost without exception, cheap and reliable power lies as a fundamental need for their success. With your lines running to every community of the state, you have an opportunity to work with these industries and assist in their development. We have heard a lot in the last few years about the fallacy of growing North Carolina products, shipping them in the raw state to other sections of the country where they are processed and packaged,

and buying them back at great profit to the processors. By the development of our own processing plants, we can keep not only our own money at home, but we will have a pleasing and profitable package to sell to the rest of the world.

There is one North Carolina product, however, which if shipped out of our borders in the raw state and finished and processed elsewhere will not return to us at all. I refer to the youth of our farms. If we continue to drive them from their homeland because it is not attractive, pleasant, and a profitable place in which to work, our whole aim and purpose in life is defeated. I sincerely believe that electricity will do much to make home life more enjoyable and will give greater prospects of profit—that our boys and girls, upon comparison with life elsewhere, will find the North Carolina farm the finest and best place to work and live. Your job as managers and directors of rural distribution coöperatives is more than just one of stringing miles of line and signing up new members. It is fundamental to the welfare and prosperity of the state, and I heartily endorse your efforts. May you reap the reward of work well done and find lifetime satisfaction in the knowledge that you have made a great and fundamental contribution to the welfare and happiness of our rural people. To this program I know you are dedicated. Again I commend you and wish you success.

RACE RELATIONS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE EASTERN ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
COOPERATION

RALEIGH

MARCH 15, 1947

I am delighted at the opportunity of appearing before this important group of North Carolina citizens to think together and discuss together some of the problems that naturally exist where men and women of different creeds, races, and backgrounds seek to live together under one principle, one flag, and one government.

No generation of our North Carolina people has faced greater opportunities or more solemn responsibilities than those of us living today in North Carolina and facing the state's future problems.

The war is over—over now by some several months—and we are even beginning to emerge from the reconversion period. We are on the threshold of a new era. We are moving into another cycle of development in this the greatest state in the greatest nation on earth.

We can draw boundless inspiration from the history of our state. It began as a haven for people who were oppressed. But our history is a story of the past and of the manner in which our ancestors met and handled the problems of their times. The present is our problem, and we tackle it with the vigor born of inspiration and the knowledge that we have always marched ahead, heads up, in seeing and in solving our problems.

In this country we cherish freedom; we hate wrong; we welcome hardship if it is the manner in which we can grow and develop and prosper.

So we look at the past only for inspiration and guidance. We look at the present, and the future, with confidence and belief that our people can continue to use the resources at hand—both human and natural—to do the job of the day for the benefit of the future. As a state and as a people we already have that reputation. We guard it jealously and will keep it alive. We have always made the most of our opportunities in North Carolina. To continue to do so we must put our house in order and keep it in order.

Just as no man can rise above his character, no state can rise above the character of her government. Character in government embraces honesty, efficiency, and fairness. I have sought to add to the already imposing sum total of character that North Carolina state government possesses.

And now more specifically to the major problems that this particular group has elected as its concern.

The problem of interracial adjustment and coöperation and relationship is much older than the American Negro, in connection with whom it is most often discussed here in North Carolina. The problem has existed from the time that God first made, for his own purposes, the races of men to differ from each other—which is to say that it is a permanent problem. Everywhere under the sun in every corner of this globe, under every star and planet, whenever races meet and are required to live together, race problems exist. They exist in North Carolina and they exist almost everywhere, even today on the site of the

birthplace of Jesus Christ, where racial hatred is this minute flaring at a whiter heat than anywhere else that I know.

So it is a universal problem, a natural problem, a problem that lies beyond the power of society to think or legislate out of existence.

Not even the force of religion with all its power for good has been able to eradicate the consciousness of racial difference. Love, one of our strongest emotions, has not been able to solve the problem.

So history contains a running account of how different races, forced to live on the same land together, have always generated friction and conflict. We are both short-sighted and narrow-minded, if we think of the only racial problem as being that which concerns the relationship of the American white and black races. To be sure, that tops the list of racial problems in America, where 13,000,000 men and women of African ancestry live and work and seek recognition and justice in a nation of 131,000,000 people of all colors and creeds.

And in our efforts to make for equity and justice we could well lay aside self-pity and self-pride. Let's not weaken our cause by feeling sorry for ourselves or by being too proud of ourselves. Slavery was a curse and an injustice, and as such it eventually disappeared. But let no pity spring from that condition which once existed. Many lands and many people have known slavery. It exists today. It may always continue somewhere in some form.

Since emancipation we have recorded three-quarters of a century of rather remarkable progress in friendship and coöperation between those who once existed in categories far from a parity. We have had a general wave of progress and thought sweeping through the entire civilized world in the past seventy-five years. We have been blessed with an age of invention, great advances in education and religious reform and new opportunities born of economic advantage. Those who were slaves in Europe two hundred years ago could show no such progress in their first seventy-five years as the American Negro has to his credit today. Here in America we chanced to rise from depths, in that respect, on a wave of general progress and enlightenment.

We have escaped some of the pitfalls of prejudice, injustice, and discrimination by getting a foothold in a rising tide and

taking advantage of that something which we easily call the American way of life.

I can't believe that God holds any special grudge against the white race for having enslaved the black race. I hope that mistake of our forefathers has long since been forgiven. I can't believe that our religion teaches that the Negro is entitled to any special favor because he was held a slave at one time. God is truth and righteousness and love and compassion, and He does not hand down special aids or special handicaps to particular races. His way teaches human betterment, universal opportunity, and the definite promise that ability, when developed, will be rewarded; that guidance, when taken advantage of, will result in wisdom and progress.

So the solution to interracial coöperation is not to be found in the legal field alone and exclusively, nor for that matter in the field of religion or education alone. It will hardly come to everyone everywhere at one and the same time. It will not arrive suddenly and abruptly. The solution in the South is not to be arrived at by persons from the North. No group or individual can turn the trick. When we move toward a solution we find that it always has been, and still is, an individual problem rather than a mass problem.

The race problem, no matter where it exists, is also a natural problem, created by natural forces. Around the world all men are not created free and equal, even today. They are perhaps created more nearly free and equal than in other years and other centuries, but we are still far from that goal. Differences exist between races of men, some changeable and some unchangeable. The strongest still rule; and to rule one must grow strong. Strength lies in muscle, mind, health, resources, and a lot of other things.

But right is always right, and right still has a way of winning. The time is long and the way is hard, sometimes, but right still wins. God judges by quality of soul, not color of skin. Look closely at His teachings and you will see with me that to banish wrong from the world we first must banish it from our individual hearts. To eliminate prejudice, injustice, and discrimination, we must first begin at home. When white men no longer discriminate against other white men, they will also have ceased to discriminate against men of a different color. When the Negro race no longer discriminates against members of its own race, it will be less discriminated against as a race.

This organization, dedicated to the cause of interracial co-operation, came to life in the wake of World War I and is destined to its biggest growth and best service in the wake of World War II. Since Governor Cameron Morrison aided with the organization of the first such group, the governors of North Carolina have all served as honorary chairmen of this body. In spite of these years of service by many fine and unselfish North Carolinians, disturbing problems involving the races still persist.

It is admitted that North Carolina leads the South in good race relations. But that is not enough. Good race relations depend on mutual respect, confidence, and helpfulness.

North Carolina should work toward the ideal that the only measure of a man or woman should be merit. The exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship should depend upon capacity to exercise those rights and privileges. There must be one standard for all for the measurement of such capacity. All citizens of the state must share alike in the benefits of the state.

Speaking of the relationship of the white race with the Negro race in North Carolina in an interview given to the *New York Herald* in April, 1901, Governor Aycock said: "His destiny and ours are so interwoven that we cannot lift ourselves up without at the same time lifting him." To this we might add, in 1947, that there should be no desire to do so.

There must not only be equal pay for Negro and white teachers, a measure of fairness and honesty which I am proud to say has been achieved during my administration, but the Negro teacher and the Negro child must have equal facilities to teach and to learn.

Here in North Carolina we need to begin giving the Negro more responsibility in running his own affairs such as Negro colleges and schools. Also, we should begin facing the matter of putting representation of minority groups, Negroes and Indians, on welfare, agricultural, and other boards dealing with the welfare of all groups.

These are some of our problems—your problems and my problems—problems of the state as a whole and of each and every individual comprising the state. We must attack and solve them with vision and courage, if we are to achieve the future which can be ours.

We dare not falter. We must succeed. We will succeed if we approach the task as a determined and a united people, with our differences and our doubts dispelled by a burning desire to serve our state and to work together for the common good of her people.

REFORESTATION AND TIMBER RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ARBOR DAY CEREMONIES FOR THE
PLANTING OF A CORK OAK TREE ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

RALEIGH

MARCH 21, 1947

This is "Arbor Day," and this occasion is seasoned with the spirit and purpose of appropriate celebration.

Commercial lumber and wood-consuming industries form a large part of the income, employment, and industrial development of North Carolina. Any occasion that concerns our timber resources is of prime importance to our state. Furniture of the finest quality from the hardwoods of our state has been achieved by our manufacturers. Paper from our wood pulp of the best quality for general purposes is a stabilized industry. Lumber for construction of almost every type of building is a major field of employment and a substantial source of income to a large portion of our citizenship.

The varied climate of North Carolina, its diversified soil content, and the nature of its topographical formation serve to make the state a variety land for the growth of almost every kind of plant. Our soil seems to have all the essential ingredients of the many elements of plant food comparable to that which can be found among all the areas that form the forty-eight states of our Union. We North Carolinians believe that anything will grow here—somewhere—in our state.

Many months of warm sunshine, more than average rainfall, and the lack of long periods of cold weather serve to make North Carolina a garden spot for the free growth of almost every kind of plant, herb or tree. It is true that we have not always shown due appreciation for what our soil and climate will produce. Carelessness in stripping the timber from our hills and mountainsides and to an even greater degree in the lack of prevention of forest fires in almost every section of our state annually destroys property values of great estimate and causes

innumerable quantities of our fine topsoil to be washed down through our water courses toward the sea. Branches, creeks, rivers, and harbors become the depositories of the finest elements of rich topsoil sorely needed to sustain our agricultural life. We attempt to supply the loss of plant-growing food materials through the purchase of vast quantities of high-priced commercial fertilizer. This is in the nature of a hypodermic to the patient which gives only temporary relief and may be of doubtful permanent good. I believe that some application of sound and sensible rules of reforestation and reasonable protection of existing forests will serve in a most useful way to develop again the equivalent of our virgin forests and a depth of rich topsoil for our cultivated areas, both of which are necessary and essential for a permanent and progressive civilization.

On this arbor day, here on the capitol grounds of the state of North Carolina, we plant a cork oak seedling. Let us hope that it shall grow into a great oak which shall in some measure typify the progress and the stability of the people who compose our commonwealth.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A REPORT OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OVER RADIO STATION³¹ WPTF

RALEIGH

APRIL 12, 1947

North Carolina's first Legislature following wartime conditions completed a term of eighty-nine days last Saturday night, April 5, 1947, and left 1,131 new laws for entry on our statute books. Memory takes me back to March 27, 1945, when a report was made upon the sixty-seven day session of the General Assembly of 1945. I recall that in the closing paragraph of that talk it was stated:

Because of war conditions, many important items of legislation necessarily had to fall into the watchful waiting classification. Where positive action could not be taken looking toward the progress of the state, the stage was set and the way cleared for progressive action in the days ahead when the emphasis can be on peace, prosperity, and general happiness rather than war.

³¹Other radio stations throughout the state carried this report.

APPRECIATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the beginning, I wish to give an expression of my personal and official appreciation for the splendid personnel that composed the House and Senate of the recent Assembly. It has been my privilege to serve in or to be associated with eleven consecutive sessions of North Carolina's General Assembly, and I have no hesitation in saying that the 1947 session was composed of a personnel which was up to or above the average in character, ability, and patriotic efforts of the former ten assemblies in their endeavor to build a greater and better North Carolina. Especial mention should be made of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Their coöperation and tireless efforts will not be forgotten. The employed officials and help necessary for the proper operation of each of the legislative bodies and every department and agency of state government affected by the proceedings of the Assembly freely and fairly gave of their time and effort to make coöperation complete. To all these groups I am personally and officially grateful. It is the purpose of the present talk to give a running sketch of the recent General Assembly and some of the legislation it enacted.

FISCAL POLICY OF STATE LEFT SOUND

It is now, and was at the beginning of the session, my thought that the preservation of a sound fiscal policy for North Carolina was our predominant problem. The continuance of the established policy of paying current appropriations out of current revenues and the maintenance of a balanced budget constitute the best insurance we have of making permanent the progress of our state. The recent Assembly has substantially followed this pattern. I am confident that the largest appropriations bill ever adopted by any General Assembly of North Carolina is in balance with expected revenues estimated according to the best budgetary practices presently known.

APPROPRIATIONS

In this post-war period, with its financial uncertainties, the state found itself with surplus funds accumulated during and resulting from war conditions. The appeal of teachers and employees for funds to meet the rising cost of living and the imperative needs of the state's institutions and agencies, all of which had been suspended in part or retarded by the war condi-

tions, served to bring about a condition that made appropriations a prime problem for the General Assembly. The Advisory Budget Commission, which is composed of the chairmen of the House and Senate finance and appropriations committees of the preceding General Assembly together with two appointees of the governor, made an honest effort to meet the financial needs of our state services, its institutions and agencies. They were more generous than any former group. For current appropriations from the general fund, the Advisory Budget Commission recommended nearly 184 million dollars for the next biennium. The General Assembly, in its discretion, raised the appropriation to a little more than 192 million dollars.

From the highway fund there was appropriated almost every dollar estimated to be available, in order that the state might continue its efforts to expand highway construction and endeavor to meet the needs of our citizenship, especially with respect to rural and farm-to-market roads.

From the agricultural fund there was appropriated about one million dollars for each year of the biennium, in order to expand the essential services of this important department of our state government.

Out of accumulated surplus the Legislature set aside an additional \$9,300,000 to the reserve fund, making the reserve fund total the sum of thirty million dollars. Of the remaining surplus funds, the General Assembly appropriated approximately fifty-one million dollars for permanent improvements at our state institutions and agencies and for the medical school at Chapel Hill and the Good Health Program. The aggregate of these several appropriations totals the sum of 361 million dollars, which is by far the largest appropriations bill ever enacted into law in the state of North Carolina. It is large by whatever standard or rule you measure, but the unbiased appraiser of the resources and the needs of North Carolina in this year 1947 must come to the inevitable conclusion that the General Assembly acted with reasonable wisdom and that the money will be spent for good, practical, and needed purposes and in an orderly and sensible manner.

REVENUES IN NORTH CAROLINA

It now appears that the revenue collections for the general fund will reach an all-time high during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. This seems to be due to an abnormal increase in the collections of income tax, which is apparently going from

thirty-eight million dollars in 1946 to the approximate sum of fifty-two million dollars during the year 1947.

Our state tax structure is very sensitive to the rise and fall of our national income, because it is primarily based on income and sales tax. In our tax structure, the income and sales tax are the paramount and overshadowing two sources, out of the eleven sources of revenue which support the general fund in North Carolina.

The general tax structure of North Carolina has not been materially changed since 1933. In 1939 the General Assembly wisely made the revenue bill a continuing act, and through the years few changes have been made, except the biennial increase of exemptions in the sales tax schedules which have resulted in some tax relief.

The present General Assembly made some changes in the intangible tax by fixing only two rates of tax. This tax does not materially affect state receipts, since eighty per cent of the tax is allocated to local units and the state collects the tax and retains only twenty per cent.

The Assembly did reduce corporate franchise taxes from \$1.75 to \$1.50. This is not a lucrative source of taxation for the general fund of the state, and I am informed the General Assembly deemed this to be a fair reduction toward bringing the corporate taxes more in line with that of our neighboring states in the post-war competitive bidding for relocating industry.

There was some change in the insurance section which, the authorities state, will favor local insurance companies and yield some increase in revenue.

In the closing days of the session, the Assembly, in its efforts to deal with wine and beer legislation, departed from its fixed policy of not imposing taxes on an industry without first giving the affected industry a chance to be heard and adopted a special bill increasing by 100 per cent the tax on retail sales of beer and wine. This would mean an increase of about five million dollars per year, if the same quantities are sold during the next biennium. The increase is to be allotted to local units of government and has little effect on our state revenues.

Taken as a whole, the general fund revenues have not been decreased, and we are reasonably confident, unless financial conditions alter radically, that we will be able to meet our general fund appropriations.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

North Carolina undertakes the most comprehensive job with respect to public schools of any state in the American nation. We undertake to provide at least a minimum standard of public school instruction for all the children of school age in every county in the state. This program was undertaken during the period of our state's most dire financial distress. The record of state expenditures for public schools beginning with the biennium 1933-1935 and continuing through the biennium 1947-1949 speaks eloquently of the emphasis and importance that has been placed on public schools in North Carolina. The record reveals:

For the biennium 1933-1935	\$ 32,274,089.00
For the biennium 1935-1937	42,617,896.00
For the biennium 1937-1939	49,085,695.00
For the biennium 1939-1941	53,984,067.00
For the biennium 1941-1943	60,087,288.00
For the biennium 1943-1945	78,492,279.00
For the biennium 1945-1947	96,201,840.00
For the biennium 1947-1949	127,038,334.00

In addition to the foregoing amounts, the Assembly, under Senate bill No. 11 adopted early in the 1947 session, appropriated as an emergency bonus amounts ranging from \$144.00 to \$258.00, depending on the salary bracket applicable to the teacher. This emergency bonus aggregated about eight million dollars, of which the teaching profession obtained its pro rata share.

In addition to the biennial school appropriation for 1947-1949, the state will pay in excess of five million dollars into the retirement system to help stabilize the security of our teaching profession and bring them better returns when retirement is reached.

I believe the record reveals that North Carolina, in the light of its ability, has extended itself in committing its resources on an ever-increasing basis toward the support of public education. Clearly the record reveals that the people of North Carolina consider the expenditures for public education a real investment in the state's future. It appears certain to me that the State Board of Education will be able to prepare a schedule of salaries for the teaching personnel of our public schools which will approximate a thirty per cent increase. I do not maintain, because I do not know, that the sums appropriated for public schools are enough to solve the salary problems of our teaching person-

nel; but I do know that the increases granted by the General Assembly are substantial.

The public school appropriations constitute seventy per cent of the general fund budget. The appropriations for higher education constitute six per cent of the general fund budget. The public schools and higher education take seventy-six per cent of the general fund appropriations and leave only twenty-four per cent to pay the cost and maintenance of every other institution and agency of our state government supported out of the general fund.

I know that the state's goal in providing education for its youth has not been reached. North Carolina should constantly seek to improve its public educational system.

The Legislature, in its effort to make a fair and impartial appraisal of our schools, adopted a resolution setting up a statewide commission of eighteen persons to be appointed by the governor. This commission is directed to study every phase of public school education and report its findings to the next General Assembly. I will appoint this commission in the near future, and I hope that out of its findings something helpful for the teaching profession and constructive for school children will result. All in all, I feel that the Assembly should be commended for its efforts to meet the challenge with respect to the needs of public school education in North Carolina.

OUR MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

The inmates of these institutions have no alumni associations. No rah rah boys plead their cause. Yet, there is a humanness about the citizenship of North Carolina that wants to see and know that our mentally sick have fair, modern, and adequate treatment. The 1945 General Assembly authorized and began a program, and the 1947 General Assembly has supplemented in a definite way a general program for the constructive treatment and care of our mentally sick. The present Hospitals Board of Control has demonstrated that business management, medical care, and custodial supervision can be coordinated without detriment to the participants; and all work together for the benefit of the inmate patients. After all, they are the persons for whom the hospitals are maintained.

Following the 1945 General Assembly, repeated emergencies arose, and, out of the contingency and emergency funds of the governor's office, we leased and operated as a mental institution

Camp Sutton, near Monroe, North Carolina. This gave some temporary relief to our hospitals at Morganton and Raleigh. The recent General Assembly has made provision to acquire the hospital facilities at Camp Butner near Durham, N. C. The facilities ought to afford relief for our two white adult mental institutions and will be a definite step forward in the program.

The recent Assembly made more generous appropriations than ever before for our institutions at Morganton, Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Caswell Training School. I am confident that these appropriations will be spent for good causes and will bring some joy to many homes in North Carolina and possibly restore by curative treatment many loved ones who have become the victims of curable nervous and physical disorders. This program commends itself to the humanitarianism of a civilized citizenship.

OUR HEALTH PROGRAM

The 1947 General Assembly adopted and made available requested appropriations to carry out the health program, which has been publicised throughout the state for the past two years and more. Provision was made for the establishment of a four-year medical school at Chapel Hill, together with a teaching hospital. Also, appropriations were made for health centers and matched aid for rural hospitals. The total net appropriations covering these objects slightly exceed ten million dollars. This is a very definite beginning in a new field of public service to our citizenship. It is one that appeals in no uncertain terms to our best impulses. I have supported the cause, and the Assembly has been generous within its abilities to meet the needs.

This cause has been promoted with such power of publicity that I warn my fellow citizens to be patient and not to expect too much too soon. The building of a health program such as has been promoted is needed, but it will take considerable time to reach the goal that we seek to achieve. I will do all I can to bring about the early consummation of the results desired.

SAFETY PROGRAM

The tragic loss of life and destruction of property upon our public highways has focused the attention of thoughtful persons in North Carolina and throughout the nation. No one questions the problem, and many helpful solutions have been offered. The President of the United States held a nation-wide conference

last year, and another such conference is to be held in the next few weeks. North Carolina has and will be represented at these conferences. We held our own state meeting about one year ago, and the North Carolina Traffic Safety Committee was formed with some of our most public-spirited citizens contributing their time and money in an effort to stem the terrible tide of destruction on our highways. This committee will continue to function. The officials of the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles, including the Highway Patrol and Safety Division, have given their best in the cause.

Our North Carolina Assembly of 1947 has attempted, and I think accomplished, the most forward step our state has taken in years toward the program of making our highways safer. The Assembly adopted a workable auto-responsibility law and a constructive highway safety law and, in addition, made provision for doubling or providing for a total number of 424 state highway patrolmen. The safety law provides for re-issuance of all drivers' licenses and for inspection of all motor vehicles. These laws are intended to help and protect, and not handicap or inconvenience, our law-abiding motoring citizenship. It will be my purpose to try to see that such laws are set up and administered in a practical and common-sense manner. The changes and requirements cannot come about overnight, but it will take education and coöperation. The intent is good, and the results will be definitely beneficial, if we can have common-sense administration and coöperation from the motoring public.

NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

The separation of inland game and fisheries from the Department of Conservation and Development caused some of our citizenship of divergent views to be reasonably concerned about the matter. The Assembly saw fit to separate the Game Division from the Department of Conservation and Development and set it up under the title of North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. I mention this item of legislation to assure those who have shown real interest that, as governor, I will be glad to coöperate in an effort to set up a commission of capable persons and give them my personal and official blessings for success in their program.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

Among the 1,131 bills ratified by the 1947 General Assembly, there were many other worth-while and truly mentionable measures of state-wide interest adopted. Time does not permit me to enumerate all, but those I have heretofore dealt with at some length appear to me to have most public interest. To cook and stir a legislative hash, I would say that little change was made in election laws, many changes in the code of civil procedure. A renovated and revised bus and truck law was passed and an innumerable group of commission and study groups authorized. State-wide beer and wine laws, with increased taxes allocated to local units, were adopted. A commission upon National Guard armories, with contingent appropriations, and milk inspection laws, with appropriations, were provided. Provision for a state museum and art gallery, with contingent appropriations, was adopted. Provision for oyster and shrimp research was made available. Holiday danger was eliminated by abolition of manufacture and sale of fireworks. The right to work or closed shop bill was adopted, and provision was made for legalizing extension of hours of labor in seasonal occupations and industry requiring continued operation.

These and many other measures absorbed the time and energies of the Assembly. Many public hearings were held.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I repeat that I cannot, at this time, mention or describe the effect of the large number of state-wide measures, not to mention the innumerable local bills.

Heretofore, I have expressed my appraisal of the qualities of the membership of the Assembly. I am confident that as we move away from the adjournment date and our citizenship get a full picture of the completed task, they will not feel unkindly toward the 1947 Assembly—that the fair-minded and unbiased person will give it credit for being industrious and patriotic in its efforts to serve North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA'S WEALTH LIES IN THE USE OF ITS RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
RESOURCE-USE EDUCATION COMMISSION

RALEIGH

APRIL 18, 1947

The recent war demonstrated the wealth of our country in terms of natural, social, and human resources. North Carolina shared notably in the production of those sinews of war.

Now as we try to arrive at a workable peace, we are confronted with the same facts which probably had an important bearing on the origin of the conflict. The natural resources of the world are not evenly distributed. Many countries with the largest populations have certain limited resources. Some have squandered a rich heritage. Others are potentially rich but lack the social resources to develop the natural ones.

This country, while serving as the arsenal of democracy, dipped heavily into its stocks of iron ore, coal, oil, and other non-renewable resources. We have been forced to take a greater interest in Greece and Turkey, if for no other reason than to safeguard a continuing supply of oil.

We have learned that some of these non-renewable resources can be replaced by renewable ones, which can be produced as agricultural crops. Continued research will enlarge these possibilities. Greater uses of wood and plants for fuel, plastics, and building materials will place greater and greater demands on our basic heritage, the soil.

North Carolina stands at the threshold of an era of expansion and of greater use of its rich endowment of resources. We have the soil, the water, and the climate to grow as much in the way of agriculture and forest products as can be produced in any other area of equal size in the world. We have some of the basic minerals of industry. We have some of the finest institutions for training leaders of agriculture, industry, and the professions in the South, and in certain fields we lead the nation.

We have an adequate reservoir of trained leadership in many fields but must continue to increase this facet of our social resources and to expand the opportunities of training in fields not now adequately covered. Above all, we have an increasing supply of human resources to be trained to use our natural potentialities of training in fields not now adequately covered.

Above all, we have an increasing supply of human resources to be trained to use our natural potentialities.

When we examine our fields and forests, our lakes, streams, and coastal areas, we find that too much of our soil has been washed off our fields into the streams and too much of our once great stands of forests have been cut without due thought to a succeeding crop; that some of our best wild-life and scenic areas have been liquidated without regard to the demands of future generations.

We see abandoned farms and hundreds of acres of waste land that need but the hand and thought of man to turn them again into productive areas.

Fortunately, we also see that most of our fields still in use for agriculture have been terraced to control erosion, and our farmers are now aware of the importance of cover crops and crop rotations. We see some of our woodlands being restocked with profitable timber crops and more of them being brought under adequate fire protection.

We see the effects of research on our marine fisheries and are cashing in on some of the newer methods of management and controls.

We have inaugurated a rural industries movement which is already producing more income in the state, through establishment of needed industries to process more of our native products.

Industries are coming into the state with a much larger concept of service than formerly, with a desire to contribute to the state's wealth and not merely to absorb its labor supply and its natural resources. Many industries are conducting research on better use of resources. Many are engaged in constructive educational campaigns.

The need for such an agency as this Resource-Use Education Commission seems to be justified. We realize that many of the newer methods of management of resources are available for use by our people. We realize that many of the needs for specialized industries are available. We realize that much of the new information resulting from research on resources—human, social, and natural—is available. Yet, a large percentage of our people have yet to learn of these methods, these needs, this information. An even larger percentage have yet to put those things to work for their own benefit,

Our resources are essential to all activity. Many of our state and local agencies are working actively on plans for wiser resource use. Because of these things I see in this commission an opportunity for you, as members, to work on coöperative projects which will help channel much of this new information into the working knowledge of our citizens. This channeling of research into education is especially necessary in the training of our children in the public schools and in the training of our teachers through the colleges.

Therefore, I am pleased to see the program of the Resource-Use Education Commission developing around two or three of the basic problems for which it was organized. The challenges of these problems are great ones.

To answer one of them it seems to me we must analyze our printed materials—our pamphlets, our books, our reports, our news releases, all our publications—to see that they are written at a reading level adjusted to the people for whom they are intended. We must study our publications to see that the best techniques in graphic arts and in layout and format are employed to make the subject interesting and clear.

To answer a second challenge, we must concentrate on the coöperative study of resource-use education which will doubtless be proposed by Dr. Ivey here today. This study is consistent with the fundamental purpose of this commission. Certain committees in our state will have the task of deciding what we want to teach as resource-use education. Theirs is the task of determining how we can best train our teachers to teach that material. They have the job of deciding how we can make the administrative adjustments necessary to make such teaching possible. We shall expect them to be prepared, in the near future, to supply us with the answers to some of the most important questions in education today.

This study should show us, too, how we can utilize all the people who are interested in, and qualified in, resource-use education. It should show us how all our various physical facilities can be put to use to further the program. It should show us, also, how we as state agencies can work together coöperatively in such an important cause.

In no other field do we find a greater need for working together as a team. Wise resource-use and conservation cross too many boundaries and require a far greater degree of concerted effort than most problems. We need the help and the thoughtful

consideration of all of us to mobilize the people of North Carolina in the task of checking detrimental resource-use patterns and in substituting the best that is known in science, agriculture, industry, and education.

We must eliminate the time lag between what we know on the one hand and what we teach on the other. We must emphasize greater local applicability in our teaching. We must learn to use our state resources, problems, and potentialities as the basis for more of our instruction. We must acquaint our teachers with the wealth of our state as a reservoir of natural, social, and human resources. By inspiring our children and citizens with the feeling that as a state we are industrially great and culturally strong, we can continue to prosper, to increase our wealth, and to encourage expansion. We will also obtain a greater acceptance of the newer methods and ideas for managing and using our resources. This will help us to maintain our position and even to strengthen it in the commonwealth of nations which makes our country the richest in the world. And possibly we may feel as Daniel Webster did when he wrote: "Let us develop the resources of our land; call forth its powers; build up its institutions; promote all its great interests, . . . and see whether we, too, in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

FAITH IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE JEFFERSON DAY DINNER

IN INTRODUCING WILLIAM B. UMSTEAD

RALEIGH

APRIL 19, 1947

Mr. Toastmaster, My Fellow Citizens and Friends:

This occasion brings to our capital city of Raleigh many of our Democratic friends throughout North Carolina and visiting friends from other sections of our nation. We gather here to do honor to the great Jefferson, the patron saint of the Democratic party, and to take stock of our party's present status and make plans for the future.

In the era following a great war, we find a large part of our citizenship has been seasoned on the battlefields of the world and the remaining part has been tried in the crucibles of an all-out

effort to supply the needs of the largest armed force this nation ever required. We are emerging from those trying days with a hope that the sacrifices made and the victories achieved have not been lost in the peace negotiations which have followed and are now going on amid conflicting national interests.

The second Legislature of my term as your Governor recently adjourned after eighty-nine days of labor in the furtherance of the state's business. Taken as a whole, I doubt that any other General Assembly transacted more business in a more efficient manner than did the recent Assembly. The legislation enacted will have a lasting and, in my judgment, beneficial effect on the future of North Carolina.

The Democratic party is the predominant political party in North Carolina, because its leadership holds fast to the fundamentals of our Founding Fathers with respect to good government, yet administers those principles in a progressive spirit which results in actual and real progress. We have met here as Democrats to take stock and spread a word of encouragement among our supporters.

We are favored tonight with a "Live-at-Home Program" in which the principal participants upon this program are our two United States senators. When I have presented one, he will present the other.

It is my happy privilege to present to you a North Carolinian whose military record during World War I was outstanding, whose character is unblemished, whose ability is unquestioned, and whose integrity is accepted by all who know him. His long service in Congress enables him to know his way about Washington, and by reason of the practice of his profession as a lawyer and his service to the Democratic party, I feel that he knows the needs and the temper of the citizenship of North Carolina.

I present to you Honorable William B. Umstead, the junior United States senator from North Carolina.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF THE
"APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL"

HENDERSONVILLE

APRIL 26, 1947

Mr. Chairman, My Fellow Citizens:

It is a pleasure to come to Hendersonville for any occasion, but at this season of the year it is a special delight.

As I travel through Western North Carolina, I am always impressed with the beauty of this section of our great state. I marvel at the wide variety of plants to be found and the vivid colors of their blossoms. What is more beautiful than an apple tree in full bloom? From the breaking of the blossom clusters through the pre-pink, pink, and full fragrant blossom stages, each tells a story and is a signal for the fruit grower to begin a busy season. He must apply the proper sprays at the right time and make provision for pollination. The honey bee is his best friend, during the stages of full bloom, because he is the little "busy-body" that transports pollen from blossom to blossom, thereby assuring a crop of fruit.

North Carolina is truly a great agricultural state. The state extends from the surf of the Atlantic to the highest peak east of the Mississippi, and it is not difficult to find, somewhere within its borders, almost ideal conditions for the production of practically all the crops grown in the temperate zone. These varied conditions present great opportunities for the expansion of commercial operations on the one hand and many problems to be solved by the agricultural worker on the other.

The successful production of apples, peaches, and truck crops is dependent upon suitable sites, soils, and rainfall. This is particularly true of apple production. Apples grow to perfection in Western North Carolina. This is due to the fine soils and sites, many of which are free from frost injury to blossoms in the early spring. It would be impossible to be associated in any capacity with the growing of fruit in North Carolina and not hear about "thermal belts." These belts are especially desirable for fruit growing and extend from Mount Airy in Surry County on through the mountains to Tryon. Your county is included in these belts and accounts in a large measure for the high quality of fruit produced. The practical grower who makes his living from Mother Earth in fruits, vegetables, grains, or other prod-

ucts is a close observer of nature and her laws. He may not always be able to interpret correctly her ways and to define her laws, but if he has observed unusual conditions and formulated any practice therefrom, you may be sure there is something in it. These observations of practical fruit growers resulted in a study which was made in 1922 by the United States Weather Bureau in which thermal belts, or frost-free zones, were located and defined in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

I am told that the quality of apples produced in this area is not excelled by any other fruit-growing section in the United States. Perhaps the sun kisses the cheek of the apples in Western North Carolina with more enthusiastic rapture than a Hollywood star would Bob Hope—more here than anywhere else in the country. This prolonged and gentle caress of mountain sun produces the high color on Stayman, Winesap, Delicious, and other varieties and results in the brilliant color which presents such an irresistible eye appeal and satisfying taste to the buying public.

Great changes are presently occurring in our economic life, and agriculture is not excepted. Our food habits have changed greatly during the war, and fruits and vegetables have played an important part in this change. The housewife is more conscious of the nutritive values of fruits and vegetables, and her demands on the grower have become more insistent. She is beginning to learn that the sweet potato, for example, has as much Vitamin A as the best summer butter and about half the Vitamin C content of orange juice. She wants fruits and vegetables of high quality placed on her grocery shelves. She is demanding varieties of apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, garden peas, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, and others which are better adapted to quick freezing and which put a higher quality product in her canned foods. Quick freezing is in its infancy, but is growing into a great industry, and crops must be grown to supply this sure demand. A large number of freezer locker plants are now in operation or under construction in the state, one of the largest of which is located in Hendersonville, and large canning operations should develop where quality raw products are available.

It is indicated that the competition in this field will be very keen, and I would suggest to all growers that a special effort be made to produce a high quality raw product. The success or failure of a processing plant, in my opinion, will depend upon the quality, quantity, and suitability of the raw product.

Few people in the state realize that only a few years ago very few snap beans, in comparison with the present volume, were being grown in Western North Carolina. Growers in one or two counties were pooling their crops and shipping small truck loads to consuming centers. In 1946, the acreage jumped to approximately ten thousand, and in one county alone two small auction markets shipped well over five hundred thousand bushels, about sixty-five per cent of which went out of the state for processing.

We often speak of a balanced agriculture. What we mean is an agriculture that will adequately supply the needs of our people and at the same time be sound enough to furnish a good source of cash income. Simply stated, a balance between crops and livestock is the solution to a sound agricultural industry. We have given tremendous emphasis to tobacco and cotton and probably not enough to fruits, vegetables, and livestock. Many of the counties in Western North Carolina have consistently followed a system of a balanced agriculture rather than putting all their eggs in one basket. This is reflected in the high living standards which prevail.

We should not be satisfied with our accomplishments, but ever strive to improve our economic status as well as support all organizations and interests which are working toward a better citizenship. Henderson County is a good example of balance. Nature has generously blessed this area with good land, abundant water, and a friendly climate. The soils are productive, the average annual temperature about fifty-five degrees, annual rainfall fifty-three inches, and the growing season 160 to 195 days. This not only means year-round comfort, but it also means economical and flexible farming.

The growing of fruit and vegetable crops is on the increase, and standards of production are constantly being improved. The acreage in major truck crops, such as snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, Irish potatoes, and others, will probably exceed 11,650 acres in Henderson County in 1947. According to figures furnished me, there are approximately 850 commercial truck growers and 165 commercial apple growers, and a large number of growers are beginning to produce strawberries. Apple production alone will exceed 600 thousand bushels annually, valued at over a million dollars. I am advised that new crops such as asparagus, broccoli, and others suitable for processing are being investigated. The General Assembly has made provision for expansion of the fruit and vegetable research in Western North

Carolina, and this program will get under way at the beginning of the fiscal year beginning July 1st.

The production of fruits, vegetables, flowers, under glass and in the open, and bulbs represents an annual income to growers and processors of approximately sixty million dollars annually. Most of these crops are perishable and must be placed in consuming channels or processed without delay. Geographically, North Carolina occupies an enviable position among the states of the nation because of the nearness to southern and eastern markets and rapid transportation facilities. The potential possibilities of horticultural crops in North Carolina are almost unlimited. Much progress has been made, but the full impact of this industry upon the agriculture of the state cannot be felt until research leads the way.

In 1937 the Legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars for apple research. This was the first direct appropriation ever made by the Legislature for the support of agricultural research of any kind. I was a member of the Advisory Budget Commission at the time, and it was my happy privilege to have a part in making this money available to support research studies in this important and growing industry. This acorn has now grown into a giant oak, whose protective branches reach out to all sections of the state and touch every branch of agricultural endeavor. This small beginning has resulted in the largest appropriations ever made for agriculture, by the 1947 legislative body. The Experiment Station, Extension Service, and State Department of Agriculture will all participate in these increases and should be in a position to serve better the farmers in a state which is predominantly agricultural.

On this Apple Festival Day, I bring you glad tidings of good cheer for your continued and ever increasing success. On the mountain sides and in the valleys of Western Carolina, there is a soil that will produce in abundance almost every crop. Far beyond the material value of the crop reaped and gathered from the fields is the inestimable value of your citizenship. Here in this area live the most predominantly American people of any place in our American nation. I greet and congratulate this citizenship with all the fervency of my being and with all the sincerity of my soul—and bid you good luck and Godspeed in your efforts to build here a greater North Carolina.

CONSERVATION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ELIZABETH CITY
APRIL 29, 1947

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, and Friends:

It is a pleasure to meet with your group again and have a part in your deliberations here in the Albemarle section of Eastern North Carolina. This area constitutes the birthplace of civilization in our state; and to be away and return here is like "going home" to the native population and to Carolinians from every section of our state.

Your program has been pre-arranged, and you have many matters which need your attention. I have a short message of good will and encouragement. The recent North Carolina General Assembly was reasonably generous in its appropriation to the Department of Conservation and Development. This generosity imposes on the board and the director and the heads of the several divisions added responsibility for a renewed zeal for better planned work and more determined effort to produce results. I have confidence in the board and the officials and the employees of every phase of the entire department. You have brought about some commendable achievements for which you have my personal and official thanks. Throughout my administration as governor, you have certainly received my unstinted cooperation, and now with your added resources, I am confidently expecting the past record to be maintained and, in the future, even greater results accomplished.

We all know that the problems of conserving North Carolina's resources are not regional or sectional, although we sometimes approach them as if they were. The destruction of our forests in the West, the depletion of our fishing grounds along the coast, or the wasting of our soil in the Piedmont ultimately make all of us a little poorer and ultimately lessen the inheritance of our children and our grandchildren.

Because these processes often are long drawn out and stretch over a period of time, it is difficult for the average citizen to comprehend their full significance, but they are none the less pressing. The resources for the use of the next generation must be protected by this generation. This board is perhaps facing one

of its most critical periods, because the recent war made great demands upon us and great inroads into our reserves of soil fertility, of lumber, minerals, and fisheries. It is more important than ever that we practice forbearance and take wise and far-looking steps to repair this ravage.

We are meeting in a region in which our timber resources and our fisheries are particularly important. The steady decline in our harvest from the waters is a matter we may consider with some real alarm. Not every state has been blessed by having an ocean and our fruitful sounds. I imagine that if one of our inland states, such as Kansas, for instance, were given such a great resource it would begin to take immediate steps to husband and protect it, as well as to use it.

The ocean is fruitful, but it is not inexhaustible, as the record of the past fifty years has shown. The yield of shad, of shellfish, and other products has declined; and it is idle for us to blame nature entirely for this condition. Immoderate harvesting, the wasting of small fry, the taking of brook stock, pollution of spawning grounds—all of these are the handiworks of man.

There was perhaps some slight excuse for this improvidence so long as the harvest was abundant and our knowledge was limited. We still do not know everything we must do or not do to preserve and restore our fisheries, but we know some things.

The people, realizing the great importance of our waters as a source of food and other useful products, are slowly awakening to this problem. I am glad to say that the last General Assembly took a substantial step toward solving it through the appropriation of funds so that this board can conduct research and restorative practices for oysters, clams, and other shellfish.

Under the so-called shellfish act, this board is authorized to sponsor large-scale plantings of shell and seed oysters, as well as to enact regulations to protect present and future stock. Such a program will involve study and research to determine the proper method of conducting a rehabilitation program.

Further emphasizing this board's concern in our marine fisheries resources is the impending establishment at Morehead City of a research and training center. I am informed that classes conducted by State College will begin at this fisheries center in September. The University's marine resources survey is now under way, and we hope its participation in the Morehead fisheries program will soon be inaugurated.

The value of long-range research in the protection and re-establishment of fisheries has been thoroughly demonstrated by some of our neighbors, notably Virginia, Maryland, and Louisiana. It is our hope and our intention to do everything possible to insure the people of the perpetuation and improvement of this industry.

The recent General Assembly also made an appropriation for experimentation and search for shrimp feeding grounds along our coast. This is a worth-while endeavor, and I hope that these measures will bring beneficial results to our fishing folks along our eastern seaboard.

Several hundred years ago the entire 31,160,320 acres of land area in North Carolina was covered by virgin forests. By 1800, this forest area had been reduced to about twenty-five million acres; by 1860, this had been further reduced to twenty-two million acres. Then came the most intensive period of lumbering in the state, as the years from 1890 to 1914 saw billions of feet of timber cut and many millions more going up in smoke from forest fires. During the past forty years there has been a stabilization of the amount of land cleared for crop land, and as a result, today North Carolina has about 8,400,000 acres of forest land, and most of that is second or third growth.

The people of North Carolina were slow to realize the danger such forest depletion meant to their state. They failed to realize that a large part of their economy, their standard of living, and their future progress as a state depended upon how wisely they used the forest land that was left. Fortunately, there were a few men and women who knew what had to be done, and fortunately, during the last few years an increasing number of men and women in North Carolina have begun to realize the great need for forest conservation.

Progress was slow but definite, and the climax of this increase in the forestry-mindedness of the people of North Carolina was reached this spring as the General Assembly, speaking for the people of the state, took definite action toward establishing the kind of forestry program needed to prevent future forest destruction and disaster to our economy.

The all-important appropriation bill provided for an increase from the present \$214,750 to approximately \$379,000 for the next fiscal year for all forestry activities. State park operation was increased from \$35,000 to approximately \$107,000, and state park permanent improvement funds were set at \$500,000 for the

coming biennium. The total increase for the division from \$249,750 to about \$736,000 is a heartening sign that the people of North Carolina have begun to sense that very progressive steps must be taken to keep what forest land there is left in the highly productive state our economy requires.

In addition to the appropriation bill, four bills affecting forestry were adopted by the Legislature. The first bill serves to remove the present requirement that an individual county bear fifty per cent of the costs of the fire control activities within that county. This bill permits the relative county and state appropriations to be agreed upon by the county commissioners and the state forester.

Another bill permits the state forester to make a reasonable charge for technical forestry services. There is no present legal authority to make such a charge. One of the two remaining bills authorized the governor to appoint as peace officers certain designated personnel of the department, at the request of the director, and the fourth and final bill provides for a more clear-cut legislative basis for the charging of fees in connection with concessions and other operations of our state parks.

Thus we have a picture of what is happening in North Carolina's forestry program at the present time. Although we are going forward, it is not enough and never will be enough until the entire state is under some reasonably adequate fire protection, until every farm wood-lot owner and wood-using industry adopts good forest management, and until every man, woman, and child in the state becomes in some degree forestry-conscious.

It would not be out of place to discuss many other phases of the work the Department of Conservation and Development is doing, but I have mentioned the foregoing as being appropriate for the present meeting. Again, I express my pleasure for the opportunity to appear before you, and I have an abiding faith and a sustained hope that you will redouble your efforts to do the best possible job for North Carolina in every phase of your endeavors.

PROBATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN STATES
PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION
ASHEVILLE
MAY 2, 1947

At the 1937 session of the General Assembly North Carolina's first adult probation law was passed by a unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature. At that time the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey was governor, the Honorable Wilkins P. Horton, lieutenant governor and president of the Senate, and Honorable R. Gregg Cherry speaker of the House of Representatives. The probation statute provided for the appointment of a commission of five men to administer the law. Their terms were for five years each and were to be staggered so one would expire each year. Three members of the first commission, appointed by Governor Hoey, are still active members. They are Judge Wilson Warlick, who has been chairman since the first organization meeting, the Honorable Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. John S. Bradway, director of the Legal Aid Clinic at Duke University. The other two members are Judge W. C. Harris and Major L. P. McLendon.

The commission was empowered to employ a director who was to have the active supervision of the work. J. H. Sample has been director since the beginning. The commission also, under the law, sets standards for personnel, formulates policies, adopts general rules, and exercises supervision over all adult probationers in the state. They meet at stated intervals to receive the report of the director and to consider any matters relating to the work throughout the state.

The probation statute made it mandatory for the department to accept adults on probation from all the inferior courts of the state, numbering 103, as well as from the superior courts,³² numbering twenty-seven, making a total of 130 courts which are served by the probation officers. So far all the superior courts have used and are using probation, and ninety-three of the inferior courts have taken advantage of the services rendered by the department.

³²There are twenty-one judicial districts in North Carolina, with a resident superior court judge in each district. There is a law authorizing the governor to appoint as many as eight special superior court judges. At the time this address was made, there were six special judges. Two or more criminal superior courts are held in all of the 100 counties each year.

Under the law, the department began operations November 1, 1937. During this nine and one-half year period, the courts have placed over 15,000 adult men and women on probation. Of these, 1,800 have violated the conditions of their probation judgment and have served sentences for such violations. At the present time, the active case load is in excess of 4,000.

During this period the probationers have earned in excess of \$17,000,000.00, practically all of which was expended for living expenses for themselves and the thousands of women and children dependent almost entirely on the earning capacity of probationers. If even half of these men and women had been sent to prison, their earnings would have ceased and thousands of their dependents would have necessarily received assistance from some private or public agencies. In addition to the earnings, probationers have paid into court in fines, costs, and restitution an amount in excess of \$1,250,000.00. Every year much more money is paid into the courts than it costs to operate the department.

The above figures are tangible and can be measured in savings to the state in dollars and cents. The dividends in human values cannot be set out in cold figures. It is difficult to explain with figures the large number of potential criminals who become law-abiding citizens under the proper probation supervision. Probation officers see these men and women become self-supporting and a support for their families. They see them learn to become adjusted to the requirements of the law and society. They see homes salvaged and new homes made. They see them take a lawful place in their communities. All these benefits, however, are more or less abstract and cannot be put into cold print. We can only say that of the more than 15,000 placed on probation over 9,000 have successfully completed their probation periods, 1,800 have failed, and the remaining 4,000 are conducting themselves satisfactorily under supervision.

The widespread use of the facilities of the Probation Department is doubtless due to several factors. First, the law itself makes probation a definite prerogative of the courts. It is distinctly a judicial function and rightly belongs in the judicial department of the government. Probation officers are sworn officers of the court and work directly under the direction of the courts and are subject to the call of the judges at any time. Probationers, while under the supervision of the probation officers, are still under the jurisdiction of the courts and may be dealt with as their behavior warrants during the period of probation.



Southern Governors' Conference, Asheville, October 18-21, 1947. Seated *left to right*: Governors Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma, James E. Folsom of Alabama, Jim Nance McCord of Tennessee, Cherry of North Carolina, J. H. Davis of Louisiana, Millard F. Caldwell of Florida. Standing *left to right*: Beauford H. Jester of Texas, Melvine E. Thompson of Georgia, William M. Tuck of Virginia, William P. Lane of Maryland, Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, Ben Laney of Arkansas, and J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

While the judges under our system do not appoint their own probation officers, no appointments are made without the endorsement of the resident judge of the district. This enables the courts to have a part in the state-wide system, but we believe that centralized control of officers is wise and most satisfactory where the judges move each six months into different judicial districts.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH
MAY 9, 1947

It is always a pleasure to speak to young people of North Carolina, and it is especially gratifying to have this opportunity to offer a few words of greeting to the delegates of the North Carolina Collegiate Press Association. As governor I am often associated with members of the press, but it is an unusual privilege to appear before such a large gathering of future members of the press.

I am told that this meeting is for the purpose of reactivating your organization after more than five years of inactivity caused by the war. I know that before the war your association was of great service to young collegians interested in newspaper publishing and news-gathering fields of endeavor. It brought together college journalists from the college and university campuses of this great state to study and discuss the many phases of newspaper work.

At these meetings delegates were able to exchange information, experiences, and common problems. The most able editors and reporters from North Carolina newspapers appeared before these conventions to discuss professional newspapering and answer questions concerning activity of the Fourth Estate. Your program here today is a good example of the value of your association. The distinguished Josephus Daniels, editor of *The News and Observer* and former Ambassador to Mexico, heads the list of competent editors and reporters scheduled to speak before this gathering.

Dean Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism said recently that a newspaper reporter's "receptivity and ceaseless quest" is as important to human relations as Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity is to science. This noted educator aptly described reporters as "realists who explore and record daily news which is indispensable to readers, to governments, to business, to labor, to religion, to education and society."

This is very true. A fundamental part of the American way of life, our free press is a living symbol and continual reminder of that great constitutional right established by our forefathers—the freedom of speech. The pages of our newspapers rolling off presses across the nation offer daily proof that in America unbiased, accurate news of the day can be printed without fear or repression. Democracy could not survive without this great champion of freedom of speech.

However, as it is with any organization, newspapers are no better than the men who operate them. The American press has maintained a high reputation for integrity, accuracy, and fair play because the editors and reporters have established and maintained such high standards. It is essential that intelligent, capable young men and women be trained to man these posts of great responsibility if these lofty standards are to be upheld in the future.

North Carolina is fortunate to have many good newspapers, edited by competent staffs devoted to accurate reporting of news of the day to the people of the state. Many of these editors and reporters gained much of their basic newspaper training while working on such fine college newspapers as *The Daily Tar Heel* at the University of North Carolina, *The Chronicle* at Duke University, *The Old Gold and Black* at Wake Forest College, *The Davidsonian* at Davidson College, *The Technician* at North Carolina State College here, and *The Carolinian* at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina—just to mention a few of the excellent student publications at our larger schools.

It has been my experience to find young college journalists to be among the most alert, capable students on our college campuses. Their keen interest in the everyday activity of mankind and sincere interest in humanity seems to be a basic characteristic of a young newspaperman or woman. Armed with this enthusiasm and proper training, they are well equipped to join the professional ranks of North Carolina newspaper people.

It is a sincere pleasure to welcome you to your capital city of North Carolina for your first post-war convention. We are happy to have you here and feel certain that you will gain much from the program of the association. And may I offer my best wishes to the association in its task of reorganizing its leadership in the training of young North Carolina men and women as responsible and competent members of the press.

UNSELFISH SERVICE MEANS BETTER LIVING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
189TH DISTRICT, ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

DURHAM

MAY 12, 1947

It is indeed a pleasure for me to meet here with the Rotarians of the 189th District, comprising clubs located in a group of fine North Carolina towns and cities, and to see a friend of many years' standing—Ike Bailey—bringing his term of office as district governor to a close.

I congratulate those of you who represent the various clubs, the towns in which these clubs are located, and North Carolina as a state on the formation and the functioning of this great fellowship of business and professional men.

The day that you and others like you united yourselves in the practice of the "Ideal of Service" was a good day for this state and the world. Few organizations function so completely in thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others.

Rotary has been an influence for good in North Carolina, as it has been around the world. Rotary is serving humanity in many ways. I commend you that you are able to direct men to deal justly with customers and clients and employees and others with whom they have business and professional relationships. I am proud that you have concern, and show others that concern, for the welfare of your neighbors and their neighbors. You have worked to bring about international understanding and have achieved much in the field of good will and peace.

I have long observed—with some of that observation coming from the ranks of another service club—that Rotarians endeavor to exemplify their motto, "Service Above Self," in all their daily business, social, and civic contacts by placing the obligation to serve before the desire for profit for themselves.

Your concepts are in accord with all religions and interfere with no social or political group. As representatives of various business and professional groups you meet together in fellowship and accept the "Ideal for Service" as the basis for success and happiness in your community life.

Such groups would naturally be a tremendous asset to the state, the nation, and the world. Rotarians aided materially in making transition from war to peace smoothly and without confusion. Members of Rotary clubs and other North Carolinians with a similar concept of public service and responsibility have improved the world in which we live, made it a more prosperous world, given it better health and educational facilities, and vested us all with more pride—and more reason for pride—and optimism than at any other time in our history.

Looking ever forward and pointing our attention to the needs of the world about us, we must all face our problems frankly and courageously. We are sensible to the fact that it is not possible to accomplish every desirable end in any restricted period of time. But by devoting our efforts to the most vital necessities, we can insure continued development and improvement in the people and the things and the institutions about us. In recent years we have brought the most destructive war in history to a successful and victorious end. Now we have on our hands another war—a struggle for better living founded upon a stable economy.

Such progress as our state and nation have made back over the years has been in a large measure due to the efforts of such groups as the Rotary Clubs and whatever were their counterparts in other years and other times. Unselfish service—service before self—has made North Carolina great and has made our nation the leader nation of the world.

Men of affairs, men of intelligence, men of vision, men of courage, and men with capacities for leadership have, down over the years in this state, given always unstintingly of their service and acted forthright when action was needed. I pay tribute to this type of citizenship. You and your fellow citizens richly deserve such tribute.

In the months ahead I am confident that we will see North Carolina make further significant progress. There are many great things still to be done, still to be accomplished. You have in the nearly 1,500 members of the thirty-six Rotary clubs in the district that you represent just the needed leadership, courage,

resourcefulness, unselfish spirit, energy, and will to do. It also exists in the membership of other similar organizations that function in our state.

Future generations will derive great benefits from your service and will have just cause to honor you for your accomplishments.

North Carolina's future is in your hands, and in the hands of others like you.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMMENCEMENT
EXERCISES FOR MECKLENBURG COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL
AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE
DAVIDSON
MAY 14, 1947

This is my first occasion to appear on a Davidson College platform, and I need not say that I am happy for the privilege and for the opportunity of being here. This occasion is unique. I expect to appear for some other commencement occasions in North Carolina in the next few weeks immediately ahead, but this will be my only Police Training School commencement.

And let me inject here a word of commendation and express my personal and official appreciation to President J. R. Cunningham and the authorities of this fine college, to Chief Stanhope Lineberry and the men of the Mecklenburg County Rural Police Force, and to Special Agent John C. Bills and the staff of the Charlotte office of the United States Bureau of Investigation for the basic idea behind the establishment of this school, for the success of the enterprise, and for the service it is rendering to our state and our people.

What you are doing here—and have been doing since last September 24—constitutes a practical demonstration in keeping government in step with the times.

If we regard this as an occasion that is unique—as I said in opening these remarks—and if you consider it an innovation, think of what such an enterprise would have seemed to the men who established this college on this campus 110 years ago. I can see the expression that would have crossed the countenances of such fine and good old Scotch-Irish Presbyterians as Rev. Robert Hall Morrison of the historic Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church

and Rev. J. P. Sparrow of Salisbury, both leaders in the establishment of Davidson College, had it been suggested to them more than 100 years ago that the facilities they were putting here would one day be used to conduct a "Police School." And yet, so wisely did those Presbyterian founding fathers plan and build that they would have derived great satisfaction out of knowing that what they were doing back in 1837, more than a century ago, would have contributed thusly to keeping our government in step with the times, as they sought to do then.

The Scotch Presbyterian elements that founded this college, who arrived in America and in North Carolina by way of North Ireland, were noted for their love for education and their keen desire for higher and higher standards in whatever they did. While Davidson was founded by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, it has never been sectarian in its teachings, has served North Carolina and this nation on a broad basis, and has contributed to the life of our times and to the past many fine leaders.

In the original charter granted to Davidson College in 1838 the purpose of the college is set forth as follows: "... to educate youth of all classes without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations and thereby to promote the more general diffusion of knowledge and virtue."

I hold that, in the special school being brought to a term's close with your activities this week, there is a fine demonstration that the moral and spiritual blueprints of those who laid the foundation of Davidson College have been adhered to.

At the time this institution was established there was no college of any kind in the western half of North Carolina. The Scotch-Irish zeal for higher education, resulting in a determination to found a Christian college of high rank here in the beautiful rolling Piedmont, began to come to fruit by March of 1835 when the Concord Presbytery enthusiastically passed a resolution approving the founding of a college. At that time the Concord Presbytery embraced the whole of Western North Carolina. Other Presbyteries have since been cut off from the original Concord Presbytery area. A few months later Bethel Presbytery, covering the upper and western parts of South Carolina, joined in the movement to establish a college, and as the years moved on, all the Presbyteries in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida had united in the ownership and control of this fine college. In more recent years the Presbyteries of South Carolina and Georgia have withdrawn to build their own institution.

With the idea launched, \$30,000 for the proposed college was immediately raised, and the new institution was named Davidson as a tribute to the memory of Col. William Lee Davidson, a Presbyterian Revolutionary hero who was killed at Cowan's Ford, just a few miles from where we are assembled today, while opposing Lord Cornwallis. The original land on which this institution's foundations were laid was secured from Davidson's son, who also became a large contributor to the support of the college. The cornerstone of Davidson College was laid April 7, 1836.

I need not call your attention to the fact that five of the original group of buildings comprising Davidson College still stand and still serve their useful purpose on this campus. This institution began its career as an educational institution on March 1, 1837, with a faculty of three professors, which number included the president. In those early days the college required each student to do some manual labor, but this plan did not prove satisfactory, so it was dropped after a few years.

During the first quarter of a century of the life of this college it suffered the usual and expected financial struggles of colleges in that day and age, but a good faculty was assembled here and kept here, and students continued to enroll, despite the absence of endowment and a satisfactory income for paying the current operating expenses. And then fortune took a turn when Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury gave the college a quarter of a million dollars in a bequest in 1856. That was a large sum of money for those days, and Davidson took a new lease on life, improved its plant, and moved into a new era of its long and distinguished career.

Then the War Between the States came. Part of Davidson's endowment was lost and the student enrollment was greatly diminished. Almost all the students and teachers who were physically able marched from this campus to don the gray uniform of the Confederacy, and very few of them returned to the classic shades of this spot.

Following that was the period of reconstruction, with all its hardship, heartache, and demoralization.

But in spite of all these things the college continued to build in character, in spirit of service, and in quality of faculty. Few institutions in the land could boast of the excellence of teachers and teaching that was found here in that period following the War Between the States.

From these qualities of mind, heart, spirit, and leadership, the institution of course made the grade—and gloriously. The history of Davidson College in more recent years is even more familiar to those of you here perhaps than that portion from other years that I have just reviewed. I have spoken of this Davidson College history for the purpose of reminding the graduates of today's Police Training School of a heritage in which they are participating and to provide a backdrop for a few brief remaining remarks.

At the outset of these remarks I referred to the matter of keeping government in step with the times. I said that this occasion here today was a fine example of just that practice.

The establishment of Davidson College, as reviewed in these past few moments, antedated even the cracker barrel era of politics and government. They were pioneer days. The community store where the cracker barrel stood and neighbors assembled had not even been built. There was considerably more personality in government then, and perhaps less science of the sort that has been taught to the peace officers who are graduating from this training school today. But there was wisdom aplenty then and since, and we have marched along and kept adjusting our institutions to the current needs and building even in the spirit of those who have built on this spot—the Morrisons, the Williamsons, the Lacys, the Kirkpatrickes, the McPhails, the Blakes, the Hepburns, the McKinnons, the Shearers, the Smiths, the Martins, the Lingles—and the Cunninghams!

I doubt if we have ever taught enough in our school and colleges about the practical facts and requirements of good government—from the community level on up. In recent weeks I have been amazed and chagrined at the pitifully small knowledge that North Carolina high school graduates have of their own city, county, and state government.

Such schools as the one being concluded here are most certainly a step in the right direction toward knowledge, efficiency, and up-to-dateness in our functions of government. And why not? No person in North Carolina, rich or poor, butcher, baker, or candlestick maker, escapes the direct influence of government. That we need good government structure from the ground up here in America, from the village council to the President's Cabinet, goes without saying. We have learned but little over the years if we are not fully aware of the necessity of an ever better government and a government that keeps in step with the times.

The stroke of genius that belonged to such men as those who founded Davidson College and those before them who founded this country was their uncanny realization of the necessity for a system of checks and balances on any form of government here in America. With that these forefathers were also possessed of a great gnawing curiosity about things and about better ways of doing things and accomplishing results. So from the curiosity of mind that brought our forefathers to America and the search for education and truth that has given us a science and a technique in every phase of our life, we have developed such training schools as this one here at Davidson. From these schools we are turning out better public servants capable of a better job in a better system of government for a better citizenship. We are keeping government in step with the times. This enterprise here is keeping government in step with the times.

In recent years government has been growing and extending its influence in the lives of the people. With the will of the people, government has been doing more things for more people. Its services continue to expand with each passing year. The bill for providing these services increases in a proper ratio. And I repeat, this is with the will of the people. All the instrumentalities of government lend themselves to the will of the people. The people want more and more of their governing units and, although sometimes grudgingly, they are willing to pay more to get this.

There was a time when an elderly constable swinging a fourteen-inch wooden "billy" was law enforcement enough for any community. Today that same community, larger in physical size and smarter in brain stature, demands a department of police that will embrace scientists, specialists, and experts in the various branches of criminology. Today the people in your communities demand of their officers the sort of training that you have been receiving here and the sort of law enforcement that you will be better able to render after your period of training here.

So Davidson College, those men who have served on the faculty during this Police Training School, and the students who have come here week after week to learn to do a better job have all contributed to that all-important business of keeping government in step with the times.

REHABILITATION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S PRISONERS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PROBATION, PAROLE AND
PRISON CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

ASHEVILLE

MAY 16, 1947

Since the beginning of recorded history, society has been compelled to deal with the problem of crime. As long as there have been laws, it seems that there have been persons who will violate them. Through the centuries, governments have experimented with many kinds of cruel and unusual punishment. Until comparatively recent times, revenge was the keynote of criminal justice. An effort was made by the state to "get even" with the individual who had violated the law.

In olden times, criminal codes were exceedingly harsh. At first there was but one grade of murder, and all who were found guilty were expected to suffer death. Also, the death penalty was applied to a large number of offenses. In England, as late as 1820, there were over 222 crimes for which the death penalty was prescribed. And in this new nation, in our own state of North Carolina, as late as 1817 there were twenty-eight crimes punishable with death.

In ancient times there was a tendency to try to make the punishment fit the crime without much regard for the nature of the offender. And offenders were often branded or maimed and otherwise tortured so as to handicap them greatly in afterlife.

With the last 150 years, however, there has been a marked tendency to temper justice with mercy. The number of crimes punishable with death has been greatly reduced. Today torture is no longer condoned, and offenders do not have their eyes put out or their hands cut off. Today, the keynote of our system of justice is not revenge but rehabilitation. While consideration is given to the nature of the crime committed, we insist on giving some thought to the nature and character of the offender.

Modern penology has turned its back on the rack, the wheel, the boot, and other instruments of the torture chamber and seeks through a policy of rehabilitation to reclaim the rank and file of men and women that are committed to our penal institutions. Also, modern penology has ceased to look at the offender alone. Our study is now directed to the offender in relation to the social conditions under which the crime was committed. In

other words, we have come to believe that society has a responsibility in the field of criminology.

Although these unfortunate people who violate our laws make up a minority of our citizenship, they are nevertheless a pressing problem which no enlightened state can afford to ignore.

If we look only at the economic cost of crime and its punishment, there would be ample reason for trying to do something constructive about our offenders, for the dollar cost of our courts and our prisons is substantial, running into many millions of dollars.

However, in addition to the material cost of crime, the social and spiritual waste is overwhelming. Every day our prisons are discharging back into society a large number of offenders who have completed their sentences. Where do they go? What will they do on the outside? What has happened to their wives and loved ones while they were in prison? What sort of reception will they receive when they go back to their former communities? What will be the ultimate effect of the lives of discharged prisoners on their children and their children's children? To ask these questions is to make it clear that punishment is not enough. An effort must be made by society to rehabilitate and redirect the lives of those who run afoul of the law, not only for their sake, but for the sake of society.

Many of those who go to prison are accidental offenders; many of them violate the law because of disease and poverty and ignorance. Harsh, brutal punishment can do little for such offenders except to repress their anger for a little while and to bury others deeper and deeper in despair.

North Carolina is among those states that believe in an intelligent, thoughtful, and sympathetic approach to the problem of crime. We are among those commonwealths that have come to think of the criminal as a person socially sick, requiring treatment. We believe that there is room within the outlines of our system of criminal justice for a broad program of rehabilitation. We believe that the public should be protected from dangerous men, but we likewise believe that the great rank and file of offenders are not hardened criminals and that so far as they are concerned, society is best protected by a program that will effect their rehabilitation.

North Carolina, therefore, faces the problem of crime in a progressive and humanitarian way. We believe and practice a three-point program of parole, probation, and penal reform.

In the field of parole, North Carolina has been a pioneer. We were one of the first states in the South to establish a state-wide parole system, providing for adequate supervision. The legal basis for our parole system was laid out by the Legislature in 1933. For the last fourteen years this system has been growing in experience and worth-while achievement.

Our parole system has many unique characteristics. Under authority of the governor of North Carolina, the system is administered by a commissioner of paroles with the aid and advice of a staff. In addition to full-time supervisors in the field, the system utilizes to the fullest the local agencies, particularly the 100 superintendents of public welfare.

In North Carolina, parole is a great coöperative enterprise in which the superintendents of public welfare, judges, solicitors, chiefs of police, and sheriffs have important parts to play.

The North Carolina Parole System has been recognized as outstanding. In 1939, the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures spoke most favorably of the North Carolina system, and in that same year it was cited by James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, at the National Parole Conference as one of the few adequate systems in the country.

I hope I may be pardoned for stressing parole activity because it is administered in my name and is really a part of the governor's office.

North Carolina has likewise been a pioneer in a state-wide system of probation. This system was established by our Legislature in 1937. Necessarily, probation is administered under the direction of the judiciary. Men are placed on probation by judges and probation is revoked by judges. However, under the system that we have in North Carolina, all probationers are supervised by the State Probation Commission, which acts through a director of probation and a staff. It is the business of the director and his aides to see that those placed on probation by the courts are adequately supervised. In addition, they make investigations for the courts and make recommendations as to persons that should be placed on probation.

North Carolina believes strongly in the value of probation. We think of probation as preventive medicine. We believe, for instance, that it is better in proper cases to place a young first offender on probation rather than subject him to the hazard of prison life.

Often, no matter how well a prison may be operated, young men go to prison and learn there, through some chance association, how to practice a criminal career.

When one considers the heavy costs of keeping persons in prison for long periods of time and that these costs must be paid by the over-burdened taxpayer, it will be seen that the rehabilitation of men and women by both probation and parole is bound to result in a tremendous economic saving to society.

For instance, during the nine and one-half years of the operation of probation in North Carolina, the courts have placed over fifteen thousand adult men and women on probation. Of these, about eighteen hundred have violated the condition of their probation and have served sentences for such violations. The remainder have been restored to society. During this period of nine and one-half years, it is estimated with reasonable accuracy that probationers have earned in excess of seventeen million dollars, practically all of which was expended for living expenses for themselves and their dependents. If even one-half of this group had been sent to prison, their earnings would have ceased and their dependents would have required assistance from some private or public agency. In addition to their earnings, it is estimated that probationers have paid into court in fines, costs, and restitution an amount in excess of one and one-quarter million dollars. Every year much more money is paid into the courts of our state than it costs to operate the department.

The foregoing figures are tangible and can be measured in the savings to our taxpayers in dollars and cents. The dividends in human values cannot be set out in cold figures. It is difficult to explain with figures the large number of potential criminals who became law-abiding citizens under proper probation supervision.

Today out of the twenty-seven superior courts and the 103 inferior courts of record in North Carolina, all of the superior courts and ninety-three of the inferior courts have taken advantage of the probation system and the services it offers in the restoration of our citizens who fall into the toils of our criminal laws.

Of course in some instances offenders violate the terms of their probation and the terms of their parole. When this happens, we often hear criticism. When the failure is unusually spectacular, we sometimes hear suggestions that probation and

parole should be abolished. In answer to this sort of criticism, I would say that it is perfectly natural that some mistakes will be made. Parole and probation are human agencies, and we cannot expect perfection. Obviously, in dealing with weak, mal-adjusted humanity, we find some are going to fall by the wayside. That is to be expected. But we should not think so much of those who fail as of the overwhelming majority that make good.

After all, crime is a social problem, and some of the blame for crime should be placed upon society. We should not attempt to study the offender in a vacuum. We should study the offender in relation to the community in which the crime was committed. Only in this way can we really understand the problem we are trying to solve. And above all, we should enlist the aid of the community in our program of rehabilitation.

I hope while you people are here in North Carolina that you will have an opportunity to inspect some of the units of our prison system. In 1931, the state took over the maintenance and supervision of all the county prison camps. A program was then instituted to abolish the so-called county chain gang and to provide standardized treatment and living conditions for all prisoners throughout the state of North Carolina. Since all prisoners, whether sentenced for thirty days or for life, are committed to the same system, our prison establishment is larger than that found in most states. Today, in addition to our Central Prison at Raleigh, there are approximately eighty-three units of our system scattered throughout the state.

We do not claim perfection, but we have taken a long step forward and have some reason to take pride in the progress made in our state penal system. We believe that the sleeping quarters and the food provided will compare favorably with any throughout the nation. As just stated, our system is, of course, far from perfect, but we are striving day by day to make our prison camps an integral part of a real system of correction.

Finally, my friends, I salute you as co-workers in a great humanitarian enterprise. I hope that you will enjoy your stay in Asheville and that the free exchange of ideas among you as delegates will result in much progress in the field of correction in the South.

In closing, let me say that we should make rehabilitation rather than revenge the keynote of our program. We should do this first because it is the common-sense thing to do—the scien-

tific, the practical thing. It will save us much in dollars and cents. On the other hand, we should believe and practice rehabilitation because it is the hallmark of a progressive state, because it is the humane thing to do, and, if you will permit me to so say, it is the Christian thing to do.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADDRESS³³ DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RALEIGH

MAY 23, 1947

Mr. Chairman:

I am delighted to see so many of the committee here in person. The action of the committee is very pleasing to me, and I believe the newly elected officials will conduct the affairs of the Democratic party in a patriotic and businesslike manner. Certainly they have my best wishes and full coöperation.

Since the turn of the century, we have had reasonably good government here in North Carolina. I attribute this in a large measure to the ever increasing interest of our electorate in the selection of their leaders. Often we have had those who sought to lead us who were of the radical type, and sometimes we have had the ultra-conservative type. Somehow, the good sense of the average of our voters has been for sane leadership. This is a good thing, and I sincerely hope it will continue.

I would like to speak frankly to the membership of this committee. This good government we enjoy is not just a "so-happen." There is no magic formula to obtain or keep good government save by the watchful interest of the great mass and average of our citizenship. Sporadic campaigns for chosen representatives of good government constitute no guarantee of continuance of good government. In order to have and keep good government—"we must get it and work to keep it."

I covet the coöperation of our citizenship and seek their advice in state matters. You will help me, help the state, and improve your interest if you will let me know what is wrong—and it

³³This address was delivered upon the occasion of the resignation of W. B. Umstead as chairman of the Executive Committee and Wilkins P. Horton as National Committeeman and the election of Wilkins P. Horton as chairman of the Executive Committee and Joe L. Blythe as National Committeeman.

would be encouraging to let me know the right—in your several communities. It is not assumed that I should “know all about everything.” Of necessity, I must depend on the press, the radio, the pulpit, and the people generally to inform, advise, criticize, and I hope at times encourage me with respect to matters of state.

You have my warm personal thanks for your presence here, and I hope you will carry away with you some renewed zeal for your party and the good of North Carolina. I thank you.

GOOD EDUCATION IS GOOD BUSINESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF ELON COLLEGE³⁴
ELON COLLEGE
MAY 26, 1947

It is a happy opportunity that I have today to come here for my first appearance at Elon College. I am glad to be with you here on the scene and at the sight of one of North Carolina's most notable experiments in the field of liberal education under church influences and in a Christian atmosphere.

North Carolina as a state and as a people owes much to the church denominations that exist and reflect their influence within the borders of the state. Such church groups have carried a great part of the load in the field of higher education in our state and have made possible to the young people of the state a type of education in an atmosphere that is not entirely possible or practical in connection with a state institution that is supported from the tax money of all our people.

Church institutions such as Elon College, supported by such groups as the Congregational Christian Church, have as their specific purpose the training of young men and young women under moral and religious influences. With classic and scientific education, this institution and the Congregational Christian Church that backs it provide every opportunity for moral development and spiritual advancement.

So here at this happy institution, which is small enough to provide the advantages that come with close contacts with members of the faculty and large enough to offer education through

³⁴This address was delivered at the commencement of Duke University, Durham, on June 2, 1947, with the exception that that part of the address pertaining to the history of Elon College and the last paragraph were omitted from the address and a very brief introductory paragraph was included.



Governors' wives attend Southern Governors' Conference, Asheville, October 18 to 21, 1947. Front row, *left to right*: Mrs. Ben Laney, Mrs. Jim Nance McCord, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. William M. Tuck, Mrs. Melvine E. Thompson, and Mrs. Fielding L. Wright. Back row, *left to right*: Mrs. Ellis, sister of Governor James E. Folsom, Miss Gertrude Thurmond, sister of Governor J. Strom Thurmond, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mrs. William P. Land, Jr., Mrs. Beauford H. Jester, and Mrs. Millard F. Caldwell.

intellectual experiences, Elon College has served our state and our nation by giving students a human understanding of books, themselves, other people, and God.

So I must comment on this occasion on the obvious and very noticeable spirit and character that marks this fine institution. College life at Elon has always been wholesome and invigorating.

There is, of course, a reason for the character which every individual and every institution possesses. In most instances it looks back of the individual or the institution for the beginnings of the formation of that character.

The history of Elon College is, in a measure, the history of the Christian Church. Looking back of this college to its real beginning we find in 1794 a group of dissenters from Wesleyan Methodism seeking what they considered to be a more democratically governed church. Under the leadership of Rev. James O'Kelly this group met in Surry County, Virginia, and formed a new denomination which they called the Christian Church. In 1929 this denomination and the Congregational Church merged to form the present Congregational Christian Church.

In 1889 the group that looked back to O'Kelly as a founder established Elon College here on this spot and in the spirit that is still predominant on its campus. Many church colleges were established in the nineteenth century. It was the trend then for denominations to establish church colleges for the training of their own leadership and as a contribution to civilization. The Christian Church as then constituted was no exception. It was in September of 1888 that the Southern Convention of the Christian Church met in extraordinary session in Old Providence Church at Graham to hear the reports and the recommendations of the committee on schools and colleges.

A college board was named there, with authority to choose a site for the college and to make necessary legal and financial transactions.

Dr. W. S. Long of Graham, a pioneer in higher education here in North Carolina, had opened a school at Graham nearly a quarter of a century before which bore the name of Graham Normal College. This institution proved to be a forerunner of Elon; it was merged into the project of the church-appointed board, and a new site was selected here where we are assembled today. The section was known as Mill Point at the time, and the citizens of Mill Point gave twenty-three acres of land and \$4,000 in cash toward the project. W. H. Trolinger of Haw River gave in his own

name a tract of twenty-five acres of land. In consideration of these donations and this keen interest, the college was located here and the name Elon—a Greek word meaning “oak”—was selected because of the magnificent oak forest that stood here at the time and until this day characterizes this campus.

The college's original charter said that it was to “afford instruction in the liberal arts and sciences.” How very well it has functioned in keeping with that dictate can be seen with a quick glance back over the more than half a century of operations here and at the parade of useful citizens that this institution has produced.

Elon College has produced a brand of education that has been and is good education. Elon has served well in producing men and women who were and are well educated.

After spending the past few moments harking back to Elon's beginnings, to her founding fathers, to those who gave character to the institution and inspiration to her faculty and student body, I wish to make a point of what I refer to as good education.

I think we have only come to a full realization in recent years of the fact that good education is good business.

Just as Elon College is what it is because of those who created it, most of us honestly proclaim that we are what we are or what we hope to be because of our parents and our teachers. From Biblical times there have been admonishments as to the debt we owe our parents. We have been taught from Holy writings to honor our father and mother, to love them, to respect them, to protect them in time of age and infirmity. We have long understood that. And now in more recent years we are beginning to recognize fully a debt we owe to our teachers. We didn't even acknowledge that debt for many years—much less make an effort to pay it.

But times have changed. I truly believe that more interest is being shown in education by laymen today than ever before. Hard-boiled business has been sensing something there. Business is learning, and learning fast now that it has gotten on to the idea, that education is a good investment. Business, with all other elements in our life in North Carolina, is recognizing that good education is good business.

As an ideal, we should be interested in the cause of education for education's sake alone and with no regard for its actual value as an investment or its potential returns. As a practical matter, business and education can't get very far apart under our North

Carolina system of doing things. Both are integral parts of our economic structure. They need each other. Business needs the trained men and women that only education can supply. Education must have operating funds which business can provide.

We have begun in recent years to pay pretty close attention to such relationships as exist between the economic status of people and the educational level. A study of any people within any fixed or imaginary boundary shows that high income and high standards of living inevitably accompany high levels of education and technical skill. Studies on a wider, world scale have revealed that countries short of natural resources but with good education have living standards that are high. Across these United States of ours, wherever higher incomes prevail they are always hand in hand with high levels of education.

The secret of our success here in America is our innate urge to approach everything from a practical standpoint. So as practical Americans we very quickly see that education can contribute greatly to our expanding economy by increasing the productive capacity of people so that they can earn higher wages. And the best thinking on the part of those in this state who do the best thinking about North Carolina's problems brings us around to the proposition that we can solve most of our state's woes—from health to heaven and from our fertile farm soils to paved city streets—only by pulling up the per capita income of our people. This average income is too low for the sort of state structure we are seeking to maintain—is too low in contrast with other states, and is too low for the building here of the magnificent future that North Carolina should and could have and to which her people are entitled.

An ever expanding economy is what we've got to have if we expect high levels of employment, reasonable prices, and general prosperity. This means more consumers, and more consumers consuming more things. The only way to get more consumers is to train them into those wants and to educate them to earn enough money to fulfill those wants.

The greatest natural resource of any state or nation is the capacity of its people to be educated. Let us look at some educational levels around the world. Denmark is practically devoid of natural resources, but Denmark, from a per capita standpoint, is actually better off than the United States—as rich as we are in natural resources. Switzerland has no oil, no minerals, no productive forests, and very little tillable land, but the Swiss have

an economic status that matches our own. Both countries have high levels of education. Now look at some countries that are overflowing with natural resources. Colombia, in South America, teems with productive mines, valuable forests, rich soil. But wealthy Colombia is poor—pathetically poor—in per capita wealth and individual income. Colombia's educational level is very, very low. I think you'll find the same story the world over, by nations and by communities. I think you can see some instances close at hand right here in our own North Carolina. High living standards seem everywhere to go hand in hand with high educational levels. The reverse is true, too: low standards of living, low education level.

What can we do here in North Carolina to lift the standard of living in those sections where it is now much lower than it ought to be? We talk a lot about the things we have. We like to recite the fascinating figures of how many automobiles we have, how many telephones, how many electric refrigerators, how many radios, how many spindles in our mills, how many homes have bathtubs, and so on. We show less enthusiasm for those thousands of homes that do not as yet have telephones, refrigerators, or bathtubs—and there are many of them. So the capacity of our people has not been half-way fathomed. If we want to increase the power of these people to consume, we must increase their income. How? Experience seems to teach that education and training will turn the trick.

We keep inventing new machinery, and every time a new machine comes out it demands new skills, a better trained population, and a better educated people. There are still some of our people who need to be aroused to the truth of the statement that education is the best investment for a prosperous tomorrow. We cannot choke this education down craws which have no appetite for it. We can compel boys and girls to go to school for a certain number of years, but after that comes the real education and development that is going to determine the level on which they will live. Compulsion will accomplish nothing there. Desire is necessary. Education in that realm, in the realm in which Elon College operates, can be improved only by education. That's a job for the men and women who are graduating seniors here today. It's a job of salesmanship.

Over and over again you must tell the story of how a high level of education in this state of ours and this nation means a high standard of living. Over and over we must all teach, in

devious ways, that prosperity and an informed, intelligent citizenry go hand in hand. We must teach that education is a good investment.

Everyone has some interest in some school or schools. Men and women without children remember their own school days. Men and women with children live school days over again with their children and possibly with their grandchildren.

There is a great story in education, a great series of stories and succession of stories. Education is dramatic. It has everything in it to make it so. It embraces struggle, pathos, triumph, competition, good humor, and interesting people. Just as business always needs more customers, education needs more enthusiasts. Those of you assembled here today have bought education. Now I think you can turn around and sell it—sell it as a principle, as an avenue to more complete happiness, as an institution, and as an investment—because good education is good business.

EDUCATION IS GOOD BUSINESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM³⁵

DURHAM

JUNE 2, 1947

You have here today a full and interesting commencement program, and I shall not impose on you or the time allotted to this occasion for any lengthy discourse. However, I would like to convey to the graduating seniors, as briefly as possible, a message that is close to my heart.

I would like you who are receiving diplomas from this institution today to remember two things that I want to say to you at this time. My message to you can be summarized in this brief statement:

Good education is good business.

Now that you have received a good education, which is attested to by the fact that you are being awarded a diploma from this school, I invite you to cast your lot with North Carolina, make your future here, and become a permanent part of this state in its march forward into a grand and triumphant future.

³⁵This address was delivered at the commencement at Duke University, Durham, on June 2, 1947, with the exception that introductory and concluding paragraphs were added. See also the address at Elon College, on May 26, 1947, p. 656.

North Carolina's institutions of higher education have produced a brand of education that has been and is *good* education. This institution in particular has served well in producing graduates who were and are well educated. May I make a point in connection with what I refer to as *good* education.

I think we have only in recent years come to a full realization of the fact that good education is good business.

I truly believe that more interest is being shown in education by laymen today than ever before. Hard-boiled business has been sensing something there. Business is learning, and learning fast now that it has gotten on to the idea, that education is a good investment. Business, with all other elements in our life in North Carolina, is recognizing that good education is good business.³⁶

As an ideal, we should be interested in the cause of education for education's sake alone, with no regard for its actual value as an investment or its potential returns. As a practical matter, business and education can't get very far apart under our North Carolina system of doing things. Both are integral parts of our economic structure. They need each other. Business needs the trained men and women that only education can supply. Education must have operating funds which business can provide.

We have begun in recent years to pay pretty close attention to such relationships as exist between the economic status of people and the educational level. A study of any people within any fixed or imaginary boundary shows that high income and high standards of living inevitably accompany high levels of education and technical skill. Studies on a wider, world scale have revealed that countries short of natural resources but with good education have living standards that are high. Across these United States of ours, wherever higher incomes prevail they are always hand in hand with high levels of education.

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³⁶This paragraph is the beginning of the part that is included in both addresses.

ture we are seeking to maintain—is too low in contrast with other states, and is too low for building here the magnificent future that North Carolina should and could have and to which her people are entitled.

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We keep inventing new machinery, and every time a new machine comes out it demands new skills, a better trained population, and a better educated people. There are still some of our people who need to be aroused to the truth of the statement that education is the best investment for a prosperous tomorrow. We cannot choke this education down craws which have no appetite for it. We can compel boys and girls to go to school for a certain number of years, but after that comes the real education and development that is going to determine the level on which they will live. Compulsion will accomplish nothing there. Desire is necessary. Education in that realm, in the realm in which this institution operates, can be improved only by *education*. That's a job for the men and women who are graduating seniors here today. It's a job of salesmanship.

Over and over again you must tell the story of how a high level of education in this state of ours and this nation means a high standard of living. Over and over we must all teach, in devious ways, that prosperity and an informal, intelligent citizenry go hand in hand. We must teach that education is a good investment.

Everyone has some interest in some school or schools. Men and women without children remember their own school days. Men and women with children live school days over again with their children and possibly with their grandchildren.

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I possess and I profess an earnestness of interest in you and what you have been doing here because I know that North Carolina's greatness depends on the quality of the men and women who come from the college and university campuses of our state and on the type of knowledge that they absorb while treading the halls and classic shades of our institutions of higher education.

³⁷This paragraph is the ending of that part which is included in both addresses.

We have a tremendous future in North Carolina. This is truly the wonderland state of the wonderland nation of the world. In such a spot we must have the gumption and the energy to meet whatever opportunities are ours as best we can.

As you leave your Alma Mater, something good *can* be waiting for you. There are no *greener* fields than those in North Carolina. I have found *some* of them, always by hard work. Think hard and long about yourself and your future. This is a free country. Never let anyone or any restrictive force hold you back in North Carolina or in America. Grasp that future of yours with a sure and firm grasp—as soon as you are ready to proceed.

The sky is the only limit in North Carolina, and because of that I am keenly anxious that the men and women who are graduating from the colleges and universities of the state put down their nets here, make their foundations, and build their ivory towers. Many of you are North Carolinians by birth and heritage. Some of you are North Carolinians by adoption. Others are North Carolinians only by virtue of a temporary residence. To all of you, in whatever category you belong, I invite you to cast your lot with us. Here where you have received good education you can also enjoy a good life.

North Carolina is a great state family tied together by fine traditions, by a magnificent system of highways, by a state-wide system of schools, and—as we look ahead into the future—by a state-wide program of medical care, hospitalization, and rural health centers for our people that is now in the first flush of its growth and development.

We are in that region of the Old South where human slavery made its last stand in a modern world and where industrialism made a fresh beginning in virgin soil. We have learned our lessons in our tragedies. We are seizing our opportunities in intellectual freedom to develop nobler human attitudes than have ever characterized the history of any people in all times before.

I hope that many of you will remain with us, lend us your talents, grow and develop with us by taking from this strong stream of forward movement the things that are available there, and use their force and power and charm to make this great state a greater state for all of us and for those we will leave here when we are gone.

And yet, however far you may go, however great you will grow, whatever you may do, and however well you may do it,

this state—your state—will follow you, as does your Alma Mater, and will reach out across all the miles and all the years to embrace you and hold you to her great heart—because you are all a part of North Carolina and North Carolina is a part of you.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE
DEDICATION OF RADIO STATION WJRI
LENOIR

JUNE 6, 1947

I am happy to be here in this fine Western North Carolina city for this very happy occasion, when a new facility, a new utility, is being dedicated to the future progress and well-being of this entire section.

I personally and officially welcome Radio Station WJRI to the large and growing family of broadcasting stations in North Carolina. These stations serve a useful purpose in the life of our state and occupy an important position in our times.

It is the very fine good fortune of this community that you are getting this latest addition to the list of North Carolina radio stations. As an instrument for the dissemination of information and as a faculty for the interpretation of the people of this community and their enterprises to this community and to other communities, Radio Station WJRI will prove to be one of the important and exciting enterprises of Lenoir and Caldwell County.

I want to join with you in singling out John Rabb, owner of this new station, for special appreciation and congratulations. He deserves your plaudits today and your support and patronage of this new station tomorrow and in the future.

In this dedicatory program today, Lenoir, Caldwell County, and this section of North Carolina again demonstrate the reputation for leadership that the state as a whole and this section in particular have long enjoyed.

You are continuing here to aid in the building of a better and a more prosperous community and thereby improving the state in which you live. Launching into full stride in a peacetime era, Lenoir—with North Carolina as a whole—is today demonstrating that same spirit that motivated our people during times of war and the stress of war to success and victory.

The story of North Carolina's spiritual and personal contribution to the war is known to every family in every community, because each and every family was touched. There was no North Carolina family but that sent sons and daughters to fight, dollars to the bond market to finance the fighting, or both. North Carolina's industrial contribution to that recent conflict is not so well known. It can be told in the increase of manufactured products from less than half a billion dollars in value in 1939 to one and three-quarter billion dollars in 1943 and two billion dollars in 1944.

Agriculture's contribution is no less outstanding. Despite a continuous shortage of manpower the farmers of our state broke all records in the value of farm products. By 1944 the gross income from the farms of North Carolina had jumped to nearly \$754,000,000.

I mention these things to call attention to problems that have come to our state and to such communities as Lenoir in connection with the reconversion that has followed a fighting war. I do not believe you have had the difficulties here that some communities of like size and make-up have had, and that is a compliment to you and the relationships that exist here. I do not believe North Carolina has experienced quite the difficulty that has come to many states.

Our leaders have long known that the social and economic well-being of our people can be improved and stabilized by a conservation and development of our natural resources and a greater diversification of our agricultural and industrial products. Toward these objectives we have directed our thoughts and applied our energies.

Your economic pattern here in Lenoir and environs fits into that trend. North Carolina welcomes to the state, as you welcome to this community, new industries looking for new sites. You are also aware of, and a part of, a well-defined movement to encourage and assist in every practical way the organization of small, diversified manufacturing plants in smaller cities to utilize raw materials that are available thereabouts.

I understand it is the function of a chamber of commerce to sell a local community to somebody in the "Northern states," and elsewhere, as being a splendid place to locate a big factory—that the success of any chamber of commerce is measured by the number of new smokestacks it entices to the community. Now, of course, that is a fine enterprise to engage in, but let me

remind you that the progress North Carolina has made in the past forty-five years has been largely the result of North Carolina vision, courage, and brains.

The generation just ahead of us dug in, so to speak, and decided to develop the resources of this great state with their own know-how and dollars. Take any big industry engaged in manufacturing tobacco, textiles, or furniture in North Carolina today and you can trace its beginnings to some outstanding individual who has risen from the ranks. It would delight me to see men of this generation with faith and courage in the future of North Carolina possess resources of our state and, with small capital and a few friends, launch into a new enterprise.

There is no finer place to start than right here in Caldwell County. Every community in North Carolina could busy itself in some small industry. The earnings, large or small, would go to the community in which the industry is located. The gradual growth and development of the state would be surprising if we could encourage our faith in the future. The best selling talk to others is to tell them about what your own people are doing.

I repeat. The best selling talk to others is to tell them about what your own people are doing.

We are here today to dedicate a new voice for a new day for a new Lenoir and the adjoining countryside. It will be used to tell this story, as it will also be used to entertain the fine people of this area, to educate them, and to lift them up to newer knowledge about newer things. In that aim, that program, that ambition, Lenoir, Caldwell County, Western North Carolina, and John Rabb are to be complimented, commended, and congratulated.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we love North Carolina and its fine people. We appreciate its marvelous growth and industrial expansion. We marvel at its having attained its position of leadership among the sisterhood of Southern states in so short a period of time. We predict an even greater progress in the future.

I have faith that the sound, stable government of our state will encourage timid capital and friendly labor to join hands in new enterprises from one end of our state to the other. I invite those of you within my sight and in my hearing, as good and true representatives of this community, to do your part in keeping North Carolina in the forefront of the march of progress by the states.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

JUNE 9, 1947

It is a real pleasure to have a part on your program today and to be able personally to give these fine young men and women their diplomas from this great university. It is always a joy to see so many people who have completed the specified course of study at this university and are ready to enter upon the responsibilities and duties of life. I do not wish to give you any advice, but rather to congratulate you and to bring you greetings and best wishes as you turn your interests and activities into other fields of endeavor. I also wish to congratulate the university upon having trained such a fine and capable group of people.

The majority of you who will receive degrees here today have spent four years in preparation and study in order that you may be prepared for life's work. Many of you will go out with the purpose of making money and acquiring a reputation and renown. Money, of course, will be necessary, as it has always been, but money alone should not be your only objective after you leave here. What you have learned here is nothing more or less than the tools with which you may work and acquire your money and your reputation. You probably feel now that you are educated and are prepared for almost any eventuality, but do not for one second feel that you do not need further study and training. You have reached the point where you are just now prepared to work, to learn, and to serve your fellow citizens, your state, and your nation. Your responsibilities are in the future, as well as your accomplishments.

In thinking back over the last few years we realize that many of you started your education, here or in some other college or university, prior to or during the world war conflict from which we emerged about two years ago. Your studies were interrupted, and you were taken from the classroom and put into training camps and trained in warfare in order that our form of democracy could be not only continued in America, but extended to other parts of the world. Your whole direction in life, your whole purpose in life, was abruptly changed in order that you could do your part in this world-wide conflict. You and your fellow comrades, together with those left at home, brought a ces-

sation of arms looking toward world peace, which has not yet crystallized as we had hoped it would and as we still have high hope that it will. During those war years you met life in the rough. You risked your all daringly, unreservedly, and in the hope that through your efforts you and your families, your friends, and your fellow citizens of these United States would still have individual freedom and liberty. The actual fighting ceased almost two years ago, but peace treaties have not been signed with all the nations involved in the war, and there is to-day great concern about the future. Economic conditions in this country and abroad, together with the political situation, give the leaders of this country and the world grave concern. Our ideas of democracy are in conflict with the Russian ideologies. We do not believe in imperialism, and yet we had as our ally a nation (Great Britain) who for many years has been the leading imperialistic nation. Russia is now expanding her territory. Her efforts to acquire more power politically and more influence economically are leading her into direct conflict with our ideas of democracy and government.

When we acquired the Philippine Islands we made it clear to those people that we were not taking control of them because we were imperialistic, but rather in an effort to help them reach a better way of life and a more democratic system of government. We kept the faith with those people by improving their educational facilities, their agricultural methods, their transportation equipment, and their health program and by giving them self-government and leaving them as an independent nation. Will Russia in Europe and Asia have those same ideas and ideals in dealing with Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Austria, Rumania, and the other smaller European nations? What kind of a government will Russia establish in these countries in which she is the overlord? Do you believe that Russia will endeavor to help these countries economically and educate them in the democratic principles which we espouse and to which we seek to cling? The question occurs to me in this connection: have you been considering the changing and unsettled conditions of the world since you have returned to the classroom, or have you been completely absorbed in your work here? Should you not keep in mind world conditions and the ideas and ideals for which you fought during the war? I wish to suggest that you keep keenly alert to world conditions and the ever changing political and economic situation both at home and abroad. Upon your shoulders and those of

young people like you will soon be placed the responsibility of governing the state and the nation, which will be reflected in the peace of the world. With the exception of the time that you served your country in the armed forces, your responsibilities of life have been small in comparison with what they will be when you assume your full political and social duties as citizens of this great nation. These responsibilities will be upon every individual, and you, due to your educational training and attainments, will be looked upon as the leaders and the ones to direct our national and international affairs which we hope will lead to permanent peace.

I feel that I would be remiss if I did not call to your attention the opportunities in North Carolina. North Carolina needs men and women with foresight and vision and the will to work and to serve. We need men and women who are interested in more and better educational facilities, better health, more economic development, better government, and above all permanent peace for this state and nation. North Carolina, to my mind, is a state full of golden opportunities. The state has many natural resources which need to be developed. It is true the state is going forward in leaps and bounds educationally, agriculturally, and industrially; yet we should strive for greater expansion in each of these important fields. We need better farms and farmers, better equipment, more industries, and better doctors, teachers, and lawyers. I feel that if you have the true American ideas and ideals and understand and love our democratic processes, you can and will find plenty of opportunities. You can find here in North Carolina ample resources to develop, thereby making your future and the future of the state great. Here you can grow into the full realization of the responsibilities of American citizens. We do not need radicalism, Fascism, communism, or any of the other foreign ideologies, but we do need constructive, progressive, and genuine Americanism as we have known it in more than one hundred and fifty years of our national existence. As you go forth from this institution today with the stamp of approval by this great university, I beseech you that you resolve to dedicate yourself to a life of service and strive actively and unselfishly to make North Carolina and these United States a lighthouse for world peace.

We are in that region of the Old South where human slavery made its last stand in a modern world and where industrialism made a fresh beginning in virgin soil. We have learned our les-

sons in our tragedies. We are seizing our opportunities in intellectual freedom to develop nobler human attitudes than have ever characterized the history of any people in all times before.

I hope that many of you will remain with us, lend us your talents, and grow and develop with us by taking from this strong stream of forward movement the things that are available here and use the force and power and charm to make this great state a greater state for all of us and for those we will leave here when we are gone.

And yet, however far you may go, however great you will grow, whatever you may do, and however well you may do it, this state—your state—will follow you, as does your Alma Mater, and will reach out across all the years to embrace you and hold you to her great heart, because as a graduate of this institution you are all a part of North Carolina and North Carolina is a part of you.

EDUCATION IS A CONTINUING PROCESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

RALEIGH

JUNE 9, 1947

As governor of North Carolina, I am very happy to have the privilege of greeting you upon the occasion of your graduation. I hope that you have enjoyed your sojourn here at this fine institution of learning. During the period of your study here you may have had some disappointments, but the fact that you have come to this hour is evidence of real achievement. And I am persuaded that, all things considered, there is no pleasure superior to the consciousness of a job well done. In extending to you my congratulations, I am moved to include the members of the faculty. After all, the master and the pupil are engaged in a joint enterprise. The relationship between the student and the teacher is not a one-way street. You graduates have learned from your teachers, but I am sure I speak for the learned and distinguished members of the faculty when I say that they have learned from you.

Each one of you possesses a unique personality, and you have brought to your teachers a variety of viewpoints that is stimulating. After all, the techniques and the methods used in teaching were developed and tested in a classroom.

There are many aspects to this thing we call education. I will not here attempt a well-rounded definition of this process. I will, however, in this brief address point out to you some interesting phases of this process of learning which are, no doubt, familiar to you but which, I think, we may recall with profit on an occasion of this kind.

You graduates came here to learn and to study a prescribed curriculum. And yet, some of the most important discoveries that you have made have been outside the formal limits of your study. In this college community you have learned how to live with others—how to be a good citizen. In the field of athletics you have learned fair play. In your relations with each other you have studied the book of human nature.

Emerson had this thought in mind when he wrote in his *Conduct of Life* the following: "You send your child to the school-master, but t'is the school boys who educate him. You send him to the Latin class, but much of his tutoring comes, on his way to school, from the shop-windows."

I hope and believe that you have found your work here a rather pleasant servitude. After all, this matter of education is really a voyage in self-discovery. As you have labored here, you have learned about your own inclinations and capabilities. A dozen people may read the same book and get a dozen different reactions. Why? For the simple reason that the book is bringing out what is in each individual. No wonder, then, that we enjoy this process of learning, because we are actually discovering the unknown continent that lies within us. And there is nothing more exciting or more interesting to man than the study of himself.

Some people think of education as the mere learning of certain accepted rules and principles. This approach has long been outmoded as we have developed the idea of learning by doing and of checking our conclusions in the objective manner of the laboratory.

The artist may learn the theory of color and draftsmanship from a book, but he does not become educated in the science of art until he, himself, experiments with pencil, charcoal, and brush. Nor is he to copy slavishly what the masters have done. Bearing in mind the classic rules of the past, he will learn by the freest sort of experimentation.

If the student is not permitted to deviate somewhat from what has been approved and what has been established, then the prospects of learning anything of real value are greatly lessened as the whole procedure falls under the dead hand of the past. Only through free inquiry can education be the handmaid of progress. Only in this way can art and science keep abreast of the times. The rules that have been laid down cease to be of value if they are blindly followed. Each generation must, in fact, challenge the old rules by the laboratory method. When we look back over the long progress of the human race, we find that many of the accepted theories of the past have been later disproved. Although these old principles were of value in the development of science, they were not the final word. In their day and generation, they must have seemed like the laws of the Medes and the Persians—absolute and unchangeable. In the light of history, they were only tentative conclusions which served their day and generation well and then became historic milestones in the progress of human knowledge.

Every seafaring man knows that our coastline has been surveyed to determine where lie the reefs and the shoals, where the waters are shallow, and where they are deep. These surveys are shown upon charts so that our coastwise shipping can navigate with safety. At certain dangerous points, lighthouses have been erected, and these are marked upon the charts. Thus, the captain of the ship in the dark of the night can check his position by glimpsing the light on the coast and by reference to his chart. This does very well for a while, but wind and water are constantly causing the depths and the shallows to shift. In times of storm, whole sections of a beach may be changed and new inlets may be cut. Therefore, new surveys must be made from time to time to reflect these changing conditions.

At Hatteras, on our own wind-swept coast, there was erected many years ago a lighthouse. In its day, it was a beacon of safety. In time, however, it had to be abandoned because the thundering surf had eaten into the sand until it had endangered the structure supporting the light. And so it was thought wise to build a new lighthouse further inland. The old lighthouse was not destroyed, but its light was put out. It was preserved as an historic monument. Only a short distance away, a new structure now stands which holds aloft the only light that is permitted to shine at that point. The old surveys may have a sentimental value, but they are no longer of practical use. In fact, in view of

changed conditions, the old surveys would be more of a hindrance than a help, and the old light might lead to danger rather than to safety.

Thus the body of knowledge that is the subject of our study must be kept up to date by new surveys. And from time to time old points of reference must be abandoned as they become untenable.

Walter Bagehot, the brilliant English political philosopher, said: "The whole history of civilization is strewn with creeds and institutions which were invaluable at first and deadly afterwards."

And so you have read about the old disproved theories because they are a part of the history of the evolution of human knowledge, but they are no longer considered to be of any practical value.

In view of the changing world in which we live, and in view of the fact that the so-called laws of science must be continuously revised and amended in the light of research, there should be nothing dull or uninteresting about this process of education. It should be a vital and a fresh thing to each generation.

Also, it follows that you people are not educated today in any final sense. You are simply at a way-station on a long journey which will come to an end only with the termination of life itself.

Those minds that conceive of education as a static thing, tied, bound, and tagged to a set of agreed facts, quickly become obsolete. For instance, it is obvious sometimes that some men who graduated in the year 1900, have not continued their education or become aware of any new developments since that date. Education, with such persons, ceased when they received their diploma.

When men think they are wise and that they possess all knowledge, it is well for them to remember that the best educated men at one time believed that the world was flat, had no comprehension of the solar system, and were ignorant of such commonplace matters as the circulation of the blood. This does not mean that we should look down upon the learned men of other days. But in an age which has developed the so-called wonder drugs and which has stumbled upon the miracle of atomic power, it should be remembered that the book of knowledge will not be closed in our generation and that we should approach the yet remaining mysteries of this universe with all humility.

Many of you in this graduating class have had your formal education interrupted by war. You, therefore, came back to your books equipped with more practical experience in life than the ordinary student. Some of you have aged beyond your years because you have seen the death, the destruction, and the misery that can result from the blind malice and hatred of mankind.

However, there are compensations. Because of your maturity, your minds may be more receptive to education.

On one occasion I heard a man past middle life say: "I wish I could go back to school now. It would mean so much more to me because of my experience in the world of practical affairs." So it may be that the years taken out of your life by war were not entirely lost. Your tragic experiences, face to face with the stern realities of war, may have rendered the soil of your minds more fallow and receptive to truth.

In a way, it is a pity that of necessity most of our formal education takes place in extreme youth when we are not in a position to check and double check the things that we are taught in the light of actual experience.

Because of the accident of war, you are bringing to your books a more mature mind, and thus you may learn more than you would have, had you come to this institution younger and less experienced.

As a matter of fact, youth can absorb within its few years only a limited amount of knowledge. No matter how intense and how thorough the process of teaching, there is a phase of understanding that can come only with the passing years. How often words remain only words until practical living has given them their meaning.

And so, while I deplore the evil circumstance of war which stole from you many of the valuable hours of youth, I congratulate you that you have been able to come back to civilian life and to a great institution of learning and there pursue your education enriched and made wiser because of the great events in which you have participated.

When this country was plunged into war, our educational institutions were compelled to revise their methods and their techniques of teaching because there was so little time. The whole process of learning was speeded up, and the results, all things considered, were remarkable. In a brief period of time, men became adept in navigation and in the art of gunnery and in the handling of all manner of strange and complicated devices. Edu-

cational leaders began to ask themselves whether or not too much time had been wasted in the past in the more leisurely methods used in peacetime in our schools and universities. If a man can become proficient in the flying of a plane or in learning to speak a foreign language under the accelerated method used during the war, why should not the peacetime program of education be likewise accelerated so that a man might complete his education in a half or a third of the customary time? No doubt a great deal can be learned from our wartime experience. Undoubtedly our educational program will feel the impact of war in many ways. For instance, our peacetime program will call into use, more than ever before, the moving picture and other types of visual education. But it is well to sound a warning here. Education is not so much a preparation for life; it is life itself. Grammar school, high school, and college are not a mere preface to the story; they are a part of the story of life. Therefore, there may be no virtue in reducing the process of education to a capsule. After all, the years spent here in an institution are filled with the keen delight of learning. They are filled with the joy of discovery. All your afterlife will bear a close relation to that portion of your career that was lived in this institution. In retrospect, you will not divide your career between school and life. The whole of it will be of one piece.

Besides, this process of learning cannot be hurried too much. We learn as we grow. A changing and developing personality is receptive to new ideas as time passes. Therefore, it is unwise to attempt to compress too much into too short a time. After all, you are not here merely to obtain information. You are here in order that you may learn to live a fuller and a richer life.

Permit me now to quote a famous definition, or description, of education which is found in *The Spectator*, written by Joseph Addison: "Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism can enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. It chastens vice; it guides virtue. It gives, at once, grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave—a reasoning savage."

And so, I bid you Godspeed, as you continue to participate in this process that we call education. May the taste that you have had here whet your appetite and stir in you a deep hunger for more!

HONORING NORTH CAROLINA'S HEROES

MESSAGE³⁸ READ ON THE OCCASION OF PRESENTING FLAGPOLES
ON THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE HONORING WILLIAM LEE

DAVIDSON AND FRANCIS NASH

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 14, 1947

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to send you greetings from North Carolina on this occasion. It is quite fitting and proper, I think, for the Tennessee Historical Commission to present flagpoles for erection on your courthouse square in commemoration of the lives and services of General William Lee Davidson and General Francis Nash. North Carolina is equally proud of the lives these two North Carolinians lived and of the services they rendered for the freedom of their country during the Revolution.

North Carolina has always been glad to give just recognition to her loyal sons who have merited recognition. General Davidson gave his life at the Battle of Cowan's Ford in an effort to stem the advancing tide of the British soldiers. General Nash, likewise, gave his life at the Battle of Germantown. In recognition of their services, North Carolina time and again has honored their names.

William Lee Davidson was born in 1746 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was killed February 1, 1781. When Davidson was four years old his parents moved to North Carolina and settled in Rowan, now Iredell County. Davidson was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and in the academy at Charlotte, where patriotism was strong and where there was much discussion of the oppression by the British. In early life he married Mary, daughter of John Brevard, whose family was quite active in behalf of liberty in the community.

In the critical period preceding the Revolution, many of the citizens of Rowan County, including Davidson, John Brevard, Griffith Rutherford, Matthew Locke, and many others, were active in organizing committees of safety throughout the colony. All of them added prestige, fame, and glory to the community.

When the Provincial Congress, in session at Halifax in April, 1776, determined to raise regiments for the protection of the colony, Davidson was appointed Major of the Fourth Regiment,

³⁸This message was sent by Governor Cherry to be read at the ceremonies honoring General Davidson, for whom the county was named, and General Nash, for whom the city was named.

of which Thomas Polk was colonel. Following his appointment and training with his regiment, he participated with credit in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. On the field of battle, Major Davidson was promoted for gallantry to Lieutenant Colonel. He continued to fight in the north until 1779, when he was ordered south to reinforce Lincoln at Charleston. He was, however, unable to join his regiment at Charleston and returned to Mecklenburg County and became active in subduing Tory insurrections, which had become numerous as a result of the success of the British arms. The General Assembly, on August 31, 1780, commissioned him brigadier general to take the position of General Griffith Rutherford, who had been captured, leaving the militia of Salisbury District without a brigadier general to command them; and Davidson was detailed to guard Tool's, Sherrill's, Beatties', and Cowan's fords against the approach of Lord Cornwallis. It was during this assignment, when General Davidson was attempting to rally his little band of 300 men, that he was struck by a bullet and fell from his horse.

In recognition of his loyal and patriotic services, the Continental Congress passed a resolution requesting the governor and council of state of North Carolina to erect a monument to General Davidson at the expense of the United States—an honor which has been bestowed only in a few instances. The war and the press of the times, plus economic conditions, prevented the state from acting on this resolution. Efforts were made many times after that to raise funds to erect a monument to General Davidson, but it was not done until January 30, 1903, when through the efforts of W. W. Kitchen a joint resolution passed the Congress making an appropriation for the erection of the marker originally contemplated by the Continental Congress. This monument was erected upon the Guilford Courthouse Battle Ground and is an appropriate honor to a man who gave his life for his country in the cause of freedom.

"Light Horse Harry" Lee, who served with General Davidson, said: "The loss of General Davidson would have always been felt at any stage of the war. It was particularly detrimental in its effect at this particular period, as he was the chief instrument relied upon by General Greene for assembling the militia. A promising soldier was lost to the country in the meridian of life, at a moment when his services would have been highly beneficial to us. He was a man with popular manner, pleasing address, active and indefatigable."

Francis Nash, the fourth son of John and Ann Owen Nash, was born about 1742 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. When Nash reached his majority, he and his brother Abner, who later became governor of North Carolina, came to Childsboro, now Hillsboro, North Carolina. Francis located there, but Abner, after a few months, went to the eastern part of the state. Francis Nash engaged in mercantile business in partnership first with Edmund Fanning and later with William Johnston and Ralph MacNair. Nash became active in politics in the community, becoming a justice of the peace and clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions. He was in Hillsboro at the time of the War of the Regulation. The Regulators' hatred of Nash, however, does not seem to have been as great as their hatred of other county officials.

Nash was interested in military affairs, and on arriving in Childsboro he was instructed in the manual of arms by an English corporal who lived there. He became a captain in a company of militia and was promoted from time to time until he became colonel of the county. His first active service, however, was at the Battle of Alamance. Nash represented Orange County in the General Assembly of 1770-71 and Hillsboro in the assemblies of 1773. He also represented Orange County at the New Bern Convention of April, 1775, and the town of Halifax in the Hillsboro Congress of August the same year. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment of the Continental Line, September 1, 1775, and was promoted to colonel, April 10, 1776, and to brigadier general, February 5, 1777. Immediately upon his appointment as brigadier general, he was ordered to the western part of the state and assigned the duty of expediting the recruiting services, but he was soon ordered north with the troops that he had collected. When General Moore died in April, General Nash was assigned to take command of the brigade. He participated in the activities around Philadelphia, Trenton, and Germantown. It was at the Battle of Germantown that General Nash was wounded by a cannon ball which also killed his horse. He died three days later. Thomas Burke, then a member of Congress, wrote, "... he was one of the best, most respected and regretted officers in the Army." Governor Caswell said, "His equal was not to be found among the officers who survived him." He was a friend to liberty and a true lover of his country.

In 1783, when the General Assembly of North Carolina was requested to erect a county in what is now the state of Tennes-

see, it gave the county General Davidson's name. The General Assembly also honored General Francis Nash when, in 1784, they established the county seat of Davidson County. North Carolina ceded her western lands to the Federal government in 1790, and, of course, Davidson County and Nashville, the county seat, were no longer a part of our state. The citizens of North Carolina, however, were not satisfied not to have a county honoring General Davidson. In 1822 the General Assembly erected a new county and named it in honor of General Davidson. In 1835 the Presbyterians of North Carolina determined to establish a denominational college for their sons, and they saw fit to name their college Davidson College, again honoring General Davidson.

In 1777 the General Assembly erected a new county and named it Nash, in honor of General Nash, and in 1816 the county seat was also named in his honor. Thus, North Carolina and her daughter, Tennessee, each has a county and county seat honoring their two brave North Carolinians who, in rendering patriotic and loyal services in the cause of freedom, gave their lives upon the battleground. Their lives and deeds are cherished by the citizens of these two states, and it is indeed an honor and a privilege to send this message of greeting to you at this time.

AMERICA STRIVING FOR WORLD PEACE

ADDRESS³⁹ DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION
CONVENTION IN INTRODUCING GENERAL
JACOB L. DEVERS
CAROLINA BEACH
JUNE 16, 1947

As you gather here for your annual meeting, more than a quarter of a century after Armistice Day, 1918, and more than two years after V E and V J days, I come to bring you a brief message that ought to be near and dear to the heart of almost everyone who has been privileged to wear the uniform of his country in time of national emergency. Before civilization began and always since, the comradeship of arms has been one of its most compelling attributes among men everywhere.

This generation has undergone two world wars; and with all the anathema and hate of war and its destructive forces, we of the enlightened twentieth century have yet failed to discover the recipe of reasonable and permanent peace. Throughout the pe-

³⁹This is probably not all of the address, but it is all that is available.

riod of the second world war, on every occasion that opportunity gave me to raise my voice, I expressed the hope that, after victory, returning service men and women of World War II would join hands with service men and women of World War I and together, united under a common bond with mothers and fathers and right-thinking citizens throughout this land of ours, we would build here a solid phalanx of public opinion and governmental strength which would demand—from our representatives in Congress and representatives at the peace table of some kind of United Nations—a structural type of peace that would be enduring and in reality permanent.

Today, we are undergoing a condition that almost parallels the years that immediately followed World War I. Petty political pettifoggers upon an international scale are proceeding with their skilled delays, sophisms, and their creation of national misapprehensions. This is characteristic of a post-war period. Nations, like boxers in the ring, are sparring for positions. We, the world's most favored land, stand by, serving as the Good Samaritan who refused to "pass by on the other side." Yet we are laid wide open to attack of critics within and critics without.

I hope I shall not live to see the day when America ceases to have a great heart that is willing to reach out and help within the limits of our cable-tow to lift unfortunate, oppressed people of fallen nations whom misfortune, war, and destructive force have displaced, wherever they may live on this globe of ours. Yet, I hold to the idea and conviction that with all our idealism and love of humanity, we live now in a compact and most practical mechanical world in which, almost overnight, war-madened, power-seeking nations and parts of nations can destroy and disrupt the accustomed life of a people and alter the true course of history. The tragedy is that they come without warning and sometimes without bombastic show of power—but, like the termite, they bore under the structure of government and most often from within.

I am not naturally an alarmist, but this being a practical age of machines and inventions, at every opportunity I try to sound a word of caution to my fellow citizens. Ours is a wonderland among the world's nations. We want to keep it that way. The freedom of the press, speech, and radio is our heritage. Prejudice and discrimination are contrary to our true ideals of life. We want to live in peace and let others throughout the broad spaces of the world do the same.

Yet, I am convinced that if after one hundred and fifty years and more the ideals of this nation and its way of life were worth fighting for, as demonstrated by untold millions of men and women in World War I and II, then the enduring peace of this nation is worth attaining and defending and making permanent. You here and those you represent and those like you throughout the length and breadth of this nation should join hands, hearts, and heads in furthering the ideals, the desire, and the godly yearning for a just and lasting peace that will permit our people and, we hope, all mankind to live in universal peace.

NORTH CAROLINA VETERANS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE DIVISION B⁴⁰ OF THE
AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION
CAROLINA BEACH
JUNE 16, 1947

During my term as governor of North Carolina, it has been my purpose to endeavor to promote the interest and well-being of our veterans at every opportunity. I have undertaken to give them preference where appointments were made; and in particular, I have been concerned and sometimes distressed with reference to the educational facilities at our state institutions of higher learning that are available for our returned and returning veterans.

The facilities of our state institutions have been supplemented in every reasonable way with temporary facilities. Through the coöperation of local school authorities, college centers have been established in a number of our principal towns and have afforded many of our veterans an opportunity to obtain college credits for the freshman and sophomore years. These centers will be continued wherever needed.

At the 1945 session of the General Assembly, upon my recommendation, the Legislature unanimously adopted an act providing for the North Carolina Veterans Commission. This act provided for the appointment of five persons by the governor to serve upon the commission and, pursuant to such authority, I undertook to select representative persons to carry out the mandate of the General Assembly. Subsequently, the commission ob-

⁴⁰Negroes.

tained the services of Colonel Wiley Pickens, who has been director of the commission from its first organization.

Every state in the Union has an organization set up to aid veterans, and many of them are similar to ours. The act which authorized our commission was carefully written and has answered the purpose for which it was drawn. I studied the situation carefully when it became my duty to appoint the personnel of the commission. Every man on the commission is an outstanding citizen in his community. They have taken their work seriously. When the plans for its organization were set up, the commissioners had only one thing in mind and that was to give the greatest service to the largest number of veterans possible within the bounds of the budget. To do this, they set up the district organization as we now have it. Most states with the wealth and size of North Carolina have organized along similar lines. In the eight Southern states from Virginia around to Louisiana, six of these have independent veterans' agencies set up with district organizations as we have in North Carolina. Only two have agencies that assist counties with state money. These are Mississippi and South Carolina. I should like to emphasize the fact that every state in the Union has set up a state organization to assist veterans along the same procedure that we are following in North Carolina.

The state service officers have aided the local service officers in every way possible. They have gone into the posts of the Legion and assisted your service officers. Many calls for assistance have come to your department headquarters from all parts of the state which have been turned over to the commission to handle.

The commission is ready to do this same thing for any other veterans' organization. It is set up for assistance to all veterans, no matter to what organization they may belong; no matter to what race or creed or party they may belong; no matter what position in society they may hold. I have never said to a single member of this commission or to the director, "Here is a man or woman who should be employed" or "Here is a person who should not be employed." The director, so he tells me, has never asked any person who was seeking employment what his political affiliations were. In fact, the commission membership has on it representatives of both major political parties. One of its most faithful and loyal members is Josiah A. Maultsby, an outstanding citizen of Columbus County, who is a Republican.

In July, 1945, the state Veterans Commission began functioning with four offices in existence—one each in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Greenville. In September of that year, something over a thousand veterans were served by the commission. This past May almost 8,000 veterans were materially assisted in some way by the commission's service officers—and if assistance given by telephone and by letter were counted, 15,000 would be nearer the total. Up to the first of this month, 109,153 veterans and their dependents have been personally interviewed and assisted in some way by the commission. Some of these interviews took place in the fresh furrows of plowed fields, and the mule rested while the state service officer secured additional information to aid the veteran in perfecting his claim. Others took place in doctors' offices, in hospitals, in jail cells, in banks, in lawyers' offices, in homes. In personally carrying the service to the veterans and in providing itinerant service to veterans in small communities and rural areas, the state service officers have made a total of over 3,781 field trips up to the present time.

The commission has a staff of thirty-three persons in the field. These men set up the organization as we now have it. They have gone about their work in a conscientious, serious, and faithful manner. These are the men who have organized the community committees; aided in establishing information and service centers; instigated the employment of local service officers; held district meetings to disseminate the latest rules and regulations from the Veterans Administration; filled out thousands of government forms so that a veteran might get an education, on-the-job training, compensation, pensions, insurance, hospitalization, back pay, mustering-out pay, terminal leave pay, lost discharge, surplus property, housing priorities, and ad infinitum. In support of claims, they have secured statements from friends, statements from doctors, statements from dentists, statements from banks, statements from ministers, birth certificates, death certificates, and marriage certificates by the thousands.

The commission maintains a staff at the offices of the Veterans Administration in Winston-Salem and Charlotte which devotes its full time and energies to the tedious work of processing, presenting, and prosecuting claims for veterans before the Adjudication Boards of the Veterans Administration. This staff during the last two years has handled over 23,000 claims for North Carolina veterans.

I think that the Veterans Commission has been very effectual in its work, and I take this opportunity to tell you so. It has been complimented on many occasions by Federal authorities who know something about veterans work. The Retraining and Re-employment Administration, which was set up to correlate veterans work on a Federal level, has worked closely with our commission. Its field men have visited the state and studied our organization, as well as other states. The administration was headed up by General G. B. Erskine of the Marine Corps. When Erskine went back to the Marine Corps, he wrote the director of our commission a letter dated February 28, 1947, from which I quote excerpts: "I wish to thank you at this time for the splendid coöperation which you and your department have rendered and to let you know how much I have enjoyed working with you. Particularly, I wish to congratulate you upon the extensive coverage of all parts of North Carolina which your department has provided through the establishment of District Service Officers with their supervision of the local Service Officers. The excellent monthly bulletin which the North Carolina Veterans Commission publishes is one of the best I have seen, presenting timely and pertinent information to those concerned in veterans' affairs. It was also my pleasant duty to assist to some small degree in staffing your periodic schools for Service Officers in order to be sure that current information and techniques were available. Allow me to wish you continued success in your work, with the hope that our paths may cross again."

I think that this letter is worthy of notice because it is excellent evidence from an unbiased, informed source.

There are a great many other activities in which the commission engages, but I have used too much time already. I would like to mention one more thing and that is the schools which are run every year by the commission to which your service officers are invited and which many have attended. These schools are staffed by experts from the Veterans Administration and other government agencies. They have been effective in getting to the service officers the latest information pertaining to veterans.

In my opinion, it is the obligation of the state to carry on a full program of work for veterans. Much of the service work between the two wars was done on a voluntary basis by the service officers of your posts. But the load now is too great.

No veterans organization can give justice to the job. The North Carolina General Assembly has realized the obligation of

our state to its veterans and has created an effective agency to meet this obligation. The North Carolina Veterans Commission, our answer to this need in North Carolina, is ready and willing to receive at any time constructive help from you. Its sole objective is and has been to give the best service to the largest number of veterans possible.

NORTH CAROLINA'S FUTURE FARMERS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

RALEIGH

JULY 8, 1947

It is a pleasure indeed to be here this afternoon with this fine group of Future Farmers of America, future citizens of North Carolina, future leaders of this state and nation in all the affairs of tomorrow.

I welcome you to the Capital City of your state and extend to you my personal and official congratulations for your program, your accomplishments, your services, and the numerous worthwhile activities in which you have participated.

Once again the Future Farmers of America may look back over their year's record and be proud.

During the 1946-47 school year, the active membership of your organization was increased from 10,005 to 12,008, which brings the entire membership in the state, including active, associate, and honorary members, up to 25,000. A large membership is merely one of many strengthening factors of the FFA in North Carolina.

Foremost on your list of accomplishments for the past year, I am told, was the chalking up of a labor income of \$1,886,140.18 from project work. This program included a total of 312,408 layers for eggs, 807,642 broilers for meat, 18,376 hogs for pork, 7,852 brood sows, 5,684 dairy cows, 2,681 beef animals, 3,876 turkeys and 618 sheep. They had 10,814 home gardens, 18,406 acres of legumes, such as soybeans, lespedeza, etc., 3,684 acres of cotton, 8,512 acres of corn, 15,271 acres of small grain, 2,814 acres of tobacco, and 6,781 acres of truck crops.

Continuing along the line of supervised practice programs, 9,218 boys out of the 12,000 active members had a four-year plan in operation. This plan is adopted, as you well know, by every

boy at the beginning of his high school years and includes the keeping of official project record books. Each boy has his own outline of crop and livestock projects to be followed and enlarged upon as he progresses through school.

Over 11,000 members claimed ownership of one or more projects, and over 3,000 had participated in livestock exhibits, calf shows, county shows, the State Fair, and other shows and sales. Over 400 had exhibited crops at various fairs.

Coöperative activities within the 352 chapters have played a large part in the success of the FFA during the past year. A total of 247 chapters have sponsored various activities from minstrel and other stage shows to raising crops on a coöperative basis in order to raise money to help finance chapter activities, and 314 of them have found it possible to secure and use complete chapter equipment.

Coöperative buying and selling are important items within the chapters. Over \$76,000 was spent in the purchase of such articles as fruit trees, fertilizer, baby chicks, etc., and \$82,312 was made through coöperative sales. Chapters actively engaged in livestock loss prevention totaled 287, and 206 chapters aided in prevention of rural fires.

Active home and community service is a vital part of the FFA program and embraces all kinds of repair and construction jobs such as installing water in homes or barns, building poultry houses, repairing farm machinery and equipment, as well as demonstration projects throughout the state. It was found that 28,206 repair and construction jobs had been completed by members during 1946-47, and over 1,200 boys have established and used home shops. There have been 1,252 chapter demonstrations of livestock or poultry, 1,114 crops demonstrations, and seventy-eight conservation demonstrations. Home improvement projects which take in all kinds of home beautification, inside and outside, totaled 1,867.

There were 2,284 boys to be initiated and to wear the first degree pin given by the FFA Association, and 1,286 to wear the second degree pins. Sixty-seven young men received the Carolina Farmer award, and ten were awarded the American Farmer degree at the National Convention. Over 400 served as official delegates to the state convention. More than 8,000 took part in state-wide FFA contests, including public speaking, ritual and parliamentary procedure, livestock judging, livestock improvement, forestry, crops, and star farmer, for which more than

\$7,000 has been awarded in prizes. Active participation in these contests contributes much toward training these boys for success in the over-all business of farming. The FFA program of work is planned on a chapter, federation, district, and state basis annually, and all programs are initiated and conducted by the boys themselves under able supervision of staff members.

The total investment by members of the Active Thrift Bank exceeded \$26,000, and the amount earned by boys and productively invested in farming was \$847,210.

The FFA has always stressed the importance of scholarship. Last year, 6,147 members made an average of eighty or more on all high school subjects, and 287 chapters had an approved FFA library.

Recreational activities have been extensive, and last year over 4,000 boys were in attendance at the two summer camps owned by the FFA Association. Father and son banquets were held by 296 chapters.

Seventy-four chapters had scrap books complete with pictures and news items of their varied activities, and fifty-six put out chapter news bulletins. Eighteen of them had radio programs, and 186 prepared and presented FFA programs at civic clubs and other meetings.

So each phase of the work undertaken by this active group of young farmers has shown evidence of enthusiasm and foresight on the part of all participants. With an ever expanding program of work such as is planned by this organization, it is easy to see that the future farmer of today will be the undisputed leader in the field of agriculture of tomorrow.

North Carolina is proud of this fact—and of you.

CONGRATULATIONS

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE
OPENING OF RADIO STATION WADE

WADESBORO
JULY 23, 1947

It is my happy privilege today to welcome to the fine family of North Carolina broadcasting stations Radio Station WADE, owned and operated by Anson Radio and Broadcasting Company.

I congratulate the Wadesboro community, Anson County, and this prosperous section of North Carolina on the acquisition of this new outlet for entertainment, culture, news reports, opinion, and all the other things that go to make up the services and the facilities of a modern radio broadcasting station.

To the officers of the Anson Radio and Broadcasting Company—President Robert P. Lyon and Secretary-Treasurer Ridsen A. Lyon—I extend my very best wishes for a successful operation here. To the operating staff that is headed by Manager G. Fred Johnson and Chief Engineer John H. Thomas, I also offer every good wish for a useful and satisfactory service to what is one of North Carolina's finest groups of citizens.

Your master of ceremonies here tonight, H. P. Taylor, has been my personal friend for many years, and I am happy to appear on this program with him.

This is a happy and an important day in the life of the owners, managers, and operators of Radio Station WADE and the citizens of the Wadesboro-Anson area. All of you here are to be congratulated on this magnificent and progressive step that is being heralded by this program of dedication. As governor of your state, I am happy to add to this occasion my personal and official best wishes, and to bespeak for this section and its people a continued growth and development and a continued position of leadership among the communities of North Carolina.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AFFECTS OUR DESTINIES

ADDRESS⁴¹ DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MOREHEAD CITY
JULY 28, 1947

Sometimes North Carolinians, sheltered behind the long coastal plain or the rolling sandhills and piedmont country or our Blue Ridge, might forget that North Carolina is a maritime state. But whenever I drive down toward the coast, the unique geographical features of our state always impress themselves anew.

⁴¹This is an excerpt from the address, which was made extemporaneously.

There is only so much ocean front available in this country, and North Carolina is one of the few states fortunate enough to have the great variety offered by a seashore, a mountain section, and the intermediate zones of plains, piedmont, and foothills.

The ocean has had a profound effect on the way North Carolina has developed as a state and as a people. The waves of the Atlantic have drenched our history, enriched it with the romance the ocean always gives to a land. The Atlantic Ocean still affects our destinies and will continue to do so.

Every person in this great Carteret community, and every person in all our coastal communities, is affected by the Atlantic. It is not necessary to be a fisherman or a sailor to be tied hard and fast to the ocean. The citizen who operates a souvenir shop, the citizen who runs a taxicab, largely thrives or languishes according to how well and intelligently we use this great resource.

Your beach here, one of the finest, we think, in eastern America, is a source of livelihood for many of our people. Your commercial fishing, sport fishing, your sailing, your fertilizer plants—all these things which you derive from your watery landscape—are economic factors.

The people of North Carolina wisely recognize the possibilities inherent in this, our own ocean, and for that reason this Board of Conservation and Development, the state agency which is charged with the protection and development of many of our natural resources, is required each year to meet on this coast so that it never can forget the importance of our marine resources.

This year the meeting at Morehead City is especially significant because this board, largely through the vision and energy of Roy Hampton, has, in coöperation with the Greater University of North Carolina, begun the establishment of a new educational institution on the coast—the Morehead City Marine Institute, popularly called the “University of the Sea.”

Its beginnings are modest. North Carolina often has to feel its way along the road of progress, and it is impossible for us to establish at the start an institution as grand as we would like to establish. But its beginnings are sound and typical of North Carolina's determination to keep moving forward. We hope and believe that in the years to come our new “University of the Sea” will grow and become of greater usefulness to the people of this area and to the whole state.

From this enterprise I expect big things and have implicit confidence that they will follow. This newly planned program of research and study into the wealth of food and minerals and other usable things that lurk in great abundance in the ocean that laps our shores will have to be endowed with the backing and the brains of the best that is available in science, education, business, and industry. Science and scientific knowledge have done much for us over the years and will point the way to great hidden stores of things we need now and things we still have not even heard of through this new and so-called "University of the Sea" program.

Already we have here the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Station at Beaufort, and we have nearby the excellent facilities of the Duke University and Woman's College marine summer schools. This new institution adds emphasis to our interest in and stake in the sea.

Furthermore, the research and exploratory work in our shrimp fisheries, authorized by the last Legislature and now being plotted, is a demonstration of the sympathy and concern your upstate neighbors have in your problems and opportunities.

This is the way North Carolina works, and it is this broad view of its problems, with sectionalism by-passed and subordinated, that makes it such a pleasure to be a governor of this state.

FARM LEADERSHIP AMONG STUDENTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE
NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA

RALEIGH

AUGUST 6, 1947

It is a pleasure for me to be able to greet this fine assembly of New Farmers of America and to welcome you here to the capital city of North Carolina.

In a way this assembly here today is a birthday celebration—a thirtieth birthday celebration of the vocational agricultural program in the Negro public schools of this state. It was in 1917 that this program was launched in connection with our state system of education for the Negro race, and you certainly make a fine exhibit of the worth of that program.

It has been twenty years since the New Farmers of America organization, now a great American organization spreading over many states, was organized and sprang into being here in our own North Carolina at the A. and T. College at Greensboro.

In that first year you had 741 members, a wonderful beginning. But in 1947 there are ninety-five active chapters of the New Farmers of America with 9,788 members.

I do not need to remind you of the purpose of the New Farmers of America. It is an old story to you all. But I can, with appropriateness, commend you and your leaders on the program you follow and the principles to which you adhere.

All about us here in North Carolina—and I am sure the same thing is true in those other states to which this organization has spread—are evidences of the encouragement and guidance given to boys by the New Farmers of America in the selection of the occupation of farming, in developing rural leadership, and in the encouragement of thrift, scholarship, coöperation, and citizenship.

New Farmers of America came into their own and out-distanced even the past fine record of the organization during the days of World War II. In that period of stress and extra effort, members of the New Farmers of America sold stamps and bonds, collected scrap metal and other scrap materials, planted victory gardens, repaired and constructed farm equipment, and conserved food. The sum total of the record of that wartime effort is a magnificent thing to which past, present, and future members and leaders can point with pardonable pride.

And moving on into the post-war period that we live in today, I find on inquiry that you are increasing the scope of the farm programs with which you are associated, improving live-stock practices, bettering crop production practices, beautifying homes and home surroundings, taking leadership training, and making actual money investments in farm land and farm equipment for the future.

How could you better justify yourselves, your organization, and your citizenship in the state in which you live?

I commend you all for your demonstrated leadership among your fellow students and for your progressive preparation for a future close to the good earth from which we all live, directly or indirectly. I extend to you individually as an organization my personal and official appreciation and commendation for what you are doing.

Again, I welcome you to the North Carolina state capital and express the hope that you will have a pleasant, a profitable, and an enjoyable stay here.

RELIGION IS ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE
WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH
WILMINGTON
AUGUST 6, 1947

It is a pleasure to come here from the North Carolina State Capitol at Raleigh to address the group of assembled delegates from many parts of the world and to have a part in this quadrennial session of your Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

I bring greetings to all the members and delegates of this worth-while society and to the representatives present from the Federal Council of Churches of America, the Home Missions Council of North America, and the International Council of Foreign Missions. I know that these groups of representatives come from interracial, interdenominational, and international boards and that they bring to this assembly here in Wilmington the felicitations of the respective groups.

I bid you Godspeed in your plans being made here in our state for a program of world missions for the next four years. I know that your deliberations will receive the blessings of God.

It is a significant honor that the fine city of Wilmington in the great state of North Carolina is playing host this week to this vast gathering. I am sure that the good will engendered through the instrumentality of this assembled convention will have its impact on the affairs of your African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church throughout the world.

Yours is a proud church and you are justly proud of it. I do not think it inappropriate for me to call to your attention a few of the outstanding things about your denomination, even if it is an old story to most of you. You are justly proud of the record of the AME Zion Church during its first 150 years of life and service and blessings. You properly celebrated the sesquicentennial of the church last year.

Looking ahead from its 150th birthday, the AME Zion Church is recognized as a powerful and dominant force, championing religious freedom and tolerance, pioneering independence and race leadership, and administering to the spiritual, social, and economic needs of its own racial group.

Yours is the first religious denomination to grant women religious freedom in missionary activities and the right to hold membership in the general conference, with all its privileges.

To have achieved the record you have since the founding of the denomination in New York City in 1796 by James Varick, your first bishop, is indeed a record in church history. Within the confines of the story of your church there is also a parallel story of a group of people and of how the members of that group have exercised their spiritual gifts among themselves and thereby have been more helpful one to the other and have become more useful citizens of their own localities and of the world.

Your temples of worship which now dot many countries of this earth and stand in many climates all sprang from the original church building, the construction of which was started just four years after your denomination was organized.

In 1863, sixty-seven years after the first functioning of this original congregation, the denomination, then operating in the northern part of the United States, began to look south. In that year the first missionary designated to work among the Negro race of the South was appointed by Bishop J. J. Clinton. He was Rev. James Walker Hood, and it is of particular interest to us here tonight to know that he came to North Carolina. He elected New Bern of this state as the vineyard in which he would labor. That missionary from your church received permission to follow in the wake of the Civil War that was raging and to do religious work. He eventually established a church at New Bern, the first AME Zion Church in the South. From his work churches in this denomination have in the years since sprung up all over North and South Carolina.

Your church first moved from North Carolina into South Carolina when two men, Horace Clinton and Titus Hogan, walked from Lancaster, S. C., to New Bern, a distance of 300 miles, to attend a conference of the AME Zion Church being held in the North Carolina coastal city in 1866. These men had heard of a Negro denomination that was to hold such a conference, and they came to see, to hear, and to be inspired. As a result of that

remarkable pilgrimage, Bishop Clinton organized the South Carolina conference the following year, 1867.

Livingstone College at Salisbury, this state, a very fine arm of your denomination and, in fact, its chief institution of learning, has a school of theology for ministers there that is called the Hood Seminary. It was named for Rev. James Walker Hood who came to New Bern as a missionary sixty-seven years ago and brought your church and its fine program of work to this section. Rev. Mr. Hood was made a bishop in 1872 and he served in that capacity for forty-six years, the longest such record in the history of the church.

You have made your missionary efforts one of the most important parts of your united effort. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society in session here this week was set apart by the general conference of your church at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1880, and Mrs. Mary J. Jones was elected the first president.

How you have marched forward under the banner of Christ since that day!

But, in spite of all the success and accomplishments that the AME Zion Church can justly boast, a stupendous task lies ahead. The fields are white and the harvest is waiting!

Zion has many tasks ahead, as I am sure you have been telling yourselves and each other.

Religion is more essential today than ever in the history of the world. You deal with, and in, religion. Need I say more to point what I think is a way, a path, for you?

As governor of the state of North Carolina let me say to you, as solemnly as I know how, that I have well discovered the profound truth that religion is an essential for good citizenship, and that churches are necessary if good citizenship is to prevail.

Your church long ago recognized that religion is necessary in an educational system.

Why does a state educate its citizens? Franklin said it is "to supply men to serve the public"; Washington said "to enlighten public opinion"; Adams, "to give knowledge useful in the practice of the moral duties of a citizen"; Madison, "to prepare a people to be their own governors"; Jefferson, "to enable the people to understand what is going on in the world and to keep their part going right"; Plato, "the harmonious development of all the faculties."

Those just quoted were statesmen, and they looked on education largely as a means of defending the state against its evil citizens. But if education is to be efficient in producing good citizens, there must be religion in that education. "Education without religion," said Wellington, "will surround us with clever devils." There could be no more dangerous creature abroad in the land than a highly educated person who had no character.

The purpose of education is not merely to produce harmless citizens, or even efficient citizens; we want our citizens to be good, not in the negative sense, but positively and aggressively—"good men, full of the Holy Spirit." It is not that we want a nation of reformers, but a nation that is already reformed—men whose passive influence is a benediction and whose active influence is a benefaction.

Over the entrance of Harvard University is this invitation: "Enter to grow in wisdom," and over the exit this admonition, "Depart to serve thy country and thy kind." Let us write such inscriptions over our whole educational system, but let us put into that word "wisdom" the blessing of knowing Him in whom are hid the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. This in itself will assure that our children, our young men and women, shall "depart to serve better their country and their kind."

While walking with her father, one evening, a four-year-old girl asked him to carry her home.

"I'm too tired to walk home," she said.

The father told her he, too, was tired, and she began to cry. Without a word the father took out his knife and cut a small limb from a tree. Handing it to his daughter, he said, "Here's a fine horse for you to ride." The little girl hopped astride the stick and off she galloped, beating her father home by a block. That's the way you will find life. Sometimes you will be so tired mentally or physically that you'll think you can't go on. Then you'll find a stick horse in the form of a friend, a song, a poem, a flower, a baby's smile, and over the tired spot you'll travel.

We brothers and sisters of this world number nearly three billion people.

Only five of each hundred in the human family live in America—about five per cent here, about ninety-five per cent elsewhere. To save lives, reduce disease, revive hopes, and especially to save children, the wretched of the earth turn to us. That means the ninety-five per cent also turn to you, as a church, for the greatest strength of your church lies here in America.

Hunger such as millions suffer throughout the world, even in this day of apparent plenty, is terrible beyond anything we can reconstruct in our minds. With that physical hunger goes another sort of hunger in many instances. Your missionary society, specifically, is looked to in that connection.

Whatever glory there may be for other accomplishments in this world, the light of humanity is lit by those who determine ways and means to supply food to great numbers who would otherwise starve. When it is needed, there is no greater service within the power of any man or of any nation.

Aid to the weak is a call to human conscience to which our own marvelous land here has always responded beyond the response of any other nation in the history of the world, a matter in which we take great pride.

And so we stand ready again, remembering well that food alone is not involved and that many other things, physical and spiritual, are badly needed.

And why not be ready with food, medicine, and religion when our brothers and sisters afar need it? We sometimes hear "100 per cent American" talk. There is no such barrier of separation. Take your "100 per cent American"—Dawn finds him in pajamas, a garment of East Indian origin. He glances at the clock (a medieval European invention) and goes into the bathroom (porcelain from China, toothbrush from 18th century Europe, soap from ancient Gaul, toilet from Roman original, razor an iron-carbon alloy from India).

Breakfast brings before him developments from other ages and peoples—the fork (a medieval Italian invention), coffee (Abyssinian plant discovered by the Arabs), sugar (discovered in India), waffles (Scandinavian), butter (originally a Near Eastern cosmetic), and bacon (pigs domesticated in southeastern Asia, smoked by process of northern Europe).

So eventually he takes the train (English invention) and settles back to smoke (cigarette, Mexican ancestry) and read his paper (imprinted in characters invented by ancient Semites by a process invented in Germany on a material invented in China). Very likely, as he scans the news of the day he thanks God (a Hebrew deity) in an Indo-European language that he is 100 per cent (decimal system invented by Greeks) American (named after Amerigo Vespucci, Italian geographer).

It is our urgent responsibility today to evaluate truly and generously the achievements of the various races and nations of the

world. Three billion people can live together on a globe grown suddenly small only if we bring our knowledge of human relations up to our knowledge of physical science. Let us take pride not in a false assumption of superiority to any other people but in our friendly knowledge of all the other peoples of the world.

Do we have time for this enormous task? To complete it is the lifetime work of many generations of people. We do not ourselves have the time. We can only do our part. But it is a well-known fact that if you have ten hours a day to spend as you please, you may perhaps afford to waste an hour of it—perhaps; but if you have only half an hour each day at your own disposal, that half hour becomes a sacred opportunity of life, the chance to change the quality of your existence, to multiply the capital on which you are doing business in the vocation of living.

So, women of the AME Zion Church, members of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, men who work at the sides of these hard-working women—go forward with Zion's future task.

I will close with an old, old fable—old, but still as good as the first time it was penned. Once upon a time a traveler came upon three men chipping stone beside the highway. He asked each of them in turn what he was doing.

Said the first man: "I'm chipping this stone."

And the second: "I'm helping build the wall of a building."

And the third, proudly: "I am building a great cathedral."

Build your cathedrals. They were dreamed up by the Varicks of your church. They were planned and blue-printed by the Hoods of your church. They must be completed of stones cut and placed by those of you here today.

Godspeed to you in that task ahead.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COTTON

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEETING OF COTTON
BREEDERS AND SPINNERS AT STATE COLLEGE⁴²

RALEIGH

AUGUST 28, 1947

I am happy to meet here with a group of people interested in the cause of cotton. Cotton is an important thing here in North Carolina—where we grow a great deal of it and process and manufacture a great deal more.

⁴²This meeting was held under the auspices of the North Carolina Textile School at State College.

It is heartening to see a group of serious-minded persons gather from various sections of this country—ranging in this meeting, I am told, from Maine to California—to give attention to cotton and the future of cotton.

The cotton breeder is the only person who can improve the basic qualities of the original cotton itself—and that by and with the grace of God.

Those who process and manufacture cotton, converting it into finished textile products, know that if they are to stay in that business in competition with the users of synthetic fibers, they must aid with the improvement and development of cotton in its basic qualities.

So it is a fine thing for those who breed and grow cotton and those who manufacture cotton of all kinds to sit down together to consider the problems of cotton, past, present, and future. The breeder can learn from the user where cotton is found wanting and what is needed of cotton for it to continue to reign as king on its Southern throne.

This, I am told, is the fourth such conference between planters, ginnerers, and manufacturers on the general subject of cotton. I am happy that this fourth meeting has been considered of such importance that eighteen states and the District of Columbia are represented.

You are interested in research, not politics. In your three-day program you will go into all the angles on cotton. I hope that the breeder will learn here from the spinner the desired characteristics for specific use by the mills that would constitute a better raw material for the industry, and that the spinner will better realize the contribution cotton breeders can and are making to better quality cottons. I am glad that you are coördinating your research and educational programs in the Cotton Belt and in the world of cotton manufacturing.

Such meetings as this will improve cotton's marketability and enhance its value as a desirable fiber. I congratulate you and I wish you well in your program here and through the future.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS ARE ALERT TO NEW CONDITIONS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FIRST ANNUAL FARMERS'
DAY AND DAIRY CATTLE SHOW

ALBEMARLE

SEPTEMBER 12, 1947

I am happy to have the opportunity of coming here from your State Capitol at Raleigh to participate in your first annual Farmers' Day and Dairy Cattle Show. I commend you on the success up to the present point of this important meeting for the rural people of Stanly and adjoining counties, and I wish for you a long succession of such meetings, each more successful than the last.

This visit to Albemarle also gives me the opportunity of meeting here with a group of North Carolinians whose historical roots go deep into the foundations of our state and whose enterprise and progressiveness cause this section to stand at the forefront in North Carolina's modern-day march of leadership.

Yours is a good section of North Carolina. Good people live here. Your towns are busy, thriving, and neat. Your farms show all the results of good, hard common sense in agriculture.

And agriculture, like our state and her people, has come a long way on a road that has had many turns. We have travelled far in rural life in North Carolina. Looking back we can see a neat pattern of evolution, a rather remarkable growth and development, and some startling changes—all for the better.

After nearly two centuries, North Carolina is still predominantly an agricultural state. A great majority of our nearly four million citizens still live on farms in homespun self-sufficiency.

It has scarcely been fifty years since farming was still largely in the handicraft stage—its power was that of men and draft animals. Only since World War I has agriculture become a great user of mechanical power—of tractors, trucks, electric motors, and labor-saving machines. Our power, our agricultural science, our education have progressively added to the ability of the worker on the land to produce more food and fiber. We recently went through the period of the greatest sustained farm output of all time with less than one-fifth of our total population on the land. We were a country at war. We took seriously the admonition that we had to feed the world,

As we look ahead in 1947, there is the satisfaction of tremendous achievement in all lines of agriculture. And there is the satisfaction of a solid financial position, too. The farm mortgage debt is the smallest in thirty years.

Yes, the farmer of 1947 is quite a bit different from what he was a generation ago, or ten years ago. He is far more productive and efficient. He is making wider use of modern methods, modern machinery, and improved crops and livestock. He knows the need for soil conservation and is making rapid progress in the art of conservation-type farming. He knows more about the economic forces that regulate his markets and his prices, and he knows how to manage the national production of food and fiber to keep it in line with effective demand. He is generally making splendid headway in building a well-balanced, diversified, highly productive agriculture—the kind it takes to supply North Carolina with the plentiful, nutritious diet that must be the essential part of a high standard of living.

I am very pleased to be able to remind you that North Carolina has been one of the outstanding states in recent agricultural progress. You farmers have been busy, these past years, weaving a sound, forward-looking pattern of land use. That is a fact borne out by national statistics and by the carefully documented year-by-year accounts of various lines of agriculture. North Carolina farmers are among the leaders in a revolution in Southern farm economy; they are seeking the solution to many of the age-old problems of farming in the South, and they are getting the right answers—they are headed in the right direction.

Just think back to the North Carolina of twenty years ago. Then our dominant crop was cotton. For sixty years the curve of cotton acreage had gone up, up, and up, until in 1926 North Carolina harvested close to two million acres of it. Cotton was king in North Carolina, just as it was king throughout most of the Southland.

And King Cotton was a thoroughgoing tyrant in the South, making demands that were hard on both the people and the land. Cotton, in a world that was coming to be run by mechanical power, required slave hand labor, and from it came an economy based on the unit of a man with a chopping hoe or a man with a mule. Cotton decreed clean tilling, and erosion followed the cotton rows as night follows day, stripping the mantle of topsoil from millions of acres. And like most monarchs, cotton wasn't very dependable, even in carrying out its supposed main func-

tion of providing cash income. The season's prices for this one commodity have spelled either feast or famine throughout much of the South—and too often it has been famine. Furthermore, too much cotton, and the system of farming that cotton encouraged, usurped acres needed for the development of the highly diversified agriculture of which the South is capable; it held back the production of milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables needed to provide a full, nourishing diet for your farm and city people.

But in the past twenty years the farmers of North Carolina, among others, have made a declaration of independence. And they are making that declaration stick. They still produce a lot of cotton, but they have been shifting the crop to the acres most suited for cotton. Cotton is no longer king in the state. The nearly two million acres of twenty years ago are just a memory. Today slightly more than half a million acres are being grown, and it is more efficiently produced and turns out higher yields. The land thus released has been used, along with other lands, to build a much more diversified agriculture. The pattern of the future—the kind of pattern needed throughout the South—has been developed rapidly here in our Tar Heel State.

That pattern is all around you. Corn acreage has been stepped up by more than 100,000 acres—and what corn we can grow here in North Carolina when we really get started! Peanut acreage has jumped a hundred thousand acres. Production of hay has more than doubled. We are now growing substantial amounts of soybeans, barley, and other crops. In the past two decades we have made remarkable progress in giving the cow, the sow, and the hen a bigger place in your farming. During the past twenty years our pig population has increased by five hundred thousand, and the number of cows in our dairy herds by a hundred thousand. In the last ten years our income from eggs and poultry has gone up from eight million dollars to forty millions—a five-fold increase. Wholesale deliveries of milk have quadrupled in the same period.

We all know what these changes in the pattern of production mean. They mean that we are not now putting all our eggs in one basket—but in four, five, or six or more baskets. They mean that our farm families are living better and are more secure. The people of North Carolina, both farmers and townspeople, have benefitted in the better diet produced from North Carolina's acres. And there has been a most satisfactory difference in the jingle of coins in the farmer's purse, in the rising balance in

bank accounts, and the increase in holdings of United States savings bonds by our rural folks. Cash receipts from our diversified marketings have mounted from about two hundred and fifty million dollars of twenty years ago to well over six hundred million dollars last year.

I realize, of course, that about half of North Carolina's cash farm income last year came from tobacco. But the significant point is that we kept our tobacco program through the war and did not rush in to plant more and more tobacco at the expense of other crops, as the price went up. Total tobacco acreage is now pretty much the same as it was in the late 1920's, but better methods of cultivation and good weather have brought yields up about two-thirds.

North Carolina has made an excellent record in soil conservation, research, improved farm management, marketing, and general coöperation between farmers, as well as in the fields of industry and business. I point to these things because I feel that they are signs of the future—they are guideposts along the road we are traveling into a new, high-powered, economically complex age.

The first soil conservation district in the nation was organized here in North Carolina, and since then twenty-seven such districts, covering nearly ninety per cent of the total farm area in the state, have been established and are bringing farmers together in a concerted program to protect the soil resources. Under this soil conservation program contour cultivation has been introduced to a quarter of a million acres; grass has been planted on almost a hundred thousand acres; fifty thousand acres have been strip-cropped; and enough miles of terrace have been constructed to circle the earth. This is certainly a magnificent beginning, and I know that you farmers are finding that what we have done to date in soil conservation is just the beginning. I hope you will push on vigorously with this type of "selective service" for your lands until every acre of every farm throughout the entire state is receiving the kind of soil care that it deserves. We must set such a goal and work toward it as rapidly as possible, if we are to maintain the kind of agriculture the United States must have. Soil conservation is not only our greatest promise of continuing a strong and productive agriculture, it is the only foundation on which we can build such an agriculture.

I don't want to weight you down with figures, but I do want to cite some of those which offer concrete evidence of the startling

results achieved by scientific conservation-type farming. A recent survey among farmers showed an annual increase in production of all major crops of twenty-nine per cent, resulting from adoption of conservation procedures and modern farming methods. These representative farmers reported an increase of fifty per cent in corn yields, more than fifty per cent in wheat yields, nearly thirty per cent in tobacco yields, over twenty per cent in cotton yields, fully seventy per cent in hay and pasture, eighty-five per cent in dairy cow production, one hundred twenty-five per cent in beef cattle, and forty per cent increase in output of pigs and hogs.

I said the cotton acreage has declined. I might add that the yield per acre has pushed steadily upward through the use of better methods of cultivation, improved varieties, and more and better fertilizer. Where average yields in North Carolina were three hundred and twenty-six pounds of lint per acre in the period, 1934-1943, they were four hundred and fifty-four pounds in 1944. At the same time, scientists and engineers have been hard at work developing and improving machines which promise to take the back-break and the high cost of production out of cotton—such machines as the mechanical chopper, the flame cultivator, and the mechanical picker. You can count on this: sooner or later cotton will be completely conquered by machines, and it will be a cheaper, easier crop to grow and harvest.

At the same time, North Carolina has been a leader in tackling one of the South's most serious farm problems, marketing. Your state and mine, along with some other Southern states, sees clearly that if a well-rounded, highly productive and prosperous agriculture is to be achieved and maintained, agriculture must have modern marketing facilities; it cannot be held back by inadequate market channels, obsolete facilities, artificial trade barriers, and discriminatory transportation and marketing charges. The market system must be up-to-date, capable of reaching consumers rapidly with high quality products. It must be fair in order to assure consumers of a fair deal and to assure producers that they will be rewarded for the quality they put into their products.

In this connection, I want to pay tribute to your energetic, far-seeing state commissioner of agriculture, W. Kerr Scott, who has been driving so hard for the development of new terminal markets.

Not only are great improvements needed in our marketing systems for Southern farm products to serve a constantly enlarging number of consumers and to serve them more efficiently, but we also must look for great change. Many far-reaching changes in both eating habits and food storing and processing are with us right now. Quick-freezing, dehydration, pre-packaging, new methods in transportation—all these were given terrific stimulus by the war and are going to change the pattern of markets and the demand for farm products.

To take full advantage of the opportunities these new things offer, and to renovate and bring new efficiency to the system by which our increasing varieties of Southern farm products reach consumers, is going to take full coöperation by all farm groups with state officials concerned, along with the technical aid from the United States Department of Agriculture. Better marketing is not something that just happens—it has to be built by careful planning and continual effort.

Thus, when we look about us in North Carolina agriculture today, it is evident that farmers are moving as rapidly as possible toward the agriculture they believe the future will demand. They are redoubling their pre-war trend toward mechanization, they are diversifying still more, they are breeding more and better livestock, they are using more and better fertilizer, they are conserving the soil, and they are building more extensive and efficient marketing machinery. The whole picture is one of solid, steady progress.

There is no doubt about the direction in which North Carolina farmers want to go. They want to produce to capacity. Their aim is abundant production for a fair income without harm to the soil, waste of manpower, or waste of products. Our goals are for bigger and better things in lieu of farming larger acreages than were previously planted. Thus we hope to assure consumers of plenty of food. Not only that, it will be the kind of food the state and nation need for vigor and health—plenty of milk, meat, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Those goals are aimed at providing plenty for our own people, with some to spare to alleviate the hunger that is stalking the world. Achievement of those goals will mean saving the lives of many men and women and their children.

The future is going to require continued adjustment in the way we use our land. Progress toward a long-range goal in North Carolina, as elsewhere, is directly geared to industrial

activity. I might say this is particularly true in North Carolina. A really efficient and conservation-type farming can blanket this state only if the farms in this area are freed of their staggering weight of workers engaged in inefficient, slow hand labor and of underemployed seasonal labor. A Tar Heel State of modern, mechanized family farms of economic size would have a surplus of former farm workers. In the past, even with high cotton and tobacco prices the earnings per farm family in the South have been less, on the average, than is required for a decent living. This low limit on earning capacity of many of our farmers and farm workers has not only denied them a true American standard of living—it has kept them out of the market for the goods of our industries and businesses. Full industrial activity, expansion of present industries, and development of new ones throughout the state would speed and ease the desirable farm and human adjustments that must come about for a fully efficient North Carolina agriculture by providing jobs for these workers no longer needed on the land.

A progressive agriculture, as it develops itself, brings with it many off-the-farm jobs needed to absorb people released from the land. It brings new farm dollars, coming steadily through the year and not just at cotton harvest or tobacco harvest, which act like a transfusion for business. Higher productivity, a larger variety of products, automatically call for more manufacturing facilities, more processing industries, more transportation, and more service. We have seen this happen in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South—the steady, well-rounded growth of all parts of a regional economy, stimulated by improvement of its farming.

In closing, I honestly believe that the good farmers of Stanly County and of North Carolina have given all of us an excellent example of how to face the future. You have demonstrated an outstanding ability to grasp the meaning of the powerful currents that are running in agriculture, to gain a head start in adjusting to future needs, to keep planning and moving forward. You, along with your fellow farmers in all sections of the state, can well look ahead to a period of untold opportunity.

CHILD SAFETY WEEK

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WRAL

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 17, 1947

Good afternoon, boys and girls:

It is particularly appropriate that child safety is brought to the forefront at this time. Once again our schools are open, and once again you face many accident hazards in your daily trips to and from school. Our public officials have done a fine job of making these trips safe for you, but you, too, have a part in the business of preventing accidents. If you fail to look before crossing the street even one time, that may be the time a car is coming. If you ride a bicycle, be sure you know the traffic rules that apply to it. Yes, there are rules for bicycles, just as there are rules for automobiles. If you have to walk along a busy street or highway, save the play until recess. It's so easy to step out in front of a passing automobile. Of course, safety doesn't begin and end when you start and leave school. It's a twenty-four-hour-a-day thing. Be careful while you play. Be careful where you leave your toys. Be careful in everything you do. It will go a long way toward making you a healthier, happier citizen. So how about it? Let's start thinking about this business of safety this week, Child Safety Week. Let's begin doing something about it today! Be careful, boys and girls. Don't take chances. You're our future citizens, and we don't want anything to happen to you!

NORTH CAROLINIANS INTERESTED IN
GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN INTRODUCING GOVERNOR JAMES E.

FOLSOM OF ALABAMA, WHO SPOKE BEFORE THE

YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 20, 1947

We welcome to North Carolina the biggest man, in many ways, Alabama has sent out to represent her state in many years. It was my privilege to meet our distinguished guest at the Governors' Conference in Miami, Florida, last December and at Salt Lake City, Utah, this past July. We are happy to have him

here in North Carolina. His reputation for achievement and his personal accomplishments have been spread upon the pages of several of our national magazines. You know him and know his record. It is little I can say that would add to his fame already achieved.

May I digress from your splendid qualifications and the good administration you are giving the number one state in the roll call of the states of the nation to tell you a little something about the people to whom you are to speak this evening and those they in some measure represent?

The Young Democratic Clubs of North Carolina—we designate them “YDC’s” for brevity—have, since the beginning of that organization, contributed a definite part to the program of good government in our state. The young women and young men who compose this organization have measured up in helpful ideas, suggested plans, and constructive efforts during every campaign. It has been my high privilege, at every opportunity, to further their efforts and increase their enthusiasm and participation in governmental affairs.

We are a peculiar state in many respects here in North Carolina. While rendering an element of the conservatism embedded in the literal words of our state and national constitution, we have followed progressively the needs and ideals of the changing times. We are human here in North Carolina; and, imperfect as we are or may be in governmental affairs, North Carolinians, as measured by modern standards, have more in which they can take just pride than they have occasion to be ashamed. It is to a people who have accomplished without claiming perfection and who keep their eyes, their hearts, their souls, and their hopes on a better state with ever increasing opportunities for all classes of all our people that I am pleased to introduce you.

Ladies and gentlemen of the North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs and your friends, I present the distinguished Governor of Alabama, Honorable James E. Folsom, who will address you and who will be heard with interest, I am sure.

ADMINISTERING LABOR LAWS

ADDRESS⁴³ DELIVERED BEFORE THE THIRTIETH CONVENTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL
LABOR OFFICIALS

ASHEVILLE

SEPTEMBER 23, 1947

*Greetings to the Delegates Attending the Thirtieth Convention
of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials:*

Since the pressure of official duties prevents me from being with you personally today, I wish to express to the delegates to the I. A. G. L. O. conference my regret at being unable to attend and to extend to you, ladies and gentlemen, a hearty welcome to the state of North Carolina.

You come to North Carolina as the distinguished representatives of many of our sister states, of the Federal government, and of the provinces of our good neighbor country to the north. I am certain that by virtue of your experiences in the administration of labor affairs, you have many things of value to impart to each other and that we in North Carolina will be able to learn much from you. In return, perhaps you may likewise learn from us and carry home information which will be valuable to you in your own work. Through the interchange of ideas and information based upon your experiences at home, you should leave here better equipped to cope with your own problems and to render improved services in labor law administration through your own labor departments.

The importance of the work done by state and provincial labor departments increases in proportion with the advance of industrialization. In a little more than two years since the end of the recent war, North Carolina has expanded her industrial facilities greatly. Since the beginning of 1945, we have gained a total of more than 900 new and proposed industrial plants, and expansions have been effected in 484 additional plants. Doubtless, many of you could report similar records of expansion in the industries of your states.

Accompanying the many social benefits of increased industrialization are the augmented labor and management problems with which your departments deal—questions of health and safety, accident prevention and compensation, wages and hours,

⁴³Governor Cherry was unable to attend this conference, and Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor, read the brief address for him.

employment, labor-management relations, standards for women and children, and the like. I hope that through your work toward the objectives of this conference you may be able to secure a better administration of your labor laws and help to advance whatever degree of uniformity in your laws, organizations, and administrative procedures is found to be desirable and necessary.

It is also my hope that your endeavors in this conference may help to strengthen the handling of labor-management affairs by the state and provincial governments, so that a properly balanced measure of authority and prerogative may be maintained between the local and Federal agencies which deal with these problems. Your success in that respect will be a real service to democracy in your states, your provinces, and your respective nations.

Although your scheduled conference lasts only a few days and your duties undoubtedly will require a great deal of time during that period, I hope that while you are in Asheville you will take advantage of the opportunity of seeing as much of North Carolina as you possibly can. We have found that many out-of-state people who visit the mountain region of North Carolina don't want to leave, and of those who leave many wish to return. After association with our people and seeing some of the natural beauties of our mountains, we hope that you, too, will share that feeling.

I send you my best wishes for the success of the I. A. G. L. O. conference and my hope that your stay in our state will be a pleasant and profitable one.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE GOLDSBORO
CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE
GOLDSBORO
OCTOBER 8, 1947

It is a distinct pleasure for me to be able to come here to Goldsboro today and to have this part in helping you observe this city's 100th birthday. Goldsboro is one of North Carolina's important cities. It looks back over a century of growth, development, and contribution to the state and to its people.

While Goldsboro is 100 years old, Wayne County, of which Goldsboro is the county capitol, is sixty-eight years older—168 years old.

I salute both the county seat city and the county itself on this occasion!

I do not need to remind you here in the midst of all the attention you are this week giving to your past, present, and future that Goldsboro was named for a civil engineer by that name who surveyed the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, now part of the Atlantic Coastline. The story of how the seat of your county government was moved from a now extinct town of Waynesboro, the first county seat, to Goldsboro is an old story to you.

But the story of that change in the location of the seat of your county government is at the same time an interesting story and an object lesson in progress and the things that make progress.

As all of you know, by reading the history of your county or by hearing the story told and retold as it passes down from generation to generation, that first location of your county government and county court, Waynesboro, was on the Neuse river two miles from where we are today. Then the railroad terminus was established here at Goldsboro. That marked the beginning of the end for Waynesboro and the beginning of a new day for Goldsboro. Progress had come. The new order was replacing the old. It has ever been so. Some of us keep step. Some of us do not. Some communities live and thrive and grow and develop and stay abreast of the times and the changes of the times and are able even to celebrate birthdays that mark a century of life and living. Others become ghost towns and do not exist outside our story books.

But there is an interesting story told to me of the occasion of the decision to move the Wayne County seat from Waynesboro to Goldsboro. True or not, it still makes a good story. I have been told that a great meeting was held in Goldsboro in a large oak grove, at which eloquent speeches were made and much barbecue and homemade liquor consumed. The accounts say that one of the ardent advocates of removal of the courthouse deposited in the well in the grove several barrels of ice which had been brought up from Wilmington.

One of the speakers in presenting his argument, said: "And another thing—we have here in Goldsboro the finest water in the state. If you don't believe me, taste it."

They tasted it and, sure enough, it was deliciously cold. Some folks claim that this was the deciding factor in making Goldsboro the county seat.

The county of Wayne was formed from Dobbs County in 1779. Dobbs county—like Waynesboro—is no more. It embraced in its day an area that is today represented in Lenoir and Greene counties, as well as your own county. Wayne, as you all know, was named for General “Mad” Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary War fame.

The county in which we are gathered today has produced two governors of North Carolina, Governor C. H. Brogden and Governor Charles Brantley Aycock. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of North Carolina, president of Tulane University, and president of the University of Virginia, was a resident of Goldsboro.

Wayne County was one of the leaders in the inauguration of the public school system in North Carolina. Several years ago Judge Frank A. Daniels wrote a history of Wayne in which he mentioned the vigor with which the fight for better educational facilities was waged in this county.

Said Judge Daniels: “If a man in Goldsboro who cares for popularity wishes to destroy himself utterly, let him put himself in opposition to the progress of our schools. Some of the finest educators in the State have gone from within its boundaries. I might mention Moses, Alderman, Claxton, Joyner, Foust, Brooks and others.”

And today, I am proud to say, Wayne County takes just as much pride in its schools as it did fifty or more years ago.

Goldsboro is a well-balanced and happily situated municipality in that it is a center of both industry and agriculture. This city is in the approximate center of North Carolina’s bright leaf tobacco belt. The miniature firs, pines, and other shrubs that grow in the midstreet parks of the residential boulevards give your city beauty and distinction. Your flourishing trade comes from the tobacco warehouses located here and the more than fifty manufacturing enterprises.

From the city limits of Goldsboro to the boundary lines of Wayne County and on beyond stretch gently rolling lands that have been established in their suitability to diversified farming, and from these acres and through this city move the cucumbers, string beans, Irish potatoes, strawberries, and watermelons that adorn many a table over a great area of this county to the

eventual enrichment of the rural dwellers of Wayne County and the urban residents of the city of Goldsboro.

Your inhabitants look back with pride and respect to the English immigrants from whom most of you are descended. From those first settlers until this good day, a span of 100 years, Goldsboro has shown a constant and a steady progress. Step by step this has come about. The whipping post that stood on the lawn on the present (and original) site of your courthouse until after the War Between the States is no longer there. As such landmarks vanished you put new landmarks here, such as your Memorial Community Building, the construction of which was financed by public subscription and which structure has served for several years as the headquarters of your civic and recreational life here.

And so the story of Goldsboro and of Wayne County has been unfolded over the years. You have here a truly favored area in North Carolina. It has been favored by climate, soil, circumstances, and the people who have lived here. It is the land of the Allens, O'Berrys, Royalls, Dortches, Weils, Bordens, Kornegays, Aycocks, Humphreys, Deweys, Robinsons, and others. As such a land it could not possibly have been anything but the happy, useful, and prosperous land that it is.

To such a community here in our state I am happy to come to-day to offer my personal and my official congratulations, best wishes and happy returns of the day.

A very happy birthday to Goldsboro, and many more like it in the decades that lie ahead!

THE PRESENT FISCAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION⁴⁴

ASHEVILLE

OCTOBER 10, 1947

*Mr. Chairman, Members of the North Carolina
Manufacturers' Association, and Guests:*

Three years ago, as the in-coming governor, I appeared on your program in Charlotte and discussed with you my conception of a sound fiscal policy for the state of North Carolina. At

⁴⁴Governor Cherry delivered this same address with minor changes on December 4, 1947, before the North Carolina Citizens' Association, Raleigh.

that time we were in the midst of war. All our efforts and thoughts had to be directed toward winning that war. At the same time, we had to be forward-looking in our thinking and planning for the period to follow the war.

The war ended, but we are still in the backwash and whirlpool of that great tidal wave of fury to such an extent that we have been unable to conclude "The Peace." The atomic bombs were dropped on two Japanese cities only, but the waves of discontent and fear generated by those two explosions have circled the globe, and the "One World" of yesterday has become the divided world of today—a restless, unstabilized world, a world which cries for bread and dollars—bread to prevent starvation in many of the war-devasted countries and dollars to prevent bankruptcy and the spread of communism. Currently, we hear of Marshall plans and a special session of Congress—a special session of Congress to provide food and money for those who were our enemies when I spoke to you in November, 1944. And these cries of despair are coming to a country which already has a public debt of 260 billion dollars. These countries are urging us to give them some twenty billion dollars during the next five years. The president is asking us to "gird our loins," "eat less—waste less."⁴⁵

⁴⁵Between this and the following paragraph Governor Cherry inserted in the Raleigh address the following material:

"As we meet today Congress is in session to determine how much or how little it can afford to send the countries of Europe and Asia during this Christmas season. Sometimes I wonder if our lawmakers have decided that Santa Claus will prove more effective in stopping the flow of communism than the best efforts of our diplomats. There is, however, always the danger of Santa Claus becoming a permanent employee on the Federal payroll with the chimneys of European capitolis his special assignment. Never before have the victors in battle been so generous to the vanquished. None but a country with a great Christian heart would heed the call of hunger from our erstwhile enemies.

"Passing over whatever may be the international complications involved in the foregoing for our country in the future, I call your attention to some serious implications involving us here and now.

"As is generally known, the second purpose for the special session of Congress is to do something to halt the rising cost of living here at home. Suggestions have poured in to Congress from all sources. Price-wage control measures are suggested. Restricted credit is urged. Many other prescriptions will be written.

"The situation reminds me of a story I used to hear about a mule who was chasing across a cornfield one day and got his tail hung in a wire fence. After considerable lunging and plunging during which time it was a question of whether the fence would be pulled down or the mule's tail would come off, all the farm hands came running and on arrival started making suggestions about how to release the mule. Finally they decided to throw him down so that he could not kick them when they cut the wire fence. In throwing him down, they cut a deep gash in the mule's side. The gash was so bad they abandoned his tail and went to work on the wound. In beating and thrashing around, the mule injured his eye, whereupon they left his gash and went towards his head. When the poor animal saw them coming at his head, he made one great final lunge, threw off his tormentors, and went racing across the field dragging a piece of the fence with him, tearing down the corn as he went. One farm hand looked at the other and said, 'Now that's appreciation for you.' The other fellow replied, 'Appreciation nothing—that mule just believed in tending to his own business.'

"Now, of course, we want to help Europe and we want to hold down the cost of living at home. Somehow it will be necessary to hold the law of supply and demand down on the ground while we operate on the other end of the problem. If we send more and more of our goods to Europe, the less we will have and the higher the cost will be, and thus we will mount further up inflation's stairway—a stairway whose upward climb is step by step, but whose descent is usually one headlong plunge. The consequences of such a plunge could be cushioned were only the strong and the rich involved, but the tragedy of the weak and the widows losing their savings and equities is a consequence we do not like to contemplate.

"Yes, we want to help Europe—but will Europe remember to appreciate our efforts, or do they want to tend to their own business in their own way?"

Because of these very abnormal world conditions, I think it safe to conclude that the attention of the Federal government for the next few years, at least, will be focused upon international problems, that considerable Federal funds will go in that direction, and that the individual states are due for a period of less and less Federal patrimony. If these conclusions be sound, then each of the states should take stock of its financial ability to weather the economic storm which lies ahead when we are cut adrift from Federal subsidies and support prices.

Hence, I shall speak to you about "The Present Fiscal Condition of the State of North Carolina."

I assure you that it is a great privilege and pleasure to speak on this subject. I am delighted to give an accounting of my stewardship during the past three years.

As you will recall, I stated both at Charlotte and in my inaugural address that the state of North Carolina should make provision for retiring its general fund debt before incurring new obligations. Further, that current expenses should be paid from current receipts, and the accumulated surplus should be used to retire the bonded debt.

I am happy to remind you that the 1945 General Assembly agreed to this program without a dissenting voice. Approximately fifty-two million dollars were set aside to retire the general fund debt as it becomes due both as to principle and interest, so that no further taxes will have to be levied for debt. Last year was the first in fifty years that no taxes were levied by the state to apply on the general fund debt.

CURRENT ASSETS

The 1947 General Assembly, in order further to stabilize the fiscal soundness of the state, increased the reserve fund to \$30,000,000. This fund will act as a cushion to absorb the shock of declining revenue in the years ahead. In addition to this safety feature, the General Assembly provided more than fifty million dollars for permanent improvements at the various institutions of the state, which is more money for buildings at these institutions than was provided for similar purposes during the past fifty years. The accumulated need for additional space at the mental institutions, the educational institutions, and the correctional institutions has now been provided for many years to come. The Legislature, however, provided that none of this money could be spent unless and until a dollar of value could be

had for each dollar spent. And, of course, under that formula the funds will be safeguarded against hasty expenditure.

In addition to the reserve fund of thirty million dollars we had a general fund credit balance of twelve million on June 30th of this year. Thus the current cash position is in excellent condition and the capital assets are equally impressive.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Exclusive of state parks, the state owns 28,798 acres of land on which state institutions and other public buildings have been erected, including farms used in connection with the Agriculture and Prison Departments. These properties are valued at approximately \$70,000,000.

The system of highways is the most valuable property owned by the state. These are appraised at \$300,000,000. The total value of all state property is about \$370,000,000. The capitol building is valued at about \$2,000,000; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, \$9,000,000; State College, \$6,000,000; Western Carolina Teachers College, \$1,058,000; and Western Carolina Sanatorium at Black Mountain is valued at \$781,000.

It is interesting to note that the state of North Carolina as a going concern has a combined book value of cash, sinking funds, and capital assets in excess of \$475,000,000. This is a conservative value, and it is being added to with the passing of each day. So, I can proudly report to you as stockholders in this great enterprise that your state and mine is in the soundest fiscal position it has been in since joining the sisterhood of states in 1789.

In the event of a sudden recession in business resulting in declining revenue for the state, our cash position is such that the public services would continue through the remainder of my administration without interruption or diminished effort.

This excellent financial condition has not been achieved at the expense of our institutions and agencies. The appropriations for these services have grown rapidly.

The general fund appropriation has been increased from less than \$100,000,000 for the biennium just prior to the war to \$190,000,000 for the present biennium.

Our largest general fund appropriation is for the public schools. Here the greatest single increase was had. Even as late as 1944 the public school expenditures were only \$38,500,000, while \$65,000,000 will be spent by the public schools alone during this fiscal year. The beginning teacher just out of college will

receive from the state \$181 per month, and the "A" grade teacher with the greatest experience will receive \$241 per month. These salaries will be paid to all the teachers of the state, regardless of where they teach in the public schools from the mountains to the seashore. These salaries I have just mentioned are thirty per cent above the salaries paid last year. I have a profound respect for the value of the public schools in the growth and development of this state—they have played a vital part in making it possible for industry to reach its pinnacle of success which your balance sheets indicate today. And those who will eventually pay the huge debt and fight the future world wars are now in, or will pass through, our schoolrooms. It is here that we need to make our greatest investment and then follow through to see that the children are properly and adequately taught.

Our institutions of higher learning have greatly expanded their services and, with a student body more than doubled in size, are doing a wonderful job in training our boys and girls for leadership. Here, too, the appropriations have been considerably increased.

Also in the field of public health, the appropriations for disease prevention have been increased. And this work is expanding as rapidly as trained personnel can be employed. Also, the General Assembly set up \$6,000,000 to assist the counties in building hospitals. This was a new departure in state financing. Heretofore the state has not engaged in capital outlay appropriations for the counties from the general fund.

THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

There are 3,400,861 miles of roads of all kinds in the nation. Of this total, North Carolina has 60,000 miles. In the nation as a whole only ten per cent of the roads are listed as state primary roads, four per cent as state secondary roads, and the remaining eighty-six per cent as county and township roads. In North Carolina twenty per cent of all the roads are state primary roads, and the remaining eighty per cent are state secondary roads. In the nation as a whole eighty-five per cent of all the roads are under county maintenance; in North Carolina all the roads are constructed and maintained by the state. Thus it will be observed that North Carolina has not only a higher percentage of its total mileage on the primary road system than the other

states, but also the highest total mileage of secondary roads under state control of all the states in the nation, that is, 48,000 miles.

Thus the magnitude of the job here in North Carolina is much greater, so far as the state is concerned, than that of any other state in the Union. For instance, the state of New York with all its wealth, motor vehicles, and population has only 14,000 miles on the primary system out of its total of 84,000 miles. Tennessee, our neighbor, has only 7,270 miles of state primary roads. Its 56,000 miles of secondary roads are under county maintenance.

With the coming of the war in 1941, virtually all new construction had to be suspended. Roads, like other objects, are no exception to wear, tear, and obsolescence. High speed motors and greatly accelerated travel have created a demand for the relocation of many roads. Many roads which served the public when Fords made thirty-five miles per hour have to be widened and the curves removed; the grade level must be reduced to three per cent with an unobstructed view for more than a mile ahead.

Two-thirds of our population live in the rural areas, many of them on dirt roads which become muddy and rutty during the winter months. The people who live on these roads produce the food which feeds all of us and the fiber which makes it possible for the textile plants to keep going. These citizens are entitled to all-weather roads.

At the beginning of my term, I resolved to do all I could to hasten the day when all-weather roads would be available to the farmer, the mail carrier, the school bus, and the church goer.

I am glad to report that considerable progress has been made during the past three years in improving the farm-to-market roads.

More miles of secondary roads have been improved, more tons of rock, bushels of sand, and cubic yards of dirt moved than in any previous period of state support. The program has only started. We plan to have 3,000 miles of secondary roads made all-weather roads each year for the next ten years.

There will be a greatly increased use of the highways during the post-war period. The anticipated growth of our state in this period will be greatly assisted by the highway system. The cigarettes in your pocket, made from tobacco grown in eastern

North Carolina, were transported from the farm to the factory and to you over the highways of the state.

The warp and woof of our economic fabric is woven as the produce-laden trucks shuttle back and forth across the highway system loom—east and west, north and south. The value of the highway system to the state cannot be computed in dollars and cents alone, but must be measured by the opportunity and security it affords our people; the accessibility of the doctor to the farm family; the attendance of his children at school; the access to churches and other social institutions; the marketing of farm products at such places and times as will insure the highest return in money. Thus the happiness and progress of our people is advanced when there can be communication and transportation both from the farm to the factory and from the factory to the farm.

These increased services and appropriations from the general fund and the stepped-up program of highway construction and maintenance have all been had without the state's having to borrow a single dollar. In fact, the state should not have to borrow any money for several years, as both the general fund and highway fund debt will soon be liquidated, and the current receipts are adequate for the present programs of service, and those services may be increased without incurring debt.

I am also glad to advise that the General Assembly provided some tax reduction. The corporate franchise rate was reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50 on the capital stock and surplus. This was a 14.3 per cent reduction and means a saving of at least \$900,000 during this biennium alone. Also, the intangible taxes were reduced some \$300,000 during the biennium, and the percentage going to the counties was increased from seventy-five to eighty per cent. So far as I can find out, North Carolina was the only state in the South to reduce taxes in 1947.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS

Turning now to the consideration of other services, I call your attention to the social security fund. As you will recall, the rate has remained at one per cent, which has provided sufficient funds to establish a huge surplus in Washington of seven or eight billion dollars. Our own credit with that fund is in fine shape, and ample provision for the care of the aged and the orphan is gradually approaching adequacy.

The unemployment compensation fund has increased until we have a credit of \$131,000,000 in Washington. While creating this surplus, we have enjoyed a favorable rate. The average rate employers now pay is 1.49 per cent plus three-tenths per cent for administration, or a total of 1.75 per cent. This is a very favorable rate, considering that the maximum is three per cent. The total amount collected since the agency was created in 1936 amounts to \$152,650,000, of which \$32,223,000 has been paid out in benefits. We have also been credited with \$11,000,000, so that our net payment in benefits has only been \$21,000,000. Of course, this fund has grown to such large proportions because of the unprecedented employment since 1940 and the greatly increased wage scale.

I desire to call your attention to the three-tenths of one per cent paid for administration. The Federal government has collected \$20,085,612 in the funds and has expended \$10,687,211, leaving an unexpended balance of \$9,398,400 as of June 30, 1947. Of this balance North Carolina is credited with only \$800,000. In my opinion, the three-tenths of one per cent should be collected by the states. Thus we could lower the rate to two-tenths per cent and adequately meet the cost of the administration.

Also, in my opinion, Congress should make some provision to eliminate the discrimination now existing between the ten states which have community property laws and the thirty-eight states which do not have such laws. I am sure our senators concur in this opinion.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

With the ending of the war came all the reckless driving of the pre-war period; this condition prevailed over the nation. It became necessary for the General Assembly to take such steps as it could to bring a halt to much waste of life, limb, and property. The General Assembly made provision for doubling the highway patrol, required a periodic examination of the drivers for license and inspection of the motor vehicles themselves, and then enacted a drivers' responsibility law, whereby you must pay for the damage you do and get insurance or other coverage to insure your ability to make compensation for personal injury or property damage. A definite speed limit was established. These steps and others constitute a definite effort to bring a return of safety to the highways. However, in addition to all these measures the watchful, coöperative attitude of all

our citizens is needed to avoid a mounting death toll on the highways in these days of increasing cars and unlimited use of gas.

VETERANS

I am greatly impressed with the fine spirit shown by our war veterans. For the most part, they have resumed their place in civilian life with ease and dispatch. They seem anxious to carry on and to fill in where needed with little confusion.

While the state and Federal governments have been assisting them in finding their way back to normalcy, the number requiring this help has been much smaller than I anticipated. Many of them are in school under crowded conditions, but anxious to complete their education. A high percentage has obtained employment and are busy making a living and are dependable citizens. Not only are they all due a debt of gratitude for the swell job they did during the war, but they are to be congratulated on the splendid manner in which they are carrying on as civilians.

FUTURE TRENDS

My friends, the cost of government, like the cost of food, has advanced sharply during and since the war period. The shadow of the huge Federal debt constantly hovers about us. At least thirty dollars out of every hundred earned by individuals or corporations will be required to fill the needs of government for many years to come. Under such circumstances five billion dollars annually will be required to pay the interest on the public debt. Obviously, wages and prices will have to remain high for years to come. The Federal government in searching for ways and means of reducing its daily requirements will have to cut off subsidies, eliminate bureaus, and generally reduce its budget. The state will have to be cautious in its spending policies, or else it will face curtailment of services in a few years unless the General Assembly should decide to increase taxes; and we all hope that such will not be necessary.

We are not in a position to increase our taxes, nor should we be called on to do so. Tennessee added a sales tax, effective July 10th of this year; Virginia will most likely add a sales tax in January, 1948. Others of the Southern states are seeking or will soon be seeking new revenue for schools and other public services. I make this statement without fear of contradiction: when the other states in the Southeast provide as many public

services of the same value, their tax rates will equal or exceed those of North Carolina. My friends, the groundwork for sound, progressive, and stable government was laid in this state many years ago. We are now reaping the reward. We face the future without debt, without prospect of having to borrow any money in the future, and with ample funds to place our institutions and agencies in a superior position. If we had remained tied to the past and shackled by tradition, unwilling to provide a sound tax structure, we would have been among those states seeking new revenue today. Our public debt would still be unpaid, and we would not have thirty million dollars in the reserve fund and fifty million dollars in a permanent building fund.

I have been very much interested in the march of industry toward the Southland, and I have been anxious to halt much of it here in North Carolina. Likewise, I have been conducting a one-man conciliation service. I have found that it is not impossible for labor and capital to come to an agreement. And we want to encourage the employer and the employee to settle their differences around their own council table.

Our reputation for state government beyond the borders of our state will depend on the fiscal policy pursued and the status of labor relations with management. As to a sound fiscal policy, we stand second to none; as to labor relations with management, I am glad to advise my out-of-state friends that we have no strikes today; and with the greatest peak of employment in the history of the state turning out the greatest volume of goods in peacetime history, we do not anticipate any serious strikes in the near future.

CONCLUSION

My friends, I have known many of you for years. I have brought this message about North Carolina and its fiscal policy to you because I have learned to have a great pride in the achievement of our people. The total capacity of the people to do big things in North Carolina should be understood and appreciated by all our people. I have recited the fiscal record only to give you faith in the soundness of your state government and its capacity to weather such economic storms as may lie ahead—that you may have faith in the future and the destiny of our state. I can feel growth in the atmosphere—new homes—old ones painted, colleges swarming with boys and girls eager to learn, humming mills both by day and night, heavy bank deposits, fine crops, builders busy everywhere, tourists in these

mountains by the thousands, bulldozers pushing their way through hills to make new roads, nine hundred thousand children going to school each morning.

My friends, I salute you—your state and mine—the good old State of North Carolina.

THE NEED FOR FOOD CONSERVATION

ADDRESS⁴⁶ DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

OCTOBER 11, 1947

The newspapers of the state and the radio have kept you informed regarding the President's plan to feed the hungry people of Europe. Knowing the people of this state as I do, I am certain that no word from me is needed to bring out their full support of this worthy cause. Even so, as your chief executive, I would have it known throughout the state that I am in warm sympathy with the movement. Indeed, I am in full accord with all procedures which tend to improve the nutritional status of all people.

In this state we have plenty of good food, but we have not been making wise use of it. If we had, it is probable that the rejections by the selective service board in the last war might have been fewer and that North Carolina would not have had the unenviable distinction of heading the rejection list.

I believe in nutrition as an everyday procedure, and I am glad to say that we have machinery in the state already set up to encourage nutrition as a general program as well as to coöperate in an emergency program. There are various state departments which are working from day to day to improve the nutrition of the people of this state. I feel so sure that the people of North Carolina will join voluntarily in assisting in this program that I do not deem it essential to appoint a special committee for the purpose, as has been necessary in some states. In fact, we already have a State Nutrition Committee, which is alert to the needs of this emergency and which is now active in the President's program through its contacts with state and local agencies.

⁴⁶Governor Cherry was presented by W. H. Richardson of the State Board of Health to speak on the regular program of that department on the subject of President Truman's Food Conservation Program. The talk was arranged in coöperation with the North Carolina State Nutrition Committee.

The President has asked us specifically to observe one day (Tuesday) without meat and one day (Thursday) without poultry and eggs. He has also urged that we conserve bread. This is a small request, and it is easy for North Carolinians to meet the President's wishes. There are plenty of oysters, scallops, and fish coming from our own coastal waters, and our cornmeal is abundant and—what is most important—it is enriched.

The restaurants in the state already have indicated their willingness to cooperate with the President's plan, and the daily papers have indicated that distillers, who utilize considerable amounts of grain, will cease using it for sixty days. These groups have responded voluntarily. I know that all the people of the state will do likewise.

The President has considered the situation so grave that he has named Mr. Charles Luckman, prominent business executive, to have charge of sending food to Europe from the United States. Assisting him in various ways are the departments of state, commerce, and agriculture. The need for the assistance of these important persons is an indication of the President's anxiety, interest, and desire.

Besides relieving the hunger of Europe, what other benefits will be derived from cooperating in the President's program? There are many. The most important one is peace or, to state it another way, the prevention of war. A well-fed people usually are a peaceful people. A hungry people are restless and desire a change, and the change which is easiest to bring about is war. Everyone in this country desires peace, and in view of the state of the world at present, peace is our most urgent objective. Few things cause discontent as much as hunger. "When the stomach urges, we kill each other individually or collectively as convenient. There has hardly been a war that has not had empty stomachs in the background."

In thinking of this problem, you have no doubt wondered why the Europeans cannot feed themselves. Hitler's war is at the base of the trouble. That armed conflict destroyed farm machinery, farm animals, farm food, seeds, and arable lands, and this year there has been a serious drought. A hungry man is a weak man, and a weak man is unable to do a day's work.

Europe has had, and still has, a great civilization. In music, art, drama, and a way of life, it surpasses our own. In spite of this fine culture, Europe has not been able to keep peace with

its neighbors. This was less important when the quarrels were localized, but in recent years they have involved the whole world with disastrous results to themselves and to others. We are now faced with one of those periodic situations. In spite of its inclination to quarrel, it is necessary to preserve that civilization for the good of the world. It is necessary for us, for our prosperity, and for peaceful living. A well-fed Europe is a peaceful Europe; a hungry Europe is a seed bed for a new war! And yet, unfortunately, some countries for their own ends would seem to like to keep Europe in its present uncertain state for their own purposes.

Why does the hunger situation in Europe concern us? The answer is that Europe is a part of the whole world and so are we, that we have more than we need, that we are able to help and should do so, that this aid is needed and should be given, and that aid now may prevent possible war in the future. In fact, why is it necessary to seek reasons for doing good? It should be considered a privilege; it is our duty toward our neighbor to sustain him until he is able to take care of himself.

I can think of no better question to ask here than that old and tried one, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Whenever this question is answered correctly, it is always in the affirmative. In these times none of us can live alone. The strength of this country makes it the leader of the world. Here is an opportunity to show leadership. Are we going to pass it by? I know that North Carolinians do not do things in that way. I know that we shall do all that is necessary. I know that we shall do more than is necessary and that we shall do it willingly and gladly. When this emergency is ended we can be proud that North Carolinians shared abundantly in this critical period of the world's history.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ON THE MARCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE BOARD
OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ASHEVILLE

OCTOBER 13, 1947

It is a pleasure for me to be able to come here and appear again before North Carolina's Board of Conservation and Development and others who are interested in this state's progress and development. I have taken seriously my assigned respon-

sibility as chairman ex officio of the Board of Conservation and Development and have not missed a single one of the several meetings of this body held during my term of office.

And now it is October again, and we are assembled here for the meeting that is regularly held in Western North Carolina.

No other section of North Carolina has a greater stake in or concern for conservation and development than has Western North Carolina, and no other section has been more keenly aware of the fact.

Our board, meeting here this week, has always relied upon and has always been given the support of the people of Western North Carolina in its efforts to guard for the citizens of this state its natural resources and to make the most of them.

Within the counties west of the Blue Ridge lie most of our national forest lands, our parks, minerals, scenery, and a substantial part of our water resources. It is a great reservoir of wealth for future generations, and it must be wisely conserved, sanely developed.

Some of these resources are tangible, such as our hardwood forests, water power, and minerals.

This board, through its various divisions, is constantly in touch with matters concerning these resources. Only in recent months, the Department of Mineral Resources in coöperation with the TVA has established here in Asheville a minerals laboratory which we hope is going to mean much in the future development of our minerals.

But quite as important as these tangible assets are the imponderable resources of the area, and it is significant that we meet here today when the people of Western North Carolina are taking new and vigorous steps to benefit from its pleasant and beautiful environment and its beneficial climate—steps which have the full support of this administration and of leaders in other parts of the state.

Under the sponsorship of the new North Carolina National Park, Parkway and Forests Development Commission, a program to develop Western North Carolina as a greater recreation area is going forward. In the last ten years, not only Western North Carolina, but the whole state has become conscious of the fact that the leisure habits of Americans have led to the development of a multi-billion-dollar tourist industry. Western North Carolina has long been aware of the potentialities of this business, but far-seeing leaders in this section and

elsewhere in our state have now realized that opportunities were far outstripping the state's capacity to realize on them and also that revenue-hungry competitors could endanger such patronage as we then had.

The commission, established by the 1947 General Assembly and headed by Charles Ray, who for a long time has worked in the vineyards of this effort and who once was a valued member of this very board, has made remarkable progress in laying the groundwork for projects to make this region the Number One playground of eastern America. This commission already has enlisted the aid and sympathy of other agencies such as the Park Service, the Forest Service, and our own state agencies, as well as the coöperation of Tennessee, to the end that public lands of this area, wherever it is proper, not be left mere wastelands, but be utilized for the benefit of our visitors and our own people. I do not believe that this program is merely one of words, either, for there are many concrete evidences that substantial and material development is taking place or shortly will take place.

Specifically, the board is wholeheartedly in favor of the commission's effort to secure a Federal appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, of over \$2,000,000 for the Smoky Mountains National Park Administration to achieve these ends. With this money it would be possible to add personnel so as to maintain roads and trails in the park, to build a museum of pioneer life on the North Carolina side, and to build and surface several much needed roads into park areas not now accessible to visitors.

The people of North Carolina ask this as a right and not as a gift. Our parks and forests are visited by more people than any other similar area in America, and yet they have been given far less funds than have less popular recreational grounds. We earnestly solicit the support of our delegation in the National Congress for this endeavor.

In this connection, I would like to remind you that while a great deal of attention properly has been given to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina's National Forest area is four times larger, has a border frontage ten times as great, and actually was visited by twice as many people in 1946 as visited the park itself. This is a recreational resource we should recognize fully, and while it is the opinion of all of us that the United States Forest Service has done a splen-

did job in managing its lands for recreational purposes, yet we should overlook no opportunity to encourage and support further development in Pisgah and Nantahala.

Preceding formation of the Parks Commission, the communities of Western North Carolina already had organized under the leadership of Percy Ferebee, and this group has supported the aims of the commission and also has undertaken to awaken its community members to their responsibilities and opportunities as shareholders in the largest recreational area in eastern America.

In a recent article in *Holiday Magazine*, the author made particular note of our indifference to the comfort of our visitors. While he might have been exaggerating, it is a fact that Western North Carolina, as well as our other resort areas, is faced with a growing competition, not only from Florida, New England, and California, but from all the world. Steamship lines and airways are offering attractive trips, and the overseas playlands of Hawaii, Switzerland, Bermuda, and other countries are luring vacationists away.

To hold and expand our travel business, it is logical to assume that our resort centers must pay increasing attention to appearances, service, food, fair prices, and recreational facilities. A vacationist wants to go to a pleasant place, be comfortable, be treated courteously, fed well, and have fun. In fact, all of these phases must be somewhat above the average of his own environment, or else he might as well stay at home. I heartily agree with Percy Ferebee's insistence that our resorts be a little bit more on the exceptional side and a little bit less on the ordinary side.

It is the sincere wish of this board, too, that the Association of Western North Carolina Communities as well as other regional development groups coördinate their efforts and coöperate with our State Division of Advertising and its News Bureau to the end that they may get more value from the state's own promotion efforts. The taxpayers of North Carolina this year are putting \$200,000 into this effort, and it is very largely spent to further the interests of the travel industry, but its effectiveness could be doubled by aggressive local programs.

But we already have come a long way since the war. For instance, I was this summer on top of the Roan Mountain, one of the most beautiful in this or any other state, and yet, comparatively speaking, only a handful of people have ever seen its na-

tural rhododendron gardens or the views which are on every side. Through the coöperation of the United States Forest Service and the North Carolina Highway Department, we hope soon to complete a road which will make this wonderland accessible to the thousands who would come if they could.

In my first year of office, I visited Fontana and saw an attractive but deserted and useless village. Today it is a thriving resort, an asset, and an attraction for tourists to our state.

I am also happy to say that at this time negotiations are under way between the Tennessee Valley Authority and our Division of State Forests and Parks for the state agency to take over the construction village at Hiwassee Dam on a trial basis and operate it as a great state park in the southwestern corner of the state, perhaps quite similar to the operation at Fontana Village. We are all hopeful that this trial will prove successful and thus fill in a blank spot in our state with a first-class recreational attraction.

I need not call to your attention the fact that the Highway Department has just completed and opened a modern highway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Swannanoa Gap to the summit of Mt. Mitchell. This road is testimony to the recognition of the people of the whole state to the needs and opportunities presented by your magnificent mountains. It is also, I might say, a tribute to the magnificent and fruitful nagging of D. Hiden Ramsey, and if it lay within my power to name, instead of to number, our highways, I would certainly call this one "Ramsey Road." I predict that this highway, difficult as it was to build, will pay for itself many times over in gasoline taxes exacted from lowlanders who want to tread the highest spot in eastern America.

The recent General Assembly appropriated funds for development of Mt. Mitchell State Park, so that visitors will have adequate camping and picnicking facilities on top of the mountain. It is the intention of the State Parks Division to erect a rustic lodge for overnight accommodations in this park, when more funds are made available. Among the subjects to be discussed by this board will be the large and beautiful estate at Blowing Rock, willed to the people by the late Mrs. Moses Cone. I do not know whether this property will be administered by a state or Federal agency, but in any event it is another valuable asset for this region and another attraction to people going along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

I think, gentlemen, that Western North Carolina can feel it has made a lot of progress in the last year or eighteen months. Fontana has become a new and major resort; the road to Mt. Mitchell has been completed; new stretches of the parkway are paved and others under contract; certainly one, and perhaps two, new state parks are in immediate prospect; funds for development of your state parks have been allocated; the road from Fontana to Bryson City is at last beyond the talking and promising stage; a new road to the Roan is assured; and both the Federal Park and Forest Services have promised their aid in further development.

Best of all, the people of Western North Carolina are working together as never before, with much enthusiasm and gratifying harmony, toward sound and well-defined goals.

Western North Carolina is on the move.

NATURE IN THE MOUNTAINS

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED AT THE SOUTHERN
GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ASHEVILLE

OCTOBER 20, 1947

To each of the assembled governors, their official parties, our distinguished guests, friends and visitors, I express a hearty and sincere welcome to North Carolina and to this area. With the assistance of a diligent and highly capable local committee of the host city of Asheville, we have endeavored to arrange a program agreeable to your wishes with respect to entertainment and the serious business of the conference.

I have been commissioned and instructed by the citizenship of North Carolina to convey to each of you our sincere appreciation for your presence. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful spot during October and our fall months than right here in Western North Carolina.

Centuries ago in the formation of the world nature erected these mountains and clothed them with a verdure which has been retained through the years to serve and delight mankind. In spite of man's ruthless destruction for his own use and convenience, a friendly climate and bountiful rainfall have refurnished our forests, renewed the undergrowth and made space for na-

tive flowers and blooming shrubs. Each appropriate season our mountain sides and mountain tops reflect a natural beauty that is pleasing to the eye and soothing to the souls of those privileged to live or visit here. In this fall season nature gives this area a riot and revelry of beauty resplendent with all the colors of the rainbow.

Back in the year 1914, in this beautiful spot at the foot of Sunset Mountain, a public-spirited citizen of this area erected this uniquely constructed hotel in which we are to hold our sessions. Numerous historic gatherings of our citizens from all parts of the nation have met here in convention and enjoyed the beauty and comfort of Grove Park Inn and its well-appointed grounds.

The governors will observe from a glance at the printed program that a rather full schedule has been outlined. With the exception of our guest speakers who are to appear at stated times, it is within the discretion of the membership of the conference to change the program to suit their immediate convenience.

The local committee has arranged what I hope will be an enjoyable program of entertainment and recreation for our wives and the ladies in our respective parties. I hope they will find genuine pleasure in the things planned for them.

So, fellow governors, as your chairman and the executive of your host state, I give you a real North Carolina welcome and express the hope that your stay here will be so pleasant that you would like to come back again. We want this conference to be interesting and entertaining—full of happiness and helpfulness.

FREQUENCY MODULATION IN BROADCASTING

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WRAL ON THE
BEGINNING OF FM BROADCASTING IN RALEIGH
RALEIGH

OCTOBER 29, 1947

The average radio listener knows, by this time, that this week is National Radio Week. This particular day has been designated as FM day, and the FM, frequency modulation, stations of North Carolina are making special note of this occasion with a series of programs covering most of the day. This first broadcast originating in the studios of WRAL-FM Raleigh gets things under

way. From now until 9:30 tonight, the person with an FM receiver can listen to programs from thirteen FM stations in North Carolina, from Wilson and Goldsboro in the East to Charlotte and Mount Mitchell in the West.

I am told that Major Armstrong,⁴⁷ the inventor of FM, considers North Carolina to be the FM state. There are thirteen FM stations in this network observing FM day here in North Carolina. There are many other stations about to go on the air with FM. It pleases me as your governor to know that the radio stations of North Carolina have pioneered in this new method of radio broadcasting. I have been told that FM, frequency modulation, means a number of advantages to the radio listener. I understand that FM virtually eliminates static, gives greater fidelity of tone, does away with fading, and prohibits station interference.

Radio has played a very important part in the development of our country. Radio has kept pace with the growth and development of the state of North Carolina. Radio has grown up to the point where it takes its place with the other methods of mass communication. As such, it has an important place, along with newspapers, magazines, books, and movies, in our way of life. The theme of National Radio Week is "Radio helps more people to get more out of life." With our American radio programs of news, music, theatre, sports, education, church, farm, business, and current civic events, one can easily see that radio does form an integral part of the American way of life.

The National Association of Broadcasters has released a set of figures which state that out of thirty-eight million families in the United States this year, over thirty-four and a half million are radio families owning at least one radio. More than seven million automobile radios are in use today, and nineteen million other sets are in use in homes, stores, hotels, institutions, offices, and the like. These figures add up to over sixty million sets in use, and that means a lot of radio listeners. Now as regards FM, frequency modulation broadcasting: the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Charles R. Denny, said recently to a convention of broadcasters, and I quote, "The commission has expressly authorized me to say to you that in our opinion FM is the finest aural broadcast service attainable in the present state of the radio art." I am told that just a year ago there were only sixty-six FM stations on the air in this country. To-

⁴⁷Edwin Howard Armstrong invented frequency modulation in 1939.

day that number exceeds 300, and there is already an FM network in the East known as the Continental Network. On this FM day of National Radio Week, I want to send my best wishes to the FM stations and to the members of the North Carolina Frequency Modulation Association, as they bring you this first series of programs by direct broadcast and re-broadcast through the use of FM receivers and transmitters and without the use of land lines. Congratulations to the FM broadcaster on this FM day of National Radio Week.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
RECREATION CONFERENCE

DURHAM

NOVEMBER 3, 1947

I am happy to meet again with this particular group of North Carolinians. Since last we were together, North Carolina has made some further strides forward in the field of recreation.

I do not need to remind this gathering that North Carolina was the first state in the United States to set up a state recreational program. We recognized here in North Carolina the place that recreation occupies in our social order. Following that recognition we have—you have—been hard at work bringing into realization the objectives, the principles, and the values of a real program of recreation.

In the same sense that recreation has an established place in our individual lives, the state has a place in the recreational program, as we have already decided here in North Carolina. And deciding, we have also acted. A state has a stake in recreation for all its people.

In a report that has already been submitted to this gathering you have heard of what a limited staff has done for and in the state of North Carolina during the past year in the field of recreation, right on down to the community level, where it is most needed and most appreciated. I am glad that North Carolina has recognized its responsibility to the local community, and I am glad that we have here in the state such leadership as is being given by Harold Meyer, director, and Miss Ronie Sheffield, assistant director, of the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

The growth of recreation throughout the nation, its importance in modern life, the social significance of its values, and the widespread emphasis of its proper use indicate the prominent place that recreation possesses in the well-being of democracy. Every trend on the social horizon recognizes the fact that it will have a more important place tomorrow than it does today.

All of this adds up to the fact that state governments must recognize this situation. As they have accepted social responsibility for assistance and guidance in the fields of education, health, public welfare, conservation, and other human and natural resources, they must now enter the field of recreation not only for special services, but for general encouragement of adequate and wholesome recreation for the masses of the people, as individuals and as groups in the local community. In practically every state, every service on the county, district and municipal levels has its counterpart at the state level with the exception of recreation. This gap should be filled throughout our land as we are already seeking to fill it here in North Carolina.

Recreation as a function of state government is not new. There is sufficient precedent to satisfy any doubt on this point. The expanding use of state parks and forests for recreation, game preserve regulations, hunting and fishing privileges, and camping facilities offer abundant evidence to substantiate state responsibility. The extra-curricular activities of the school, for children and youth, and the numerous aids furnished by library agencies are significant. A number of the extension divisions and departments in our land grant universities and colleges sponsor a variety of activities. All of these services have been functioning for many years in many states, and the sum total results afford a major contribution to recreation. It must be noted, however, that the emphasis in each case has been in the field of a specialized service with little interest manifested in assisting general community recreation.

Emergency activities on the part of the Federal government through the Works Project Administration during the period of depression, the office of Civilian Defense in the time of national stress, and the activities of the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, and military authorities while at war offer effective illustrations of services through the states to the local communities. These programs did much to establish the background and set the stage for future organization on the state level.

The challenge of recreation to the states has created national interest. There appears to be unanimity of opinion that the service to the local community should be rendered. There is considerable discussion and opinion as to how the state should serve the local units. Three questions stand out in these developments: (1) Where should the service be placed? (2) What should be the administrative organization? (3) What should constitute the field of services? At the present time there are wide differences of opinion regarding all three factors. However, definite trends are evident, and definite patterns are being shaped.

In the light of these facts and through observation of our own North Carolina program and others, I stand firm in the following opinions as to the state's responsibility to local communities in the field of recreation.

1. That the states need managing authorities to cope with the growing field of community recreation in all of its aspects.

2. That it is safe to assume that because of the contributions which emergency state recreation services have made to the progress of community recreation a precedent has been established which is leading to the continuation of state recreation on a permanent basis.

3. That while a few state agencies have had partial interest in providing recreation services or facilities over a period of years, it is a fact that state assistance aimed entirely at developing total community recreation programs is new, and

4. That in the urgent need to give recreation officials status and prestige, there is increased evidence to favor the establishment of separate state agencies to do the job. Recreation is important enough to be recognized in its own right and its own pattern of authority and organization.

We have made that step in this state.

Suggestions have been made and followed to place recreation service under state boards of education, state departments of public welfare, state planning boards, and departments of conservation and development. Some states, due to statutory limitations, are compelled to put all new governmental functions under some existing agency. While it is absolutely true that recreation can function within any of these agencies, the arguments against doing so strongly outweigh any advantages.

The North Carolina Recreation Commission was established in March, 1945; the Vermont Recreation Board became a permanent state agency in March, 1947; and California legalized a



A square dance at the Southern Governors' Conference, Asheville, October 18 to 21, 1947. *Clockwise, beginning at left:* Sam Queen (in shirt sleeves); Governor William P. Lane of Maryland; Governor Cherry; Governor James E. Folsom of Alabama; Governor William M. Tuck of Virginia, and Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida. The ladies are unidentified.

state recreation commission in July, 1947. These three agencies create a new pattern for recreation on the state level. They represent the first forces within state government giving recreation full-time attention and assuming an essential functional service to local communities.

A separate and independent agency can give full thought and attention to its responsibilities and duties.

The future value of any state recreation authority will in the last analysis depend upon the services rendered to the citizenship. In presenting the program the following general principles should be followed:

1. That anything and everything done should be based on the local level—for the enrichment and advancement of recreation in local communities.

2. That interest should be centered in a program that incorporates full participation of all the people, children, youth, adults, and elders, and folks of every economic and social status and of all races.

3. That stress be given to the utilization of the talents of the people and natural resources in the development of facilities and activities.

4. That the program function through all types of agencies, public, private, and commercial, the sum total of which brings adequate and constructive activities.

5. That recreation to be recognized as an essential force in the life of the people of the state and be found in proper proportions and correlated with community organization.

The chief function under our North Carolina program is to aid each community in doing its own job by advice and help rather than supervision or authoritative control. It is as simple as that, and the story of possibilities and realities of action offers to all recreation a stimulating and vigorous story of progress. The state's responsibility to local communities is to assist in bringing more abundant and wholesome recreation to the masses of the people.

So we recognize recreation as a necessity in this modern time; we recognize it as a social responsibility of government. In this day and age when juvenile delinquency and crime are on the upgrade, we recognize recreation as an important adjunct in the ameliorating and preventing of juvenile delinquency. There is scientific evidence to show that programs of wholesome recreation have a preventive value in this regard. While the prob-

lem of juvenile delinquency and crime must be attacked from many angles, good health, good schools, good economic structure, wholesome community life and recreation all share prominently in this field.

We all believe strongly in the work of the private recreational agencies here in North Carolina. These include the youth service groups, the civic and educational and social groups interested in recreation, and the work of church and industrial agencies and interests. We also believe strongly in the fine contribution which commercial recreation can and does make to the field, including the motion picture theatres, bowling alleys, dramatic groups, radio interests, skating rinks, and the like.

Fitting into this complicated picture and serving at every turn is our North Carolina Recreation Commission. I know that the commission feels that its strongest service is to the local community.

By serving the community we strengthen our individual citizenship and thereby strengthen the welfare of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
KINSTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
KINSTON
NOVEMBER 16, 1947

It is a distinct pleasure for me to come here today to join with my friends from Lenoir County and this section of North Carolina in the official dedication of another fine North Carolina airport. The growing network of ports for commerce and pleasure from the air is keeping this state in the forefront of development in this regard.

I am happy also to have this opportunity of paying deserved tribute to Truman Miller of Raleigh who will head this airport operation. Both the Kinston area and Mr. Miller are to be congratulated on the arrangement that has been made here. Mr. Miller's skill in the air and his wise management on the ground have enabled him to contribute much to the past, the present, and the future of aviation in North Carolina.

And the future of aviation is still a thing that challenges the human imagination. It has been only a few years since the Wright brothers flew the first successful heavier-than-air vehicle off an Eastern North Carolina sand dune. The air as a medium of commerce, pleasure, warfare, and defense is still relatively young—a young giant, we might hastily add.

Jet propulsion has opened a new age in aviation and created new implements of commerce and warfare. There is some indication that the planes of the future may fly above the earth's heavy atmosphere, at extremely high altitudes where air resistance is negligible.

Thus, the world stands before a field of opportunity that is unlimited. And that is true in many other respects in a post-war world, in a post-war America, in a post-war South, and in a post-war North Carolina. Everywhere in almost every field opportunity is still unlimited. You already know, and I do not therefore need to remind you, that the best interest of our state and the land in which we live will be served by giving aviation the opportunity to develop and take its place in the traffic picture of the universe.

Look with me for a moment at the future of North Carolina. Concerning that future I am optimistic. As I go up and down this state I see abundant evidence that today North Carolina is in that "tomorrow" of bright promise toward which we all looked so hopefully during all the dark yesterdays of the war. It is no longer a vague blur on the distant horizon. It is here—now. If vision and courage and faith and hard work be with us on this present threshold then we have a radiant new era of growth and prosperity ahead.

It was said by Oliver Wendell Holmes that "The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving." We are moving in the right direction in North Carolina, and we have been for a long period of years. As to this I cite some examples.

Our industrial production in this state has increased in value in a percentage that far exceeds that of the nation.

In 1900 the South made less than twelve per cent of the nation's furniture. By 1939, we were making twenty-five per cent here in the South. The capitol of the Southern furniture trade lies in North Carolina.

Our mineral output has steadily increased.

In 1900, thirty per cent of the nation's tobacco products came from Southern factories. Today the South manufactures ninety-two per cent of the tobacco. North Carolina is again the capitol of this great industry.

In 1900 a total of thirty per cent of the active cotton spindles of the land were in the South. Today Southern mills have eighty per cent of the spindles.

From a population of twenty-seven and one-half million people in 1900, the South has grown to forty-six million.

Financially we are stronger than at any time in the history of our state.

Agriculturally we are making even bigger strides. We are getting bigger and better yields per acre through diversification of crops and are even moving into a brand new day of rotation and scientific planning and culture of these crops.

Trade barometers, based principally on retail sales and bank debits, show that since 1933, as a market of consumer goods, we have been gaining more rapidly than the nation as a whole.

These things that I recite are much more than just "straws in the wind." They are solid statistical facts. They show beyond a question that we are moving in the right direction here in North Carolina—onward and upward—building a state greater and better than ever before. In our homes, in our offices, and in our factories—on the ground and in the air—we are on the march in North Carolina, directly toward and into that era of unlimited opportunity to which I have referred.

Today we are well on our way toward assuming our rightful place in the economic life of the nation. Yet, in 1864, North Carolina was economically prostrate. How have we come so far so rapidly—especially since the turn of the century?

There are many reasons. The foremost reason, perhaps, is that we possess a bewildering variety of natural resources, and many exceedingly attractive natural advantages. But running a close second is the fact that everyone who sincerely desired a better, greater state has been constantly hammering away at that objective. The collective impact of that continuous effort has done the job as it has been done.

North Carolina had to start again from scratch eighty-two years ago. Against seemingly hopeless odds we set out to rebuild our economy and to adjust ourselves to a radically different way of life. Working together, the people of North Carolina began to build a new state. For a long time it did not seem that we were

making much progress. But because we worked together as a people, we have built and are still building a better and a greater state. We have had vision, we have had courage, and we have had faith.

Kipling, a truly great poet, once wrote:

The wisest thing, I suppose
That a man can do for his land,
Is the work that lies under his nose,
With the tools that lie under his hand.

There is a legend that goes back to the sixteenth century and the first discovery of the land that is today Brazil. According to the legend, an explorer's tiny ships had been becalmed for many days in the tropical doldrums off the South American coast. The men had long since drained their water kegs dry. Throats were parched, lungs scorched. Tormented by thirst, the sailors could only sink to the decks and pray for deliverance.

Perhaps it was merely a delirious fancy, but one of the men rose and declared that he had heard a voice from afar saying: "Drop your buckets where you are."

Nevertheless, he lowered his bucket into the sea, withdrew it, and drank his fill, before the astonished gaze of his comrades. Then they, too, dipped their buckets and were overjoyed to find the contents fresh and cool.

Unknowingly, they had sailed into the broad mouth of the Amazon River, and their buckets contained water flowing from the inland mountains of a new continent.

I think we can take that as our story for today—and an appropriate story it is! As North Carolina continues its march ahead we must more and more "drop our bucket" where we are—here in our own yard. We must have more things done by more North Carolinians. New airports, built by North Carolinians, operated by North Carolinians, constitute an example of the thing I mean.

North Carolina is a land of unlimited opportunity. We may confidently expect it to become the most prosperous and the most pleasant state in our Union of states—if we have vision, if we have courage, if we have faith, and if we work together.

OUR WAY OF LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON HOME-COMING DAY AT PITTSBORO HIGH
SCHOOL BETWEEN THE HALVES OF A FOOTBALL GAME
PITTSBORO

NOVEMBER 21, 1947

I am happy to be here on this important day in the life of Pittsboro High School and its students, faculty, and graduates. Homecoming events of this kind are typical of our North Carolina way of life. We are a neighborly people; we have a devotion for our homes, the schools we attend, and the projects to which we devote our lives.

Here in North Carolina we also have a theory and a way of life and a technique of living that looks toward helping each other. You have seen a demonstration of the necessity of that approach to things in a football game here today. Teamwork and coöperation are essential to success in the things we attempt.

The uplift of all is the aim of a decent American life. He is greatest among us who helps everyone. A prominent civic club that has a unit here in Chatham County has as its motto: "He profits most who serves best."

In that same spirit, sound enterprises of all sorts want everyone to do well here in our state of North Carolina. It is our way of life that more people must continually have more, do more, secure more, get ahead, and better themselves in every way as we run the course of a useful life.

To be sure, the question of security and better living under any economic system is not too simple. We cannot legislate permanent prosperity. Many things go to determine wage scales, the purchase power of a dollar, and the availability of the things we need at a range that they can be obtained. It is a rather warming and wonderful fact that here in America—in the last 150 years—our enterprises and industries have produced more goods and more things than the rest of the world combined—in the past 2,000 years!

But we still have not arrived at any easy arrangement for providing permanent and uninterrupted prosperity. History has not established that it can be provided by any political manipulation of an economic system.

I think it is a process long-drawn-out and tedious. I think it will take concentration, energy, and the best talents of all our people for many more years to come. The way of life to which

we all aspire here in North Carolina will come to an eventual near-perfect state through the collective impact of a continuous effort. It is a procedure not unlike a laboratory test that was once described to me.

In the laboratory test, the scientists suspended a great bar of steel, eight feet in length and weighing 300 pounds, at the end of a chain hanging from the ceiling; there was, nearby, a small cork attached to the end of a piece of silk thread. The purpose of the test was to determine whether the action of the cork, lightly swung against the steel bar, would have any effect upon it. Again and again, the cork swung against the bar, producing no apparent effect whatever.

At the end of ten minutes, after hundreds of gentle taps, a tremor of nervous chill seemed to run through the bar. Another brief period, more tappings, and a distinct vibration was seen. And at the end of twenty minutes the bar was swinging like the pendulum of a clock.

In just such a manner we started from scratch here in America and in North Carolina, and in just such a manner we will arrive at our destination—our goal, since this is a football occasion.

The priceless ingredient that you and I have here in North Carolina is not the promise of automatic security, for that promise, in any place save in jail, is by the very nature of things false and no guarantee at all. The priceless thing we possess here in your state and mine is the opportunity of a better life. The chance to come back to homecomings and family reunions and meetings of all kinds, year after year, to find that progress has been made, and to take inventory and know that we ourselves have made personal and individual progress.

In the long run what we do with that opportunity will depend on what each of us makes out of our own brains and intelligence, with our own hard work, and our own talents, and the complicated fortunes of life itself which surround us.

The trouble with short cuts to security is that they generally end in dead-end streets. They leave everyone worse off than before. And people who are told that there are short cuts to security, happiness, prosperity, and the ideal way of life can fall into being the easy prey of ambitious men who take over and rule them with an iron hand. This happens when ordinary citizens become unable to handle themselves properly.

That was the lesson of ancient Athens and ancient Rome. It has been the lesson of modern Germany and modern Italy. It might conceivably be the lesson of this Republic if we ever cease to stand on our own feet, stop working, quit planning, and no longer pursue the ideals that are American and North Carolinian.

At Pittsboro High School, among students, faculty, alumni, and friends, we must keep our heads clear, our bodies healthy, and our energies for good at high ebb. Then Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, and America will continue to march ahead and forward!

NORTH CAROLINA'S CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

ADDRESS RECORDED FOR USE ON THE RADIO IN ADVANCING THE
PURCHASE OF CHRISTMAS SEALS

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 24, 1947

Reports coming out of Europe and Asia tell us many tragic stories of the spread of disease in the war ravaged countries of these continents. The increase in death from tuberculosis in such places as France, Poland, China, and the Philippines is tremendous, and since tuberculosis is a very contagious disease, there is no telling today how long it will be before the disease in these countries can be brought under control again.

At this season of Thanksgiving we here in America and in North Carolina have a great deal to be thankful for. One thing that we are especially thankful for is the fact that despite four years of war, the tuberculosis death rate in our country has continued to go down. The theme of the 1946 Christmas Seal sale campaign which opens November 25th is eradication. Now, less than at any time in the history of our war in behalf of good health, can we be complacent? The enemy, tuberculosis, is on the run. The death rate is dropping. Since this is the case, all of us must do everything in our power to see that the death rate continues to drop until tuberculosis is completely eradicated from this state and from this country.

As long as one simple case of tuberculosis remains in your community, you still have a real problem in the fight against tuberculosis. Yes, it is true that the death rate from tuberculosis

has gone down steadily since the founding of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1904, but we still have a real problem of tuberculosis control in North Carolina. Last year tuberculosis killed almost 1,200 people in North Carolina and crippled many thousands more, and in a society such as ours there is no excuse for a disease as cruel and treacherous as tuberculosis being allowed to continue.

But before we can hope to eradicate tuberculosis in our state, we must concentrate on three vital needs that will be essential to bring tuberculosis under complete control. In the first place, tuberculosis is an insidious disease and gives little warning until it is well on its way to destroy the body. Therefore, it is important that we discover all the unknown cases of tuberculosis in North Carolina today. Through the medium of mass X-ray surveys such as those recently carried on under Dr. T. F. Vestal of the State Board of Health, in Gaston County, Cleveland County, and Wayne County; through X-ray units of Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent of the State Sanatorium; and through the X-ray units of the local health departments, the unknown cases of tuberculosis will be discovered. We must concentrate on this during the coming years.

Secondly, if a person is discovered with tuberculosis, it is essential that he be sent to a sanatorium where he can get proper rest, proper diet, and proper medical care for complete recovery. At the present time in North Carolina, we are short a number of beds needed for the care of those affected by tuberculosis. We should have more beds in our state if we expect to eradicate this disease.

And thirdly, it is necessary that everyone know that tuberculosis is preventable and curable. Your local tuberculosis associations, financed by the sale of Christmas Seals, carries on a health education program among the people of your community through the use of movies, pamphlets, talks, and other methods which reach each and every group and person in your area. The need for education cannot be too thoroughly stressed. It is not only important in the control of tuberculosis, but it is essential.

As governor of the state of North Carolina I now proclaim the opening of the fortieth annual Christmas Seal campaign. Do your part today so that tuberculosis will be gone tomorrow.

A SILENT GUEST

ADDRESS⁴⁸ DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WRAL URGING
PEOPLE TO SHARE THANKSGIVING DINNER

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 25, 1947

The families of America have an opportunity to share their Thanksgiving dinner with the hungry millions of war-devastated Europe this year, through the "Silent Guest" program, sponsored by the American Silent Guest Committee, launched by Governor Robert F. Bradford of Massachusetts and sponsored by the chief executives of all forty-eight states.

Each governor is today urging the citizens of his state to share their Thanksgiving plenty with a "Silent Guest," as I am doing in my Thanksgiving proclamation by asking that the cost of that dinner for the guest be sent to me in bills, checks, or money orders. I, in turn, will forward the money to the national headquarters of the drive, Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts. When all contributions have been received, the funds will be used by the American Silent Guest Committee for Care food packages to be delivered to the needy in Europe as the Thanksgiving gift of the American people.

Launching the program, Governor Bradford and the Massachusetts Council re-enacted at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the first American Thanksgiving celebration, proclaimed by his forbear, the first governor of the Massachusetts Colony. The ceremony included the reading of the first proclamation and the placing of three grains of parched corn on each plate, as silent reminders of the days when there were only three grains for each of the small band of Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth. It was in gratitude for the bountiful harvest which followed the Pilgrims' period of near-starvation that Thanksgiving was established.

This winter, when Europe nears starvation, the American people, through the Silent Guest program, can release immediately almost a million and a half tons of food now in Care's stockpiles in Europe, Governor Bradford said.

Care, a non-profit, government-approved organization, was chosen to handle the committee's funds because "it represents all of the major religious and nationality groups, and is the only organization of its kind so comprehensive in scope." Care, composed of twenty-seven major relief agencies, delivers standard

⁴⁸Governor Cherry was co-chairman of the project, serving with Governor Bradford of Massachusetts in promoting the plan in North Carolina.

food and textile packages in fifteen European countries, on order from individuals and groups here. Under the Silent Guest plan it will be possible to release tremendous numbers of these food packages immediately, when the need is so great.

"The Silent Guest idea," Governor Bradford explained, "contributes in large measure toward relieving physical hunger amongst spiritual foundation for world peace."

Governor Bradford urged that individuals and groups send their contributions immediately to the governor of the state, so that the Care food parcels comprising America's Thanksgiving gifts to hungry Europe may reach their destinations at the earliest possible moment.

Coöperating with the Committee of Governors and with Robert F. Bradford as chairman, is a committee of distinguished Americans headed by Basil Harris, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Lines. Men and women prominent in industry, labor, religion, science, education, and philanthropy have already accepted membership.

Miss Iris Gabriel, Hollywood and New York writer who originated the idea of the "Silent Guest," announced that churches and club groups throughout America were planning to hold Thanksgiving Eve fasts, serving the three kernels of parched corn. There would be a religious program or a simple telling of the story of the early Pilgrim Fathers who were reduced to three kernels of parched corn, which they blessed and ate.

Miss Gabriel said, "Our slogan is Thanks with Giving. We must give spiritual bread as well as physical bread. It is good to remind the world and ourselves of our American Fathers' hardships and humble beginnings."

I urge my fellow North Carolinians to coöperate in this plan.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GIFT OF JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LAYING OF THE
CORNERSTONE OF THE PLANETARIUM
CHAPEL HILL

NOVEMBER 29, 1947

It is in keeping with the finest traditions of the University of North Carolina and with the services of her alumni that we are enabled to gather here today in connection with the launching of

a new contribution to the science, the knowledge, and the development of this state and her people.

The gift to the University by John Motley Morehead of a planetarium and art collection is of dual significance. At one and the same time it brings to North Carolina, and makes available to the people of North Carolina, one of the nation's finest private art collections and one of the six planetaria in this entire country—as well as the only one in the South and the only one owned by an educational institution anywhere.

These handsome gifts from a noted and an unselfish son of this University and of this state will bring to North Carolina a new appreciation of art and a new insight into the universe and its myriad of interlocking relationships and problems.

Millions of people here in our own state and throughout the South have never had access to the five other planetaria located in America. Here on this campus, for the first time, they will have the opportunity of seeing the stirring spectacle of the heavens and the whole of God's great creation portrayed on a domed ceiling and explained in its exact and proper setting.

We are laying here a cornerstone for a combined "theatre of the sky" and an excellent art museum at one and the same time. This comes about through the love that an alumnus of this institution holds for his alma mater and for his native state. Mr. Morehead is one of the state's most distinguished sons and the scion of one of North Carolina's oldest and foremost families. The Moreheads have contributed much to this state. They have always been a family of builders. The donor of this fine and useful gift has followed in this tradition of the family, living a productive and fruitful life as an engineer, industrialist, philanthropist, and former Minister to Sweden. His works and his deeds have made him internationally known.

A native of Spray in this state, he has in recent years made his home at Rye, N. Y., near his numerous business and scientific interests. He is the grandson and namesake of the first John Motley Morehead, who was twice Governor of North Carolina in the early 1800's and who made extensive and lasting contributions to railroad building, internal improvements, and education in this state. His administration won for him the title of "father of modern North Carolina."

Four generations of Moreheads have attended this University. Each generation has played a major role in the unfolding industrial, business, and social development of the state. In the

case of the present-day John Motley Morehead, his career has transcended state lines and won for him national and international recognition.

Following his graduation here at the University in 1891 with a B.S. degree, Mr. Morehead went to Chicago as engineer for the People's Gas Company and there started a meteoric rise that made of him a pioneering engineer and ranking official of Union Carbide and its many subsidiaries. He blazed a trail in the development of acetylene gas, holds many patents for improvements in electrical furnaces, and through his vast and intimate knowledge of all coal tar products was called to Washington during World War I and placed in charge of the production of all the TNT made in this country.

In 1926 the University honored this famous son by bestowing on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

When the structure for which we lay a foundation cornerstone today is completed, it will stand as a lasting monument to Mr. Morehead's devoted wife. The art exhibit to be housed here will be a memorial gallery honoring her. This will include rare china, glass, lace, and other objects of art collected by Mrs. Morehead, as well as the valuable display of paintings.

This distinctive new acquisition for the University is not the first beneficence from this famous son. In 1931, Mr. Morehead, who is also a lover of music, and Rufus L. Patterson, a kinsman and fellow alumnus, gave to the University the Morehead-Patterson Memorial tower and chimes. There have been other equally fine gifts. So the imposing structure now getting under way will, when completed, be another in a chain of memorials to the love and devotion and interest that a North Carolinian has in his state and in his University.

Mr. Morehead's creed is and has always been this: "The way to build a great country is to build great leaders." He has demonstrated that he feels that the place to start with this process is in the schools, in the universities, and in the research laboratories.

Today we honor John Motley Morehead, as he has honored North Carolina and the University of North Carolina with his life, his career, his example, his devotion, and his services to the institutions and the people he loves. As chief executive of the state, I am happy to have the opportunity of being here today to have this part in an important occasion that I believe will have a tremendous influence on the life and the culture of North Carolina during the years that stretch out ahead.

IMAGINATION AND PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA

BOTTLERS' ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

DECEMBER 1, 1947

It is a pleasure for me to be able to meet here today with another group of leading North Carolina business men in annual convention assembled. It is encouraging to me to see such groups have the opportunity and the profitable privilege of discussing together mutual problems, common interests, and combined plans for the future.

Such business organizations and associations meet from week to week and month to month in our state, and in the meeting do wonderful things for the particular interests represented. Such meetings as these form the well, the fountain, the source of much of the imagination, the creative thinking that is done in the various fields of business here in North Carolina—as elsewhere.

At such meetings as this one here today, men engaged in a common or a similar field of business meet and talk, exchange ideas, and apply to the job they do, the business they run, the enterprise they direct that which is the lifeblood of progress—imagination!

Imagination is understanding, constructive and creative understanding. Without it there can be no really helpful economic thinking here in this state that we live in and love. Imagination is the greatest gift of man. What marvelous work it performs!

And so it is with you and your business group. As bottlers, you serve the people of this state. You supply recreation, entertainment, pleasure, and conviviality—together with food values and beverages for health and sustenance.

Imagination started your business. Imagination, at work, devised the principle of the carbonated drink, and has set up today's system of dispensing drinks to a thirsty people through glass containers that are sanitary, safe, convenient, and economical.

And why not? Imagination has long been at work for us and for civilization. Imagination took a naked man with a low forehead, a man who grunted and whistled through his teeth as he groveled, animal-like and made him what man was intended

to be. By and through imagination this man learned to make a fire. That stamped him as a man. No monkey has ever done that. Imagination alone is the quality that separates man from other forms of animal life. Imagination works slowly but ceaselessly. Its task is not ended for us today. Bottlers are not at the limit of development in the products they dispense and the manner in which they are dispensed.

Imagination is the source of every search for knowledge. It is also at the bottom of good manners, consideration, tact, understanding—all qualities that have a place in a business world and therefore in the bottling portion of the business world. These things lubricate the life of the world of commerce in which we move and work. They make such a world bearable and even a pleasant place for us.

Those of you here are successful men in your field and know something of the requirements for success. You have succeeded because you learned somewhere to cultivate your imagination. It has been thus down through the ages. People of imagination, who apply it, have always been found working and striving for the benefit of all, each doing the small part that each can perform. Thus have we moved forward in life, in business, and in culture.

So I urge you to continue in such a path of progress, to your own advantage and to the benefit of the state in which you live and the other citizens of this state. Do what you can, by example and by suggestion, to keep North Carolinians from being mental moles, people living in a hole that they have made of their minds. Such people never see the world, or people, or their jobs from any viewpoint other than their own. I am sure that you know and agree with me that such a man should come out of his hole if he would apply his imagination to his life and his surroundings.

With the development of imagination comes full individual growth, rounded mental operation, better life, better work, better everything. I presume it is true in the bottling business, since it is in all other fields of which I have some knowledge, that the most successful man is the man who has the most information combined with the most imagination.

You can always tell when a man has reached the limit of his possible progress. He ceases to exercise imagination—or at least to show imagination actively.

It is pleasant and important to read the history of the past. But the wise man does his history reading at night when the day's work is over. During other hours he keeps his eyes on the great future, uses his imagination about living things, about his work, his friends and associates, his problems. More imagination can mean more usefulness, more unselfishness. It can mean more knowledge with less heartbreaking experiences, especially for young people who, if they lack imagination, have to learn more things in harder ways than are necessary.

Imagination can mean a better understanding and therefore an approach toward a solution of the deepest, saddest economic problems we have today.

It can mean more humility, self-restraint, wisdom in government and labor and industry, and even in the family circle. Imagination can mean happier work, better work, greater individual security—more and better drinks in better bottles by superior processes. It takes imagination for any man, and therefore any business, to get ahead. It can mean a greater respect for education, for public morals, for progressive institutions—for business itself.

Of course, I know that nothing is so rare as real and genuine imagination. Nothing is at such a premium in business, nothing is so needed right now to carry out the plans being made for more and better things for more people.

That is a message, an idea, a suggestion that I would like to leave with the bottlers of North Carolina, assembled here in the annual convention of your particular business group.

I hope you have a pleasant and profitable stay here in the capital city of your state, and I wish for you individually and as a group a fine year of business ahead, much progress in your operations, and always a great abundance and supply of imagination!



Mrs. R. Gregg Cherry arranging flowers in the hall of the Executive Mansion on May 28, 1948.



BOY SCOUTING IN A DEMOCRACY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL BOY SCOUT BANQUET⁴⁹

CHARLOTTE

DECEMBER 8, 1947

It is a true inspiration for me to be able to come back to Charlotte for the occasion at hand tonight and to meet again with my Mecklenburg neighbors in connection with a program that is of major importance in our state.

Those of you here tonight are interested in the program to which I refer—scouting. Your presence here indicates that interest just as the weeks of volunteer work that you have invested in scouting have made you actually a vital part of that program and made that program a vital part of your life.

I would like at the outset of my remarks on this occasion to salute the fine leadership that the scouting program has in this council. Those of you here have been building a city, a state, a world as you have been giving your time and your talent in this field. At the same time I know that you have yourselves derived

⁴⁹This address was also delivered at the annual Boy Scout banquet of the Oconeechee Council in Raleigh on January 15, 1948, with the exception of the first three paragraphs. For these the following material was substituted:

"It is a privilege to have this opportunity to meet with the officials of the Oconeechee Council of Boy Scouts of America and take part in the program of your annual banquet. I am sure that everyone here is interested in our scouting program.

"I would like at the outset of my remarks on this occasion to salute the fine leadership that the scouting program has in the Oconeechee Council and narrate to you some of its achievements.

"The Oconeechee Council, which comprises eleven counties in the adjacent area, was organized in 1930 as an outgrowth of a very limited movement which was first initiated in 1923.

"Its history is one of marked progress, particularly during the latter part of the World War II period as added emphasis was placed on character building, citizenship training, and youth development. The number of scouts in the eleven counties which comprise this council has grown from a small number of only a few hundred to approximately 5,000, with the prospects immediately in view for increased membership during the years just ahead. Concurrently, the number of volunteer adult leaders, referred to as "scouters," has increased proportionately, and more and more are volunteering their services each year. That is a good sign.

"While the Oconeechee Council is one of the most rapidly growing units in the thirty-seven councils which comprise the southeastern region, being the third largest in this group, it has become aware of its needs for permanent year-round camping and training facilities. That is the reason it recently inaugurated a fund-raising program to develop a camp site just six miles north of Raleigh for year-round training and development of youth from all eleven of its counties. This program is now in full sway, and substantial contributions are being made by civic-minded individuals and business enterprises, who are expressing in this way their desire to see this movement expanded in every county of the council.

"I am told that additional field executives for both white and Negro have been employed in this program of expansion and the council today is for the first time adequately manned to render effective service to every request of each county in the development and training of youth.

"A most comprehensive five-year plan, which was conceived and developed just one year ago following much deliberation by the leading business and professional interests of the counties, clearly reflects the practical thinking and systematic planning, as goals have been established in every county which can be reached only as a result of effective efforts of volunteers and financial support of individuals and business enterprises located in this area.

"Now that the first year of the five-year plan is past history, it is most heartening to note that the ambitious objectives set last year have been reached and the personnel which makes up the leadership in this great council is moving toward the second year's goal with enthusiasm and determination. These two ingredients are necessary in the success of any worth-while endeavor. The response to the council's call for funds in the development of the new camp site signifies an overwhelming vote of confidence in the movement and its leadership and the men who comprise the working force of this all-American institution.

"This is a record of which you can be justly proud."

much benefit as citizens of this community. And my salute goes as well for the wives and the womenfolk who have aided with their coöperation, understanding, and patience.

I can think of no effort more creative and more satisfactory than that of working with boys.

That use of a good part of your time means that you have imagination as well as zeal for better people in a better community.

And since you are people of imagination, please see with me in your mind's eye a woodpile in your own individual back yards when you were boys the age of those who comprise the bulk of the scout membership in this city. Remember how that woodpile grew to be a castle in Spain, a ship, a fortress, or perhaps a fine city—all in the miracle of your youthful imagination.

God made a world for us here. As to our own individual worlds, he gave us the raw materials and left us largely to make our own world. Out of these raw materials at hand each of us selects the materials we want (or think we want) and tries to build ourselves an individual world.

The foolish boy or man looks over the wealth of material at hand and then aims his lifetime at a few plates of ham and eggs, a few pairs of trousers, a few dollar bills.

The wise man or boy builds his world out of wonderful efforts, thrilling experiences, good craftsmanship, and the song of the stars, romance, and coöperation. The constant use of his imagination and his hands improves his way of life.

This is the real way to the better life, the better world for each of us, and it must start young.

In material achievements there are three elements: hard work, skill, and imagination. Without these a man may prosper relatively. He may be fortunate to live comfortably and die contented, but he will only do what anyone else can do, and he will never do anything very well.

Now turn your thoughts, if you will, from the back yard woodpile to this dining room in a hotel near the midst of your thriving city. We are gathered here tonight for a thoroughly happy, thoroughly American occasion. We are here in the name of the Boy Scout movement.

In the last thirty-seven years well over twelve million Americans have been Boy Scouts. They have camped out on the American earth, they have slept beside our American rivers, they have climbed all the hills of all the states just as they have climbed the hills of North Carolina.

Many of these former scouts used the training that these experiences gave them to work their way across no man's land in World War I. As a captain of a machine gun company in the war, I had some former scouts under my command and found them better soldiers for having had the training. Even more of these former scouts forded the rivers of Hitler's shrinking Europe to fight the enemy on his own terrain in World War II. Other former scouts met and licked Japanese jungle fighters in their own jungles; still others flew across the Himalayas.

The war record of American Boy Scouts in our last two wars was a magnificent thing—but not surprising when we recall that the highest award in scouting is the gold medal for saving life at the risk of the rescuer's own life.

And so our Boy Scouts who turned soldiers and our Boy Scouts who turned full-fledged adult citizens believe in risking their own lives to save another, believe in risking their own careers to save a nation. They have learned some real lessons about the democratic way of life, and many deep values are involved.

Today's youth, and yesterday's youth, are determined that tomorrow's youth must be secured against war, against unemployment, against many things that have existed in the past. We have some world dreams today that must become world realities tomorrow. So we the fathers, the mothers, the wives, the sweet-hearts—we, the people—must find the answer.

For some time now I think we have been more and more creating a world of the young, by the young, for the young. We who are no longer young ourselves, the leaders of youth, the educators, the industrialists, the religious leaders, the administrators of government—we all owe it to the future to assume a new responsibility to the youth of this city, of this state, of this nation, of the world.

I am sure that such a thought is shared by all of us who have come here tonight in the interest of and in behalf of the Boy Scout movement. The presence of each of you here indicates a deep interest in North Carolina's youth, of which Boy Scouts are so typical and democratic a product. I am grateful for the honor of being a part of tonight's event.

The scout law itself is democracy in action. It is Americanism at its best. Hitler, like Mussolini before him, abolished the Boy Scout movement in Germany when he went into power. Boy Scouting was suppressed then and there because the scout

law was too dangerous to the lawless mastermind of the Reich. He wanted (and got to a great extent) a German youth moulded into the Hitler Youth pattern: brutalized, perverted, regimented, militarized. German boys were made into German Aryans. And so we saw the scout movement driven underground in great sections of Europe.

But already the reconstruction of Europe's children has been begun. A few days ago in Raleigh a group of men from the various counties of the state gathered to lay plans for the collection of books in North Carolina to be sent to German youth centers of today to expose those young people to American ideals, through American books.

When American troops liberated western Europe, hidden Boy Scout badges that had been underground with their owners began to reappear on the blouses of Dutch boys. In Sicily, scout flags that had been hidden for seventeen years in the crypts of the cathedrals saw the sunlight once again. Freedom and a better life to come arrived again in Europe with the armies of liberation. In America we have had uninterrupted freedom for many years. The Freedom Train was here in the Queen City of Charlotte a few days ago, as it was at the Capital City of Raleigh, to parade and to call attention again to that freedom we have here as a beautiful heritage.

And now, war behind us, we look for, expect, and must have for yesterday's scouts, today's scouts, and tomorrow's scouts a normal and peaceful life.

The character of a North Carolina Boy Scout is a beautiful thing to see. The Boy Scout movement has a way of releasing the best energies in youth. They are constructive, healthy energies.

Largely through this release of this energy, we have found out a great deal about our youth. As boys grow and develop and make good, in generations that rapidly succeed each other, we have learned the rather painful fact that we still have illiteracy in North Carolina and in the United States—only a little, but enough to need attention. The recent war showed us that we had a lot of 4-F's, many of whose handicaps might have been corrected in childhood. We know, with more clarity than we have ever known before, that young people need livable homes of which they can be a part, good health, effective guidance, opportunities for recreation and social contacts, a broad-scale education that will relate the inheritance of the American past with

the realities of the future, and effective work training that will gear young men for the work they are best fitted to do in a society where youth has a premium value.

The nation, the state, the community, and the family must all rise to these youth responsibilities. No section of our population has a larger stake in the democratic future than our youth. Youth is the future; the future is youth. The opportunity to live a useful life must be given to every American boy or girl, whether black or white, Jewish, Protestant, or Catholic.

In this fight for a decent tomorrow, the Boy Scout movement will play an important part. Those of you here will play an all-important part there behind the scenes, in the control tower of scouting, so to speak. You will inspire the scouts who will do the things they will do, for themselves, for each other, and for our state and country.

And it is a marvelous achievement for any person to be able to inspire youth. It is a genuine art, a God-given talent. The boy who believes that he can do something is well on the road to doing it, to achieving success. Those of you who work with scouts know this well.

Knute Rockne will always rank as one of the greatest football coaches in the nation. To many he ranks as the greatest football coach of all times. Certainly his teams at Notre Dame established for themselves a reputation which stands out as superb in the annals of football. It has been said that the key to Knute Rockne's success was his ability to get out of his football players their very best at all times. In some way he knew how to stir their emotions and to inspire them to fight and to win. Knute Rockne's boys played superb football because they believed in him and because he had taught them to believe in themselves.

The greatest scoutmaster among you is that man who makes his scouts feel in their hearts that they are people of worth and importance and young men whose lives will count for much in the world. Boys, as you know, love sympathy and encouragement and recognition.

Boys, like electricity, send their currents along a line. No one can tell where the influence begins or ends.

We hear occasional references to "the boy problem." Whatever that is, it is essentially and fundamentally a man's problem. It is the problem that comes to men who attend to their business to the neglect of boys—their own and their neighbor's.

You men have no "boy problem," or at least if there is one you are already at work on it. You do not neglect the boy for something else. Your presence here indicates that. The volunteer service that you invest in scouting here in Charlotte means that you have solved and are solving the problem.

The question has been asked of parents, scout workers, and others: "What is a boy worth?" And the answer has been made that, "A boy is worth just what we make him." In concluding this discussion with the group of Charlotte friends present, with the useful citizens of the state gathered here, and with the guardians of our tomorrow's destiny, I'd like to answer the question "What is a boy worth?" with a brief poem that I think scouters and their companions will appreciate.

Nobody knows what a boy is worth; a boy at work or play;
A boy who whistles around the place, or laughs in an artless way;
Nobody knows what a boy is worth, a boy with his face aglow,
For in his heart there are secrets deep; not even the wisest know;
Nobody knows what a boy is worth, and the world must wait to see;
For every man in an honored place is a boy that used to be.
Nobody knows what a boy is worth, a boy with his bare white feet;
So have a smile and kindly words for every boy you meet.

NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON ACHIEVEMENT DAY IN

HAYWOOD COUNTY

WAYNESVILLE

DECEMBER 13, 1947

It is a real pleasure for me to be able to come here today for your annual Haywood County Achievement Day event and to be able to discuss with you some of the problems confronting you, our state, and this nation. I feel that I can talk to you shoulder to shoulder. I worked on a farm as a boy and young man and have been interested in farm life for many years.

North Carolina is today and has always been an agricultural state. In the early period North Carolina was exclusively agricultural and exported such products from the farm as pork, beef, and lumber. North Carolinians grew their own food and exported the surplus, but when they were not planting and harvesting they were hunting, trapping, or getting staves, lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. As you know, the state be-

came known as the Tar Heel state, acquiring that name because of the large quantities of tar and its by-products which were exported. These exports were the main money crop of our state. Cattle and hogs were easily grown because they could forge for themselves without much trouble or expense to their owners.

Farmers usually had large numbers of cattle which were not often seen except in the fall of the year. In our early history, people would clear some land, erect a small house, and begin growing their supplies. When the land was exhausted they would acquire other lands, clear some, and start over again. There were no methods of rebuilding the soil, no scientific farming, soil analysis, rotation of crops, and no particular stress was placed upon thoroughbred livestock with the possible exception of horses, the most important possession of the early settlers. Life in those days was simple, hard, and crude. Men lived hard and died young.

North Carolina, of course, has developed as other states and as the nation has developed, and today she is one of the greatest industrialized states in our nation. But the state is primarily agricultural, and whether a citizen of North Carolina is a farmer, professional man, clerk, or industrial worker, with all the modern improvements on the farm and in the city and with our system of electrification and communication, people do not live the hard and simple lives they once lived.

But let me digress a little more.

North Carolina made provision for the education of her youth in the first constitution, but it was not until 1795 that the University opened its doors for students. After the University was established, agriculture was mentioned as one of the subjects to be taught, but chiefly for lack of funds, nothing was accomplished. The proposal to teach the subject was kept in the plans for fifty years when finally a professor of agricultural chemistry was employed. During this time there had been demands of the people for instruction in agricultural subjects. In 1822 Governor Gabriel Holmes recommended that agriculture be taught at the University and suggested that the professor of chemistry and mineralogy take an interest in the improvement of agriculture and devote part of his lectures to that subject. The next year Governor Holmes recommended that the General Assembly make provisions for an experimental farm near the University on which the students might be taught agriculture. Even though the Legislature failed to heed Governor Holmes' recom-

mendations, county agricultural societies, which had already begun to be organized, were exerting some influence. Out of the interest and activities of these societies grew the State Board of Agriculture, which is the forerunner of the present State Board of Agriculture. Articles on agriculture were encouraged, provisions were made for their publication in book form, and one thousand dollars was given to the Board of Agriculture to defray the expenses.

Other efforts were made to arouse interest in agricultural education, but nothing tangible was accomplished.

By 1854 the University would allow agricultural chemistry to be substituted for ancient and modern languages; and B. S. Hendrick was employed as professor of agricultural chemistry; but even though this was an effort in the right direction, the results were negligible. Later the University began to use the Land-Grant funds, which were chiefly for agricultural studies, but the people were not satisfied. In 1887 the General Assembly enacted a law establishing what is now known as State College of the University of North Carolina, in which people are taught the best methods of scientific and practical farming. This institution has done a wonderful work in training young farmers, and in various other scientific fields its influence is definitely felt throughout the state.

You here present being farmers—or at least being interested primarily or to a large extent in farming—should be interested in the number of acres of land used in the many phases of farming.

There are approximately 31,451,000 acres of land in North Carolina, with approximately 18,845,000 acres in farms. According to the 1940 United States census, our last official census, the value of farms (land and buildings) in North Carolina was \$736,708,000. The average value per farm was \$2,647, and the average value per acre was \$30.09. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$45,468,000.

Today approximately one-third of the population of our state is engaged in farming and forestry—an industry usually connected with the farm. About an equal number are engaged in manufacturing. About 130,000 persons are engaged in transportation and communication, 435,000 are engaged in the wholesale and retail business, 65,000 in finance, insurance and real estate, and 102,000 in government work. Thus you see that manufacturing and farming employ about two-thirds of our

total population. Although North Carolina has become to some extent industrialized, and although it is now considered the greatest textile state in the Union, it is still extensively and largely agricultural and will probably always be so to a great extent, because of our fertile soil and favorable climate.

In 1942 North Carolina ranked first among the forty-eight states in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, and lespe-deza for seed. She leads the world in the manufacture of tobacco and has the largest bright leaf tobacco market in the world, which is located at Wilson. Today, in North Carolina, tobacco is the leading cash crop with cotton, poultry, poultry products, and dairy products valued in the order named. Of course, the state produces large quantities of peanuts, sweet potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, cattle, sheep, hogs, and many other items too numerous to mention.

As the state is and will always continue agricultural, let us consider the needs of the farmer and what can be done that will make his life fuller, that will make his labor more productive, that will give him and his children greater advantages, financially, socially, and educationally.

But before we get too much into this discussion, let us consider a few figures taken from the United States census report of 1940. There were, in North Carolina in that year, 3,571,623 people, of whom 1,649,820 were twenty-five years old or older. Of this number, there were 74,528 urban persons who had had four years high school training and 38,356 persons who had had four years college training. Of the total of persons twenty-five years of age or more, there were 41,776 rural non-farm persons who had had four years high school training and 20,557 persons who had had four years college training. And of the same class, there were 36,512 rural farm persons who had had four years high school training and 8,123 persons who had had four years college training. In the entire state, there were 152,-816 persons twenty-five years old or older who had had four years high school training and 67,036 persons of the same class who had acquired four years college training. There were 974,-173 persons living in urban areas and 2,597,446 persons living in rural areas. Thus you see that about one-fourth of our population lived in the cities and town, of whom 14.3 per cent had had four years high school training and 7 per cent had had four years college training. Three-fourths of our population lived in the rural areas, of whom 5.3 per cent had had four years high

school training and 1.2 per cent had had four years college training. This to me in a measure reveals our lack of more progress in agriculture.

Now let us look at Haywood County, in order to get a little nearer home. In 1940 there were 34,804 people living in this county. More than fifty per cent of these were men, although the women in most North Carolina counties outnumber the men. There were 15,357 people living on farms in this county.

We have briefly discussed education and population in the state; now let us look at the conditions of modernization of farm life. Today there are 100,000 farms in North Carolina supplied with electric current. Putting this the other way round, there are now 15,000 miles of electric light wire supplying current to rural areas within the state, while the state could well use and not be adequately served by the construction of between 45,000 and 50,000 miles of wire.

Electric current is now a necessity on the farm as well as in the city. Today there are many electric stokers in tobacco barns. People are curing sweet potatoes with electric equipment, at a cost of one and one-half cents per bushel of potatoes. It has been established that it is practical to cure hay with electric current; and many persons are using it in the poultry and dairy business. At one time electric current was wanted solely for lighting purposes, but recently one farmer was asked if he had to eliminate one service from the many services which electric current supplied him, which he would agree to do without. He immediately replied "electric lights." Farms, as well as manufacturers, need current to run the necessary machinery in their business operations. Electric pumps for running water on the farm, electric milkers, electric brooders, electric current to saw wood, run the churn, the washing machine, the corn mill, and the threshing machines, and electric lights to put the hen to work before the city folks have turned over the first time after going to bed. Electric current is an absolute necessity on the farm as well as in the city. With it, the farmer can have the same laborsaving devices and the same modern home comforts as the city man.

As I have said, North Carolina being rural and at least two-thirds of our population being engaged in or almost directly dependent upon agricultural pursuits, our people ought to be interested in vocational agriculture. The Smith-Hughes vocational education act was passed in 1917, and today there are 389

departments of vocational agriculture, with 299 located in white schools and ninety located in Negro schools. There are now approximately 75,000 persons of all types enrolled in these schools throughout the state.

The purpose of this type of vocational instruction is to round out the educational program, particularly in the rural schools where farmers constitute the major group. Efforts are made to train persons who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon farm work or who themselves will become active farmers. Under this program systematic class instruction is available to four groups of students, including all-day students, or farm boys fourteen years old or older, who are regularly enrolled in high school; part-time students, or farm boys who have stopped school, but who feel the need for information and instruction on farming and who may attend short courses of twenty lessons or more; evening class groups, or farmers, men and women who want specific instruction or certain problems discussed concerning the management of the farm and home; and day-unit groups, or farm boys who are enrolled in the schools in the immediate vicinity of the school with a teacher of agriculture.

Records show that approximately sixty-five per cent of the boys who have had one or more years of agricultural instruction remain on the farm.

The teacher in vocational agriculture may divide his work into three phases: evening class for out of school boys, classroom instruction for high school, community work, and supervising practical work for students.

The teacher endeavors to give the pupil fundamental principles underlying farming in his community and to show him how these principles may be put into practice in order to obtain the best results. All students do practice work on their home farms. The students, while taking these courses, are making money and practicing systematic saving for such purposes as going to college or other enterprises in which they are interested. Agriculture is now considered and ought to be definitely considered a science, and to farm successfully one must know how to farm scientifically. The farmers must know soils, soil conservation and improvement, drainage, cattle breeding, poultry raising, dairying, machinery and the use of machinery, electric equipment, and many other things. In fact, the farm now is as industrialized and as scientific as any other business or occupation.

I am sure that people have no desire to go back to the so-called "good old days," but instead are looking forward to bigger and better farm crops, more thoroughbred cattle and hogs, better methods of farming, better cattle, hog, and poultry production, and a fuller life for the people who make their livelihood from the soil.

Another organization which is an integral part of the program of vocational agriculture is the 4-H Club organization. This is a national organization that has wrought well in North Carolina.

The members of 4-H Clubs, among other things, learn through active participation how to conduct and take an active part in public meetings, to buy and sell coöperatively, to solve their own problems, to finance themselves, and to assume civic responsibility. The real foundation upon which this organization is built is leadership and character development, good health, sportsmanship, coöperation, service, thrift, scholarship, improved agriculture, organized recreation, citizenship, and patriotism. This organization is serving a real need of the farm boys and girls of the nation. Of great importance is that when the youth acquires such knowledge, most often the parents become interested in improved and better methods of farming and farm life.

Another phase of education which to my mind is of vital importance both to rural and city girls is the study of home economics. This phase of education has developed chiefly since the passage of the Smith-Hughes act in 1917, but the greatest development has come since the passage of the George Deen act in 1937-38.

Home economics is by its very name suggestive of its importance. There is no institution with greater potentialities for influencing personal, social, and economic life than the home. People of every walk of life are interested in homemaking, and at some time in their lives usually try to do something about it. When people realize the importance of knowing proper clothing, food, housing, child care and development, family health and safety, economic purchasing of food and household furnishings, and personal family relationships, the study of home economics will get its proper place in both the city and rural schools. Farmers' wives who do most, if not all, of their household work and city wives who may not do their own work, but who must supervise it, must know how to do the job or the

health, welfare, and development of the home will suffer. More girls should receive this type of training, if they are to develop into the wives and homemakers they should.

There are several other phases of education which could be mentioned here but which I shall omit at this time. I have in mind vocational guidance, vocational rehabilitation, distributive education, and so on. All are well worth-while phases of education as well as those I have mentioned. I have and shall continue to support them. But I want to discuss something a little different. It has occurred to me that there is something which is not provided for certain girls and boys but which should be provided for them. According to some figures which I have mentioned earlier, there is a very small percentage of the boys and girls who finish high school and a much smaller number of those who ever go to college. Just think that in 1940, in the state as a whole, seven per cent of the city population had four years college training, while 1.2 per cent of the farm people had four years college training. Now this number included teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, dentists, and all other professional and non-professional persons. You see immediately there were more than twice as many persons with four years high school training as with four years college training. Of course, these figures have been changed during the past few years and especially with the war causing such a shift in population, but I believe there is a decided need for schools, be they county, district, or area schools, where girls and boys who are interested in getting training in the best methods of scientific and practical farming and who cannot go to State College or some other college can get such educational advantages. So many of our farm boys do not wish to go to college or cannot go because of financial or other reasons, but would, in my opinion, be glad to attend an area or district school where purely agricultural subjects would be taught both from the scientific and practical viewpoints. These boys should know soils, how to analyze soils, soil erosion, rotation of crops, fertilizers, drainage of land, forestry, cattle breeding, hog raising, dairying, poultry raising, farm machinery and repair, and electric equipment and repair. A thorough training should be provided in farm sanitation, better heating and housing, adequate water supply, plant and animal diseases, and kindred subjects. These schools should be located on farms which would serve as laboratories for practical training. Such schools in short would become the agricul-

ture centers for the advancement and promotion of farm life generally.

As stated above, State College is doing fine work for farm boys, but the schools I have in mind would fill the needs of those boys and girls who would never go to college, but who would be anxious to make a better living, live a fuller life, and be worth more to the community, the state, and the nation.

In my inaugural address delivered in January, 1945, I recommended that the General Assembly give careful consideration to such a program. As a result of that recommendation, a law was enacted providing for a commission to study the plan. This commission invested a great deal of study in the matter and made some recommendations. The General Assembly of 1947 embraced this study with an even larger assignment to a bigger commission, to give a thorough over-all study of our system of education in North Carolina. From this school survey I am hopeful that a better, more practical, and more useful period of training and schooling can be offered to the young people from the farms of Haywood and other counties.

Again I say that since our great state is essentially and primarily agricultural—not forgetting how rapidly it has become industrialized since 1900—we must try to provide the best educational opportunities for our boys and girls who will remain on the farm. Farmers need just as adequate preparation for progressive and successful farming as do lawyers for the practice of law or doctors for the practice of medicine, or any other profession. Why not make farming a profession with the same high standards of preparation and efficiency as any other business? No state or nation can live without the things the farmers produce, and with the education and training, modern machinery, and scientific methods, I have faith to believe that our North Carolina farmers will be able to live a fuller and better life and our state will be lifted to new heights of social betterment and economic achievement.

You have been, and are now, making progress here in Haywood County. Events such as this Achievement Day observance mark up this progress in such a way that we can see it charted in the course of affairs in your county.

I am happy to be able to face so many fine farm families. There is a genuine thrill involved in knowing that some 1,400 4-H Club members culminate a year of activity today when awards are made to the winners from this group, in the various

projects with which you have been working. This is also the day for giving recognition to the accomplishment of 750 demonstration farmers in the county and for the awarding of prizes to the winners in the group of 600 Home Demonstration women.

So Achievement Day is a real event in your lives and in the life of Haywood County. I am happy to have the opportunity of being here with you, and I congratulate you on your accomplishments and wish you every success and many more "achievements" in the years that lie ahead.

NORTH CAROLINA IS MOVING FORWARD

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON NEW YEAR'S EVE OVER

RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

DECEMBER 31, 1947

I am happy at the opportunity presented tonight to speak to a radio audience of North Carolina citizens. This is the eve of a new calendar year. In a few hours it will be 1948. As for myself, I am tonight drawing to a close three eventful years of my life.

It has been three years since I took the oath of office as chief executive of your state, and I have one more year to serve in that term of office. Of course, the past three years have been the most interesting of my life—a life that I have sought to dedicate to my state and to her people. But aside from what these three years have meant to me personally, I feel that they have marked an historic time in all our lives and in the history of our state.

In that period that I have had the privilege of serving as your governor we have seen the war clouds lifted, our boys and girls returned to their homes and to their jobs, and the launching of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction.

We finished creating a mighty machine of destruction, saw it accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, and have since been decommissioning it and putting its energies to peacetime uses.

On a strictly state level, the past three years have meant a great deal to North Carolina. They have seen the state pay its debts, or set aside the money with which to pay them as they come due. For the first time in the lifetime or the memory of any person who tonight hears my voice the state of North Carolina is out of debt. We owe no money for services of the past,

And in addition to that we have set up a cushion against any financial or business hardships that may appear in the future—a financial buffer to protect the state from the shock of depleted incomes.

Salaries of teachers and state employees have been twice substantially raised. The highways of the state have been improved, especially in the farm to market and secondary groups, at a rate never before attempted in North Carolina.

A highway safety program has been set up recently and is now getting into full swing. This program will save life and limb and property on our highways. The law setting up this program provides for doubling the highway patrol, requires a periodic examination of drivers who are to have licenses to drive, provides for inspection of the motor vehicles themselves, and gives the state a drivers' responsibility law under which drivers must pay for damage they do if they are to drive.

A state veterans' commission has been set up to serve the returning service men and women and help them with their problems and to gain the benefits to which they are entitled.

Of all these suggested changes, milestones of progress, and indications that the state continues to march forward, I believe I would like to take the next minute or two to discuss in a little more detail the present fiscal condition of the state of North Carolina.

The 1947 General Assembly, in order to further stabilize the fiscal soundness of the state, increased the reserve fund to \$30,000,000. This fund will act as a cushion to absorb the shock of declining revenue in the years ahead. In addition to this safety feature the General Assembly provided more than fifty million dollars for permanent improvements at the various institutions of the state, which is more money for buildings at these institutions than was provided for similar purposes during the past fifty years. The accumulated need for additional space at the mental institutions, the educational institutions, and the correctional institutions has now been provided for many years to come. The Legislature, however, provided that none of this money could be spent unless and until a dollar of value could be had for each dollar spent. And, of course, under the formula the funds will be safe-guarded against hasty expenditure.

This excellent financial condition has not been achieved at the expense of our institutions and agencies. The appropriations for these services have grown rapidly.

The general fund appropriation has been increased from less than \$100,000,000 for the biennium just prior to the war to \$190,000,000 for the present biennium.

Our largest general fund appropriation is for the public schools. Here the greatest single increase was had. Even as late as 1944 the public school expenditures were only \$38,500,000, while \$65,000,000 will be spent by the schools during this fiscal year. The beginning teacher just out of college now receives from the state \$181 per month, and a grade "A" teacher with the greatest experience now receives \$241 per month. And these salaries will be paid to all the teachers of the state regardless of where they teach in the public schools from the mountain to the sea. These salaries I have just mentioned are thirty per cent above the salaries paid last year. I have a profound respect for the value of the public schools in the growth and development of this state—they have played a vital part in making it possible for industry to reach its pinnacle of success which your balance sheets indicate today. And those who will eventually pay the huge Federal debt and fight the future world wars are in, or will pass through, our school rooms. It is here that we need to make our greatest investment and then follow through to see that the children are properly and adequately taught.

The General Assembly authorized me to appoint a commission to make a further study of our public schools and the work they are doing. This commission has been appointed and is now at work. The problems connected with the public school effort are unending. This is an indication of growth. It is our duty to see that the best schools possible are had for all the children. The state is now spending seventy cents out of each general fund dollar for education, and for the first time in history, the state and local governments combined are spending \$100 per child in average daily attendance in the schools.

Our institutions of higher learning have greatly expanded their services and, with a student body doubled in size, are doing a wonderful job in training our boys and girls for leadership. Here, too, the appropriations have been considerably increased.

Also, in the field of public health, the appropriations for public health in the field of disease prevention have been increased. And this work is expanding as rapidly as trained personnel can be employed. Also the General Assembly set up \$6,000,000 to assist the counties in building hospitals. This was a new de-

parture in state financing. Heretofore the state has not engaged in capital outlay appropriations for the counties in building hospitals.

North Carolina is moving forward. It is moving forward because its people and its leaders are not content either to stand still or to lag behind. It has the resources, both human and natural, and these form the solid foundation upon which its development is taking place.

The future of North Carolina is promising. In agriculture, in industry, in business, in the social services, in government—in fact, all along the line—progress is being recorded. The General Assembly has always recognized the state's need for development and has created agencies and commissions from time to time to prosecute various programs of growth and improvement. Many such agencies are hard at work. The people have caught the vision, and as a result the state is advancing and will continue to advance in the months and years that lie ahead.

Today we have nearly four million people living within the borders of North Carolina. The welfare of their varied interests and the solutions of their problems—as these solutions affect the welfare of all the people of the state—rest upon all our shoulders. And so—

We must act wisely for the foolish.

We must be strong for the weak.

We must be generous for the miserly.

We must be prudent for the wasteful and improvident.

We must have vision for the blind.

We must be unselfish for the selfish.

We must avoid the pitfalls of pride and prejudice, or ignorance and indifference and selfishness.

Your collective thought and action can and must reflect the best thought and action of a great people.

Ours is the collective intelligence of North Carolina. What we all think and how we all feel is the very heart, soul, and conscience of the state. On every hand we will be beset by obstacles. It has ever been so, that man makes progress by way of his struggles. Those who assume the responsibilities of leadership are always denounced for doing too little or for doing too much. We must be comforted in knowing that much of this condemnation comes from men and women who have selfish interests, from those who are prejudiced, from those who are uninformed and too busy to study all sides of a question. The repetition of half

truths will always rise up to plague us. And yet always in the hearts of the people who seek the truth and the light is discovered, at just the right time, hidden, unsuspected, and undiscovered springs of wisdom and strength.

The people of North Carolina have indicated that they trust me, and as a result of that investment of confidence, I sit in the sometimes uneasy seat of governor.

I demand of myself that I be faithful to the trust reposed in me.

In the state capitol of a far western state here in our union of states there is an inscription high up on an arch outside the door of the office of the governor of that state. Written there in letters of shining gold are these words of truth: "Nothing is politically right that is morally wrong."

If we stand on high ground and always strive to do that which is right we shall need fear no adversary.

The Goliath of accumulated problems of war, of past neglect, of ignorance and selfishness challenges us all. But the strength of a David is ours for the asking. We need not and dare not fail.

By making North Carolina the best place in all the world in which to live, we shall help make the world a better place to live in.

To every man there openeth
A high way and a low
And the high soul climbs the high way
And the low soul gropes the low.
While in between on the misty flats
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every man there openeth
A high way and a low,
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go.

As you embark upon your labors for a new year may the spirit of truth and justice attend you. The hopes and prayers of North Carolina, her people, and all that they stand for go with you!

I close with this personal word. My single interest as governor is to promote the welfare of the people of the state of North Carolina. To that end I pledge you my coöperation and that of the administrative agencies of the state.

Those of us who serve here may not be remembered always, but the works we accomplish here will live forever.

IMPROVED SEED AND INCREASED CROPS

ADDRESS⁵⁰ DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND
NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCERS, INC.

ROCKY MOUNT

JANUARY 8, 1948

I have often heard it said that the use of pure seed is one of the cheapest and most economical ways in which to increase the acre yields of crops. Purebred seed like purebred livestock return the greatest profits for the grower's labor and expense. Since like produces like, it also stands to reason that quality seeds will return a quality product which the consumer will be readier to purchase.

Our plant breeders who have developed new varieties, new crops, and new fruits, and men who increase these seeds, as well as those who depend upon such seeds for their day-to-day incomes, have done a great service to North Carolina and to the world. The corn of today is far removed from the maize that our forefathers found on this continent in the days when this nation was being founded. The wheat of today is something more than the wild grain of ancient times, and the cotton and tobacco little resemble the first crops with which our ancestors began.

Steadily and surely through the years, the scientist and the farmer have worked together to make it possible for fewer farmers to feed more people, to provide the fiber by which they might be clothed or the tobacco to soothe the turbulent mind.

Let me, therefore, as governor of North Carolina, extend to you my congratulations on the work that you are doing, on the scientific progress that you are making, on the contribution which you, as scientific plant breeders and practical growers, are making to the new wealth and well-being of the state. I have been particularly impressed with the reports coming to me of high acre corn yields being produced from one end of the state to the other. The use of the new hybrid seed, developed by many of you growers, I understand, has had an important part in the increased acre yields for the state as a whole.

Between 1915 and 1944, our average acre yield of corn was twenty-three bushels an acre. In 1945, this was increased to an average of twenty-five bushels and, in 1946, to an average of twenty-seven bushels. I am informed that the average for 1947

⁵⁰This address was read by John Harden, private secretary to Governor Cherry.

will be at least thirty and one-half bushels an acre. Since North Carolina plants about two and one-fourth million acres of its best land to corn each year, it is needless for me to point out to you the value of the increased yield. Better seeds, along with improved methods of fertilization and cultivation, are responsible for this commendable increase.

Along with this increase in corn production, I have noted in my travels over the state that more pastures, small grain, and grazing crops have been planted. For years, we have deplored the fact that too much of our farming income has come from crops, primarily tobacco, cotton, and peanuts. But people who have no feed have no right to keep livestock on their farms. Our newly developing dairy industry is following in the wake of new pastures and grazing crops. We could have a swine industry second to none if we were but able to shovel corn to them as is done in some of the midwestern states. Therefore, I am happy to see the new strides in growing more corn, small grain, pastures, grazing crops, alfalfa, and other such feedstuffs.

The decrease in the acreage given over to tobacco this next year should allow more of these feed crops and soil-improving crops to be produced. Then, with less tobacco per farm and using the good varieties which you seedmen have developed, we should produce more profitable acre yields and thus have a greater net worth at the close of the year. Some tobacco growers have said that they can produce a better quality of the leaf this next year and then grow some of the other crops which will cut down expenses on the farm.

Certainly a dollar saved is a dollar earned; and, if we have to spend tobacco dollars for all the food and feed needed in this area, then we have done little except swap dollars by the end of the crop year. I am, therefore, particularly pleased at the progress made in the production of food and feed crops and in the plans being made to further increase these in 1948. Naturally, we shall grow as much tobacco as we can on the acreages allotted. This tobacco ought to be of the best quality, and along with it we can well afford to increase our plantings of hay crops, grain, and the other crops so important in maintaining the balance of the farm. By having such crops available and by getting into the habit of always growing them, we can surely develop a livestock industry in this section.

I am particularly hopeful that more attention will be given to dairy cattle and to the production of milk and butter for family use so that the general health level of this area may be raised. This will come about as the result of the work done by you seedsmen in providing adapted feed crops and food crops for this area.

But as our farmers become more and more efficient and as machinery takes the place of hand labor, allowing free hours from work in the fields, it is essential that small industries be developed in this section. I understand that the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of this seed show, is taking an aggressive part in bringing new industries to the rural sections of this area. This also will further balance the economy of the great coastal plain crop country and should add to a good living and to better incomes per family.

I want to congratulate the thirty-six farmers of Nash County who have banded themselves together to develop better management practices. As a result of their studies and their plans and methods, much should be learned about a better balanced farming for this area. This is the section of North Carolina also where a wholesome plan of tenant-landlord relations is being studied and attempted. The farmers of Nash and Edgecombe were the first in the state to tackle this question and really to attempt to remedy age-old nuisances. I think that farmers elsewhere could take a page from the book of these accomplishments and thus do away with many of the economic ills of our tenant system.

And so, ladies and gentlemen of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association and the North Carolina Seed Producers, let me again assure you of my abiding interest in the things for which you stand. You have made a notable contribution to the progress of the state; and, as you continue to produce and increase seeds of the new varieties which bring greater production and new wealth to North Carolina, may you have that thrill and that great satisfaction which comes to him who serves his fellow man. We have a common task in this day of doubts and uncertainties to bring peace and a measure of comfort to a war-torn world. Yours is no small contribution.

POLIOMYELITIS IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS⁵¹ DELIVERED ON LAUNCHING THE MARCH OF DIMES
CAMPAIGN OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

JANUARY 15, 1948

Last year our nation experienced its fifth consecutive year of unusually high polio incidence. More than ten thousand cases were recorded. Leaving a trail of tragedy and helplessness, the grim crippler struck again and again in every section of the country. Here in North Carolina, three hundred and sixteen new cases were reported during the year. As in every previous invasion of polio, there was no way to predict the time, the place, or the extent of its attack. We could only prepare to the best of our ability and fight back the assault with every means at our disposal. Once again the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its chapters directed the forces of resistance all along the polio front. And once again the nation weathered the storm. This January your National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis marks its tenth anniversary of service to the American public. For ten years you, the people of North Carolina, along with millions of other Americans, have given wholehearted support to the annual March of Dimes. You have helped pioneer a truly democratic movement in the field of health. For the first time in the history of disease, the citizens of an entire nation have arisen in concerted action to drive from their shores the menace of a specific disease. Through the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis you, as individuals, are taking personal part in scientific research that we hope may some day culminate in the discovery of a preventive or cure for poliomyelitis. Through the March of Dimes you are providing the technical personnel and equipment for a front-line army that fights epidemic at its source—an army that brings quick aid to the stricken, furnishing doctors, nurses, physical therapists, iron lungs, and every vital element of polio warfare—all of this without regard to the patient's financial status, color, age or religion. You, as individuals, are assuring continued care and treatment to the thousands of patients who must be treated for months,

⁵¹The radio announcer presented Governor Cherry and at the conclusion of the address added the following remarks: "You have been listening to the Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, governor of North Carolina, speaking for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The March of Dimes Campaign opens in your county the morning of January 15th and continues for two weeks. Please give to it. Give generously. You may be sure that your contribution, however large, however small, will help to brighten the future of someone who needs your help."

and even years, after the acute stage of the disease has passed. And you are providing your National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis with funds to educate and instruct the public in the nature of infantile paralysis. Instruction alleviates fear and useless anxiety. Then too, your funds are used to educate physical therapists, specialists, and every other type of technician who can play an important rôle in minimizing the effects of polio infection. Through your support of the annual March of Dimes, your National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has been able to establish a record of service of which the American people may well be proud. Today there is every reason to believe that we are well on our way toward ultimate victory over polio. When the American people are aroused to action in any field of endeavor they do not rest until they have attained their goal. And the American people are solidly supporting the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Each year millions of people from every walk of life, people with no highly specialized training in science or medicine—just plain American wage-earners—all join forces in concerted action to supply the impetus that is making possible the greatest war that has ever been waged by any nation against the onslaught of a specific disease. Unfortunately, in recent years, the polio menace has become more serious than ever before. In the five years since 1943, more than eighty thousand Americans have been stricken with infantile paralysis. This is an increase of 150 per cent over the previous five-year period and more than double the figure for any similar period in the history of the disease in this country. But, so often, facts and figures seem rather distant; for that reason, I'd like you to listen to a recorded interview with a young North Carolinian who has suffered the pains of polio. This young lady, now on her way to recovery, has you to thank, through your generous contributions to the March of Dimes, for you have made possible the facilities for her recovery.⁵²

I said previously that this young lady had you to thank for the facilities of recovery. That's very true, but if you listened closely you may have noted an element that is of equal importance. It's spirit! And, believe me, these young people affected by polio have got to have plenty of it. Polio is not a disease treated briefly in its acute stages and then forgotten. Early hospitalization is the first consideration if we are to minimize in every way the effects of the disease. In many cases, special hospital

⁵²Then there was a recorded four-minute interview.

equipment is required—hot pack machines, respirators, and other expensive equipment peculiar to this particular disease. Then, after the acute stage of the illness has passed, the real work begins. It was found early in the fight against polio that much of the crippling generally associated with the disease was the result of simple neglect. The patient was permitted to resume his life as best he could with weakened or completely useless muscles. This activity resulted in further deformity and crippling. Today, care and treatment of polio patients continue long after the initial onslaught of the disease. Through physical therapy, muscles are trained and developed and coördinated to maximum efficiency. Through orthopedic surgery, corrections and adjustments are made to permit the patient freedom of movement approaching the normal. Thousands of children have had to learn to walk all over again after severe attacks of polio. Your contribution to the March of Dimes has, in many cases, been the deciding factor in their new-found freedom. Your money has paid for doctors and nurses and physical therapists. It has provided necessary hospitalization and equipment. It has made possible the rehabilitation to normal life of thousands who might otherwise have borne the marks of the disease on their minds as well as their bodies. There is no way to estimate the financial demands of the future. We know the past—the 316 new cases of last year, plus 172 old cases which were still being given needed aid. We know that the people of North Carolina have contributed a net total of \$1,770,000 to the fight against infantile paralysis. But we cannot predict what the coming summer will bring—whether it will be a light polio year, or whether the alarming upward swing of polio incidence will continue through 1948. We do know, however, that we must be prepared for whatever happens. We must have sufficient funds on hand to be able to guarantee swift and efficient handling of every case that requires help, regardless of the patient's age, race, or religion. In 1944 only one hospital in North Carolina would knowingly admit an acute case of infantile paralysis. Today, nineteen will admit such cases in the infectious stage. By the spring of 1948 it is hoped that each of these will be permanently and adequately equipped to care for any type of case. North Carolina chapters already have helped equip and staff new physiotherapy departments at the Orthopedic Home in Asheville; at the Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem; at Rex and Saint Agnes hospitals in Raleigh; and at the James Walker

Memorial Hospital in Wilmington. Since June of 1944, North Carolina chapters have spent, for medical care of their cases, equipment, and training, approximately \$1,535,000. In addition, National Headquarters has allotted to North Carolina for infantile paralysis research and education \$316,000. North Carolina's needs include more convalescent centers, opportunity for more infantile paralysis refresher courses for additional physicians and nurses, and a respirator treatment center. You can do more than you know. This is our fight and it will continue to merit our complete enthusiastic support as long as our children stand in peril of disease. With your help, given generously through the March of Dimes, the fight will go on. We look to the future with optimism.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TWO STATES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE HAMPTON ROADS
MARITIME ASSOCIATION
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
JANUARY 21, 1948

*Mr. President, Members of the Hampton Roads
Maritime Association, and Distinguished Guests:*

I am honored to be a guest on the occasion of your annual meeting. It is a delightful privilege to have a part on your program. I bring greetings of good will from my fellow citizens of North Carolina. They wish for you a full year of prosperity in 1948. A year which should witness the coming and going of more ships laden with greater tonnage than in any year of peace in our history.

I am a highlander and unaccustomed to maritime language and nautical terms. Moreover, I have had but little experience with big waters. I crossed the Atlantic in 1918 as a young lieutenant in the 30th Division, at which time I gained considerable respect for the power and dimensions of that great body of restless green water. During the past three years I have made one or two fishing trips on the placid waters of the Carolina sounds, using the boats of the North Carolina navy, which consists of two fifty-foot launches. Outside these experiences, I have had an occasional refreshing dip in the briny surf. And these contacts with the ocean constitute my total sea-going qualifications for appearing on your program. Consequently, I have

justified my acceptance of your kind invitation to speak at this time by recalling that a large part of the Hampton Roads citizenry came from North Carolina. I concluded that it was quite proper for the governor of my state to give an occasional accounting of his stewardship to the good people of the largest North Carolina city outside the boundaries of the Old North State.

I shall discuss briefly the growth and development of our two states. In so doing, it is necessary to comment on their historical background, their present growth, and their future development.

Since many of the concepts of Democratic government took form in the language of the patriots of this seaboard area, I believe it fitting to undertake a brief word concerning the generally accepted facts of history to determine what was in the minds and hearts of the "Founding Fathers" when they adopted the Constitution.

The commonwealth of Virginia and the state of North Carolina have much in common. Historically speaking, you have Jamestown, Captain John Smith, and Pocahontas; we have Roanoke Island, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Virginia Dare. You have Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown; we have Edenton, New Bern, and Hillsboro.

Both states were among the original thirteen colonies and shared kindred feelings in the early days toward the mother country. In both colonies protest meetings were held to express indignation against the highhanded action of the British Parliament in levying tax on tea without representation from the colonies in the membership of the Parliament. Both states were deeply scarred by the losses sustained at Valley Forge and in the battles fought to maintain the independence of the struggling colonies, and both states have long rolls of honor of those who gave their lives in that great struggle for freedom.

Those brave souls who first dared to risk the perils of an uncharted sea to found a new home in the wilderness of America were anxious to gain freedom of opportunity which did not exist for them in Europe. They did not believe in the divine right of kings and the union of church and state. They did believe in freedom of speech and the press, the freedom to worship according to conscience, and the right of trial by jury. In brief, they desired to elevate the individual to that stature where each person would be his own king, making his own decrees concerning

his life, liberty, property, and his God. They were willing to be loyal to England as the mother country so long as Parliament and the King did not impose undue restraint on their personal liberty and property. But when George III needed money to carry on his European wars and sought to impose taxes on the tea of the colonists to help fill his war chests, the colonists promptly declared their independence of the mother country and took to arms to defend their independence. The War of Independence, ending successfully for the colonists, left them free and independent but without a central government. To remedy this situation, the thirteen colonies formed a loosely-knit confederation which lasted about twelve years. In Philadelphia during 1787, a convention was called for the purpose of providing a central government. After much deliberation and debate, a constitution was drawn up to provide for this central government—a government to be safeguarded with checks and balances.

Now, when it was submitted to the colonies for ratification, it was understood that the Constitution contained only a delegation of authority, that is, all power and right which should rightfully belong to a free people originated with the people, and this new central government could have only those powers which the people themselves, through their chosen representatives, chose to give it. All the remainder of the right and power remained with the people, and the people from time to time could give expression to it through their chosen representatives in Congress. The colonies were slow to ratify this new charter of delegated authority—this new government of centralized authority. They remembered that most of their personal freedom had been denied in the mother country by a strong central government. They said the president would soon become a king—a king who would issue decrees which might put a man in jail without cause and keep him there without trial, or require him to worship in a church other than his chosen one, or to pay taxes in support of that church—all of which they feared and wanted not at all. They feared the unwritten language of the Constitution more than its positive statements. They insisted that the personal freedoms be written into the language of the Constitution. So these guarantees were added to the Constitution in 1791. They are referred to as the Bill of Rights. The first one reads that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there-

of; or abridging the freedom of speech or the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The state constitutions adopted by each of the original thirteen states contained guarantees of personal freedom in much the same language as that of the Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution. It seems that our forefathers wanted a double check in order to make sure that if the Federal government should collapse, as was frequently suggested in the early days, then each state would become a sovereign government, and the citizens would retain their cherished personal freedoms under the provisions of the state constitution.

It will thus be observed that the first consideration, the thought uppermost in the minds of our colonial ancestors, was the preservation of the liberty which they had obtained in winning the War of Independence.

It was the generally accepted view of the states that each was sovereign of its own affairs, that the Federal government was formed to repel invasion by an enemy and for the common security of all the states. Indeed, more than one of the states threatened from time to time to withdraw from the Union. The right of secession was not cleared up until seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution, when the War Between the States was fought to settle that question. Although no state has attempted to secede during the past seventy-five years, we read continually about debates taking place in Congress on states' rights. This is a throwback to the original idea of independence and self-determination to be enjoyed and a freedom to be exercised by each of the states.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1868, providing dual citizenship. Thereby, we are citizens of the United States and of the state in which we live. Thus, the protecting arm of both governments is about us in the protection of our life, liberty, and property.

This two-way plan of government is different from any other democracy or form of government in the world. At the time of its adoption, it was untried and experimental, and many students of government believed it doomed to failure. They did not think a government of divided authority could endure. However, in the formative years, the Supreme Court of the United States was able to render some able and far-reaching decisions in defining the rights and duties of the states and of the Federal gov-

ernment and its citizens. It acted as an arbiter to settle disputes and gradually formed a set of rules, or legal guideposts, whereby men individually and the states could look for guidance in the settling of their difficulties peaceably.

With the passing of the years, the thirteen original colonies located along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of 4,000,000, have been increased to forty-eight states reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a population of 140,000,000 people. This growth and expansion has brought many new problems to our people. The division of duty between the states and the Federal government becomes more and more complicated. Generally speaking, the states have been able to prevent the central government from getting enough authority to dictate to the states how they should manage their internal affairs. However, there has been a tendency during recent years for the states gradually to yield more and more authority to the Federal government. Take, for instance, the question of relief for the unfortunate. This was once thought to be the duty of the local community, such as the town, city, or county, which assumed this responsibility for more than 100 years. Today, however, much of the welfare funds are provided by Congress.

During the recent World War, it seemed necessary, in order to cope effectively and promptly with the dictator countries of Europe, that Congress should vest extraordinary powers in the executive branch of the Federal government. The war is over, but instead of returning these powers to the people, many of the agencies and offices created by the emergency of the war wish to carry over their functions and power into the post-war period. Indeed, a strong desire on the part of many of these bureaus was manifested before the recent Congress to become permanent agencies of the government.

By common consent, it is admitted that because of our position of world leadership among the nations we should have a strong central government, fully capable of dealing with international problems, but at the same time there are many, very many, who believe that this power should be limited to foreign affairs and should have no application to the domestic affairs of the states.

It is thought that, except as expressly prohibited by the Constitution, every state should be able to determine for its people, through its state legislature, policies concerning education and the training of youth, health regulations, standards of work relat-

ing to hours and wages, the kind and amount of taxes which should be levied, the location and type of highways it should have, the conservation and development of its natural resources, all needful rules and regulations concerning its police powers for the control of crime, and control of all elections for public office—that control of these functions, at least, should remain close to the people, and that no further delegation of these powers should be made by Congress to the central government.

Thus I pay tribute to the wisdom, patience, and foresight of the men who set up the framework of a democracy which has endured for more than 150 years, wherein men could work and achieve, each having an opportunity to attain his full stature in accordance with the plan of the Creator of us all.

Under the guidance of the philosophy set forth in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, it is now my purpose to examine briefly the growth and development of two of the original colonies.

In 1790 the population of Virginia was 747,610. It stood first among the states in population.

In 1790 the population of North Carolina was 393,751. It stood third among the states in population.

In 1900 the population of Virginia was 1,854,000. It stood seventeenth among the states in population.

In 1900 the population of North Carolina was 1,893,000. It stood sixteenth among the states in population.

This was, however, the only category in which North Carolina could claim to be ahead of Virginia, unless it could be in that very doubtful field of intangibles called poverty.

The War Between the States left your people and mine impoverished in spirit and bankrupt in dollars. So low in spirit and resources had our state become that it was sometimes referred to as a "valley of humility between two mountains of conceit," or as some other person described it, "a vast camping ground where the young men were tented for the night, on their way to some new home far away." Only South Carolina seemed more depressed.

Beginning with the turn of the century, however, with the vision of Isaiah, a great leader went about over the state stirring up the people to the possibilities of a new day. He wanted a schoolhouse on every hilltop. He told the people that a great state could not be built on ignorance and poverty. He stormed, cajoled, and pleaded with the people to send their children to

school for at least four months in the year. Slowly, they caught the vision and started on their march of progress which is as yet unhalting.

The way was not easy. Much money had to be borrowed. As late as 1932 the public debt of the state and its subdivisions was nearly \$500,000,000. Today, however, the state, for all intents and purposes, is out of debt. Its general fund debt has been taken care of in full. Its highway debt can be liquidated any day with sinking funds now in hand and will be officially extinguished in 1951. The bonded debt of the local subdivisions has been greatly reduced.

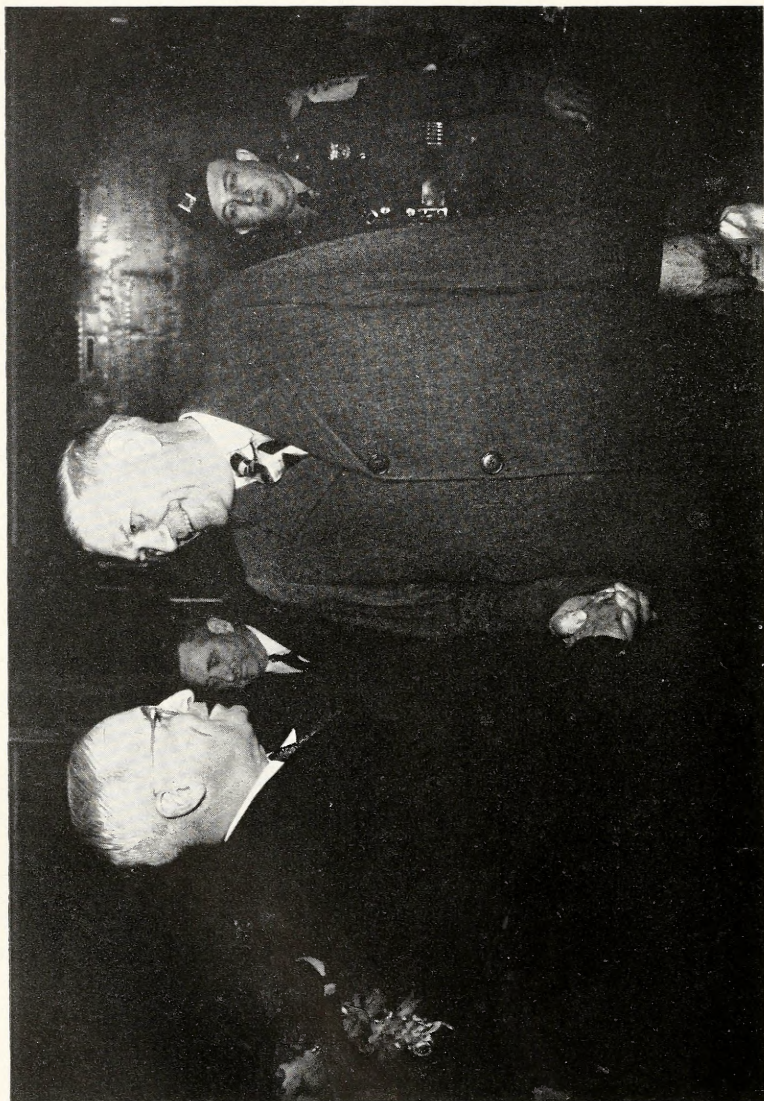
In the meantime, the state has built \$800,000,000 worth of roads. The state maintains 12,000 miles of primary roads and 48,000 miles of secondary roads. It has no tax on property for any purpose, including roads and schools.

It is interesting to note that the state of North Carolina as a going concern has a combined book value of cash, sinking funds and capital assets in excess of \$475,000,000. This is a conservative value which is being added to with the passing of each day. With pardonable pride, I can say to you that the state of North Carolina is in the soundest fiscal position it has been in since joining the sisterhood of states in 1791.

Our population has doubled since 1900. Our estimated population today is in excess of 3,600,000. Every fourth person is a public school child. More than 800,000 are in attendance at the public schools each day. Four thousand eight hundred state-owned buses transport 345,000 children to and from school each day. This is our first liability and greatest project. Twenty-five thousand teachers paid from state funds are in our public school rooms daily. The appropriation from state funds for the public schools is \$65,000,000, not including the institutions of higher learning. Thus all the children are the wards of the state for nine months during twelve years.

While North Carolina has the only state-wide, state supported school system in the South, our people believe that the accident of birth should not penalize the child born in the remote or poorer sections of the state and that any state which fails to provide similar opportunity for its children will in time become a backward state.

Without boasting, but with justifiable pride, and without going into detailed statistics, I want to add that it is not alone in state government and public services that we are second to



President Harry S. Truman is welcomed to North Carolina by Governor Cherry. He visited the state on October 19, 1948, to unveil the statue erected in honor of Presidents Jackson, Johnson, and Polk. In the background are Willis Smith, chairman of the commission to erect the monument, and Harold E. Minges.

none in the South, but in industry and agriculture we have made equal forward strides.

In agriculture we stand third in the nation, being exceeded only by California and Texas. Our crops sold for a billion dollars last year. Tobacco alone brought the farmers nearly \$500,000,000.

Soon after taking office, I received a telegram from one of your good citizens as follows:

Dear Governor:

Several years ago I left North Carolina and located in Virginia hoping to eat a little higher on the ham hock. Could I come back to North Carolina and get some pig knuckles?

I replied that he was welcome to come, the pig knuckles were very sweet, but we were eating ham these days.

The growth of industry in North Carolina since 1900 has been little short of fantastic—a growth of which we are proud, as you are acquainted.

In the fields of furniture, textiles, and tobacco we stand first among the Southern states.

First in the nation in the manufacture of tobacco and textiles, we are third in the nation in total furniture output, but first in the manufacture of household and kitchen furniture.

This great forward march in our state is the result of hard work, coupled with a competitive spirit, stable government for fifty years, public schools for all the children, good roads, and a desire on the part of our people to get ahead. We have not been afraid to tax ourselves for public services, and our sacrifices are now paying fine dividends.

During this period Virginia has been making a parallel march of progress. Your great east-west railroads terminating here at Hampton Roads have brought to this community, and to the state as a whole, untold wealth. You have developed some fine cities and some very fine apples. During the war you served the nation in a very splendid way. You not only built and repaired many large ships, but you provided an open door to Europe through whose portal passed many soldiers and much material which greatly aided the cause of victory.

If there is to be found anywhere within our nation a state which exemplifies the spirit of independence and sound government as envisioned by the Founding Fathers, I think it is Virginia. If in these days of doubt and restlessness among the war-

torn people of Europe there is uncertainty as to the stability of government in a capitalistic democracy then I would show them Virginia as exhibit number one.

And if there be those in our nation who would prefer the loss of personal independence and the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution in order to embrace the slavery of communism, let them come and abide in the commonwealth of Virginia and share its hospitality before joining the legions of Stalin. Who among us is not thrilled when we stand at the shrine of Washington, Jefferson, or Lee, or read the defying declaration of Patrick Henry, and try to recreate the thoughts which they had at the birth of this great nation when they offered their lives in its defense and preservation.

Yours is a noble tradition, an honorable past. I would not detract one whit from your glory.

What does the future hold for our states?

Undoubtedly your state will continue its march of progress, provided it does not keep both eyes glued to the past. Progress is not a backward march. The reports come to me frequently concerning your forward march in agriculture and industry. I believe that Virginia and the other southeastern states are in the path of Northern industry looking for a new home in the South. I believe that Northern and Eastern venture capital is seeking new enterprise here in the Southern states, not alone because we have a warmer climate and a friendly supply of labor, but because they have great respect for the state government to be found at least in Virginia and North Carolina.

No great scandal has been charged to the state government of our two states—both states have their financial houses in order. Each state provides equitable tax rates to its producers. Labor and management are on good terms in both states.

However, there are many things in which our states are deficient. Our per capita income and per capita wealth is low in comparison with that of the Northern states. We have large rural populations whose income ordinarily is only forty to sixty per cent of the income of the industrial workers. There is a great need for complete rural electrification in order that many small rural industries may be developed to process more and more of our farm production. We need to learn from California how to grade and prepackage our fruits and vegetables before sending them to market.

In our own state we are developing the best college of agriculture and engineering it is possible to obtain at this time in order to assist in the growth and development of our agriculture and industry. We like to think we will soon have the best in the South or West and one which compares favorably with any in the East. Also, we need more adequate and faster distribution and marketing facilities for farm produce.

Likewise, our people would be happy if you good people would realize the potential value of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. It has 400 miles in North Carolina and about thirty miles in Virginia. It stretches from Norfolk to Charlotte, passing through rich farming country and terminating in the key city for textile and tobacco shipments. I wish you would give it a good roadbed and good trains—or sell it to North Carolina. A great number of train loads of produce originating in North Carolina come to Hampton Roads for shipment to foreign parts. Are we not entitled to some passenger trains? Couldn't you put on a crack passenger train with overnight service to and from Norfolk and Charlotte?

My friends, I feel that the struggles and hardships endured by our common ancestry gave them the spirit and fortitude so necessary then to found and to preserve the democratic government and provided us with the energy and determination to see that freedom is not to be lost, neglected, or bartered.

I have faith also that we shall have the courage to enlarge and build upon our inheritance until at least in this section there shall remain a great reservoir of common sense and courage upon which the nation can again draw for its leaders, when the safety of our form of government shall be threatened.

To that end may the commonwealth of Virginia and the state of North Carolina march in cadence toward the preservation of the Union.

EXPANDING OUR SERVICES

ADDRESS⁵³ DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA AND
TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS, STATE OFFICIALS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICIALS, AND OTHERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 22, 1948

North Carolina and Tennessee share the wonderful scenic beauty of the Smoky Mountains and each embraces a portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Both the mountains and the park are distinctive assets to the two states. They give us a wonder world of scenic beauty and provide facilities for the better enjoyment of this region by more people from more places.

The park has been in the making since the inception of the idea approximately half a century ago. The terrain, the basis of the park, has been in the making for more fabulous centuries than the science of man can compute with more than casual accuracy.

And so today we arrive at a time in our march of progress, seeking to preserve our resources in nature and beauty, when we have this area of some half a million acres of a highlands garden of Eden faithfully and securely preserved for posterity. Generations will follow in our footsteps to grasp at the enchanting beauty of those majestic mountains.

But we are also at a crossroads point in that we all realize that the preservation of this vast reservoir of beauty and scenery, botany, history and culture needs more than casual attention and better than token attention.

It is now time to move into the allover master plan that was developed years ago for the use of this park by the thousands of vacation and travel-hungry Americans who can utilize such a resource even though they may be in the lower income brackets.

To permit the park to serve its best purposes, to protect the investment that the states and the Federal government have in the park, and to preserve properly all that is in the park to be preserved, the enterprise needs a greater staff of personnel, more adequate protection, better maintenance, and further development—all of which adds up to the necessity for more funds.

⁵³This meeting was called to discuss plans relative to the further development of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is an institution. We are grateful for all that the Park Service and the Interior Department have done for this institution in the past. All who know the park and its services to the nation are grateful. But we all feel at this time that the park institution has warranted the further development and the further support which it is now timely that we request.

To attain the physical status which the patronage requires, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park needs many improvements. A three-mile road link is essential, for instance, if the park is to be opened fully to visitors. More trails are indicated. Museums and restoration of pioneer buildings are on the "urgently wanted" list. If these things are not provided, little more than month-to-month operation on a custodial basis is possible.

As governor of North Carolina, one of the two states in which the park is located and one of the two states most vitally concerned and interested in the institution that the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has become, I wish to say to this group that I sincerely hope the friends of the national park development will rally to this vital cause. Everything justifies it.

To be sure, Park Service officials have given every indication of "complete sympathy and accord" with the objectives and program outlined during the last year by such organizations as Western North Carolina Associated Communities and the joint park commissions. But the park's budget for 1949 certainly does not reflect this attitude. The \$600,000 program proposed by the park agency amounts to only about twenty-five per cent of the "reasonable program" developed for the year by Park Commission officials in the two states of North Carolina and Tennessee.

We need better and closer coöperation between officials of the Interior Department and members of the development commissions in the two states, with particular respect to efforts to have a proper program approved by Congress. I hope that the Interior Department will recognize the government's long deferred obligation and pledge to develop properly the Great Smokies Park.

I am told that there are many indications that the Great Smokies Park is already the most popular unit in the whole system. If the nation is to complete what it has begun, a start should be made now!

THE PRESENT FISCAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
DEMOCRATIC CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 23, 1948

A great number of our North Carolina citizens hold offices and positions in the District of Columbia; but in keeping with their loyalty to their state, they retain that mental reservation of returning home which makes and keeps them citizens of our mother state. It is to this group in our National Capital that I am privileged to bring news and words of encouragement directly from our respective home bases. I count this privilege of appearance a distinct honor and bring you warm and sincere greetings from your fellow citizens down in North Carolina, from the mountains to the sea.

A little over three years ago I became the chief executive of our state and then announced my conception of a sound fiscal policy for the state of North Carolina. At that time we were in the midst of war. All our efforts and thoughts had to be directed toward winning that war, and at the same time we had to be forward-looking in our thinking and planning for the period to follow the war.

The war has ended, but we are still in the backwash and whirlpool of that great tidal wave of fury, to such an extent that we have been unable to conclude the peace. The atomic bombs were dropped on two Japanese cities only, but the waves of discontent and fear generated by those two explosions have circled the globe, and the "one world" of yesterday has become the divided world of today—a restless, unstabilized world which cries for bread and dollars—bread to prevent starvation in many of the war-devastated countries, and dollars to prevent bankruptcy and the spread of communism. Currently we hear of Marshall plans and, in December, 1947, a special session of Congress to provide food and money to those who were some of our allies and many of whom were our enemies when I became your governor in January, 1945. And these cries of despair are coming to a country which already has a public debt of \$260,000,000,000. These countries are urging us to give them some twenty billion dollars during the next five years. The President is asking us to "gird our loins" and "eat less—waste less."

As we meet today, Congress is in session to determine how much or how little it can afford to send the countries of Europe and Asia. Sometimes we wonder if our people here in America decided that Santa Claus will prove more effective in stopping the flow of communism than the best efforts of our diplomats. There is always, however, the danger of Santa Claus becoming a permanent employee on the Federal payroll with the chimneys of European capitols his special assignment. Never before have the victors in battle been so generous to the vanquished. None but a country with a great Christian heart would heed the call of hunger from our erstwhile enemies.

Passing over whatever may be the international complications involved in the foregoing for our country in the future, I call your attention to some serious implications involving us here and now.

Our people generally seem to be concerned about something being done to halt the rising cost of living here at home. No doubt our delegation in Congress and their associates from other states get many suggestions; and before the session is ended, other and further prescriptions will be written.

Now of course we want to help Europe and we want to hold down the cost of living at home. Somehow, it will be necessary to hold the law of supply and demand down on the ground while we operate on the other end of the problem. If we send more and more of our goods to Europe, the less we will have and the higher the cost will be, and thus we will mount further up inflation's stairway—a stairway whose upward climb is step by step, but whose descent is usually one headlong plunge. The consequences of such a plunge could be cushioned were only the strong and the rich involved, but the tragedy of the weak and the widows losing their savings and equities is a consequence we do not like to contemplate.

Because of these very abnormal world conditions, I think it safe to conclude that the attention of the Federal government for the next few years, at least, will be focused upon international problems; that considerable Federal funds will go in that direction; and that the individual states are due for a period of less and less Federal patrimony. If these conclusions be sound, then each of the states should take stock of its financial ability to weather the economic storm which lies ahead, in the event we are cut adrift from Federal subsidies and support prices.

Hence, I shall speak to you about "The Present Fiscal Condition of the State of North Carolina."

As you will recall, I stated in my inaugural address that the state of North Carolina should make provision for retiring its general fund debts before incurring new obligations. Further, that current expenses should be paid from current receipts, and the accumulated surplus should be used to retire the bonded debt.

I am happy to remind you that the 1945 General Assembly agreed to this program without a dissenting voice. Approximately \$52,000,000 were set aside to retire the general fund debt as it becomes due both as to principal and interest, so that no further taxes will have to be levied for debt. Last year was the first in fifty years that no taxes were levied by the state to apply on the general fund debt.

CURRENT ASSETS

The 1947 General Assembly, in order further to stabilize the fiscal soundness of the state, increased the reserve fund to \$30,000,000. This fund will act as a cushion to absorb the shock of declining revenue in the years ahead. In addition to this safety feature, the General Assembly provided more than \$50,000,000 for permanent improvements at the various institutions of the state, which is more money for buildings at these institutions than was provided for similar purposes during the past fifty years. The accumulated need for additional space at the mental institutions, the educational institutions, and the correctional institutions has now been provided for many years to come. The Legislature, however, provided that none of this money could be spent unless and until a dollar of value could be had for each dollar spent. And, of course, under the formula the funds will be safe-guarded against hasty expenditure.

In addition to the reserve fund of \$30,000,000 we had a general fund credit balance of \$12,000,000 on June 30th of this year. Thus the current cash position is in excellent condition and the capital assets are equally impressive.

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED

This excellent financial condition has not been achieved at the expense of our institutions and agencies. The appropriations for these services have grown rapidly.

The general fund appropriation has been increased from less than \$100,000,000 for the biennium just prior to the war to \$190,000,000 for the present biennium.

Our largest general fund appropriation is for the public schools. Here the greatest single increase was made. Even as late as 1944 the public school expenditures were only \$38,500,000, while \$65,000,000 will be spent by the schools during the fiscal year. The beginning teacher just out of college will receive from the state \$181 per month and an "A" grade teacher with the greatest experience will receive \$241 per month. And these salaries will be paid to all the teachers of the state regardless of where they teach in the public schools from the mountains to the sea. These salaries I have just mentioned are thirty per cent above the salaries paid last year. I have a profound respect for the value of the public schools in the growth and development of this state—they have played a vital part in making it possible for industry to reach its pinnacle of success which your balance sheets indicate today. And those who will eventually pay the huge Federal debt and fight the future world wars are in, or will pass through, our schoolrooms. It is here that we need to make our greatest investment and then follow through to see that the children are properly and adequately taught.

The General Assembly authorized me to appoint a commission to make a further study of our public schools and the work they are doing. This commission has been appointed and is now at work. The problems connected with the public school effort are unending. This is an indication of growth. It is our duty to see that the best schools possible are had for all the children. The state is now spending seventy cents out of each general fund dollar for education, and for the first time in history the state and local governments combined are spending \$100 per child in average daily attendance in the schools.

Our institutions of higher learning have greatly expanded their services and, with a student body doubled in size, are doing a wonderful job in training our boys and girls for leadership. Here, too, the appropriations have been considerably increased.

Also, in the field of public health, the appropriations for public health in the field of disease prevention have been increased. And this work is expanding as rapidly as trained personnel can be employed. Also the General Assembly set up \$6,000,000 to assist the counties in building hospitals. This was a new departure in state financing. Heretofore, the state has not engaged in

capital outlay appropriations for the counties from the general fund.

THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

With the coming of the war in 1941, virtually all new construction had to be suspended. Roads, like other objects, are no exception to wear, tear, and obsolescence. High speed motors and greatly accelerated travel have created a demand for the relocation of many roads; narrow roads which served the public when Fords made thirty-five miles per hour have to be widened and the curves removed—the grade level reduced to three per cent with an unobstructed view for more than a mile ahead.

Two-thirds of our population live in the rural areas—many of them on dirt roads which become muddy and rutty during the winter months. The people who live on these roads produce the food which feeds all of us and the fiber which makes it possible for the textile plants to keep going. These citizens are entitled to all-weather roads.

At the beginning of my term I resolved to do all I could to hasten the day when all-weather roads would be available to the farmer, the mail carrier, the school bus, and the church goer.

I am glad to report that considerable progress has been made during the past three years in improving the farm-to-market roads.

More miles of secondary roads have been improved and more tons of rock, bushels of sand, and cubic yards of dirt removed than in any previous period of state support. The program has only started. Very much remains to be done.

Our economic fabric is woven as the produce-laden trucks shuttle back and forth across the highway loom—east and west, north and south. The value of the highway system to the state cannot be computed in dollars and cents alone, but must be measured by the opportunity and security it affords our people; the accessibility of the doctor to the farm family, the attendance of his children at school; the access to churches and other social institutions; the marketing of farm products at such places and times as will insure the highest return in money. Thus the happiness and progress of our people is advanced when there can be communication and transportation both from the farm to the factory and from the factory to the farm.

These increased services and appropriations from the general fund and the stepped-up program of highway construction and maintenance have all been had without the state's having to bor-

row a single dollar. In fact, the state should not have to borrow any money for several years, as both the general fund and highway fund debt will soon be liquidated and the current receipts are adequate for the present programs of service.

TAX REDUCTION

I am also glad to advise that the General Assembly provided some tax reduction. The corporate franchise rate was reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50 on the capital stock and surplus. This was a 14.3 per cent reduction and means a saving of at least \$900,000 during this biennium alone. Also, the intangible taxes were reduced some \$300,000 during the biennium, and the percentage going to the counties was increased from seventy-five to eighty per cent. So far as I can find out, North Carolina was the only state in the South to reduce taxes in 1947.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

With the ending of the war came all the reckless driving of the pre-war period; this condition prevailed all over the nation. It became necessary for the General Assembly to take such steps as it could to bring to a halt such a waste of life, limb, and property. Provision was made for doubling the highway patrol and periodic examination of the drivers for licenses; inspection of the motor vehicles themselves was required, and a drivers' responsibility law was enacted.

FUTURE TRENDS

My friends, the cost of government, like the cost of food, has advanced sharply during and since the war period. The shadow of the huge Federal debt constantly hovers about us. At least thirty dollars out of every hundred earned by individuals or corporations will be required to fill the maw of government for many, many years to come. Under such circumstances five billion dollars annually will be required to pay the interest on the public debt. Obviously, wages and prices will have to remain high for years to come. The Federal government in searching for ways and means of reducing its daily diet will have to cut off subsidies, eliminate bureaus, and generally pare down its budget. The state will have to be cautious in its spending policies, or else it will face a sharp curtailment of services in a few years, unless the General Assembly should decide to increase taxes.

We are not in a position to increase our taxes, nor should we be called on to do so. Tennessee added a sales tax effective July 10th of this year, and others of the Southern states are seeking, or will seem to be seeking, new revenue for schools and other public services. I make this statement without fear of successful contradiction: when the other states in the Southeast provide as many public services of the same value, their tax rates will equal or exceed those of North Carolina. My friends, the groundwork for sound, progressive, but stable government was laid in this state many years ago. We are now reaping the reward. We face the future without debt, without prospect of having to borrow any money in the near future, and with ample funds to place our institutions and agencies in a superior position. If we had remained tied to the past and shackled by tradition, unwilling to provide a sound tax structure, we would have been among those states seeking new revenue today. Our public debt would still be unpaid, and we would not have \$30,000,000 in the reserve fund or \$50,000,000 in a permanent building fund.

CONCLUSION

My friends, I have brought this message to you about North Carolina and its fiscal policy because I have great pride in the achievement of our people. The total capacity of the people in North Carolina to do things in a big, fine way is constantly on the increase and should be understood by all our people. I have recited this record to give you faith in the soundness of your state government and its capacity to weather such economic storms as may lie ahead and that you may have faith in the future and destiny of our state.

I am confident that the fine air of freedom which exists everywhere in our state and the great opportunity for advancement which prevails generally will make it difficult for any in our midst who prefer foreign forms of government to ours to win many converts to their way of thinking.

As I go about over the state, I see signs of progress in all directions. I can feel growth in the atmosphere—new homes, old ones being renovated; colleges swarming with boys and girls eager to learn; humming mills both by day and by night; substantial bank deposits; builders busy everywhere; bulldozers pushing their way through the hills to make new roads; trucks harvesting crops; air hammers riveting new steel construction;

nine hundred thousand children going to school each morning. My friends, this is North Carolina—your state and mine—"may Heaven's blessings attend her."

COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
RALEIGH
JANUARY 26, 1948

Gentlemen:

At the beginning of my last year as chief executive of a truly great state, it is with keen pleasure that I can bring to you this morning progress reports on two projects all of you have helped to make realities in the past three years.

If the present administration can point with pride to accomplishments between 1944 and 1948, then certainly you, members of the Board of Conservation and Development, and the men and women who work to carry out your plans can be proud especially of your program in rural industries and the inauguration of a sensible survey and control of our marine resources.

In 1946, it was my privilege to inaugurate a program designed to encourage the establishment of rural industries in North Carolina. This program was not intended to take the place of, but to supplement the very vigorous industrial activity which the Division of Commerce and Industry has been carrying on for a number of years.

The new phase is directed specifically toward seeking the development of a series of small, diversified manufacturing plants scattered throughout the rural areas or small towns of the state, utilizing the raw materials of the farm, employing labor not needed on the farm, and financed by local capital.

Need of the rural industries program has been emphasized by the recent curtailment of the 1948 tobacco crop. Reduced tobacco acreage will, of course, result in the diminishing of farm income of almost half of the counties of the state, totaling millions of dollars. At the same time, there is the possibility of the displacement of a material number of farm families.

One of the logical means of alleviating this situation is through the establishment of additional industries which will furnish employment for workers who will be thrown out of jobs. Acreages which are released from tobacco production must be put into the growth of other farm crops. It is quite natural that a considerable part of this should be applied to the production of feed for livestock, poultry, and dairy cattle, in the production of which North Carolina is a deficiency state. Such a development, in turn, will help to bring about a diversification in agriculture which, in the long run, probably will be wholesome for the former one- or two-crop farmer and for the state.

I am pleased that the rural industries branch of the Division of Commerce and Industry threw its weight immediately into helping to solve the problems created by the decreased tobacco allotment. One of the most important contributions was in taking part in some forty-seven meetings held in that number of counties under the auspices of the Extension Service of North Carolina State College.

The active work on the Rural Industries program which got into swing toward the end of 1946 shows indications of active results. There has been a decided stimulation in the number of small industries in the state. During last year almost 100 new plants in the rural industry class were established in North Carolina, and scores more were under consideration. Although the division did not, of course, assist directly in the establishment of all these plants, it did serve many of them directly and some of the others indirectly. It is believed that with the momentum the movement has attained an increasing number of rural industries will be established.

Because of their timeliness, I think it is appropriate to discuss briefly some current steps being taken to conserve and develop one of our great natural resources. If you will recall, last spring at Elizabeth City I discussed some of our hopes for doing more substantial things with the state's marine fisheries. Since that time there has been so much progress that today we can almost feel that the program, outlined then in a hesitant but optimistic way, is already being launched.

Because the commercial fishing industry is confined to about eighteen counties, it is one which often is overlooked when we come to inventory our natural assets. Nevertheless, in the past year, which, by the way, was a very poor one, nearly nine million dollars worth of fish were taken for sale on our coast. Car-

teret County alone had a gross income of over \$6,000,000 from the industry in 1947, and this harvest from the sea compares favorably with the total agricultural returns of some of our large farming counties.

The commercial fishing industry has not been without friends in North Carolina; efforts of the state to guard and develop it antedate by many years the establishment of this board. Captain John A. Nelson was helping give birth to these efforts before some of you board members were out of kindergarten. The activities have taken many forms, including the establishment and enforcement of regulations concerning seasons, size of boats, techniques of fishing, type of net, inspection, size of fish, and other rules, all designed to guarantee a seed crop of fish and an orderly taking and marketing of the harvest.

We have not been alone in this concern about our fisheries. Other states and the Federal government for a long time have been trying to find out how to get the most golden eggs without killing the golden goose.

This board has attempted with more or less success to use the benefit of the experience, research, and mistakes of our own state as well as those of other agencies. We have undoubtedly gotten off on the wrong trail more than once. In this industry, there is often conflict, not only between the different types of fishermen, but also as between sport fishermen and commercial fishermen. Where there is often a conflict of interests, it is necessary to make compromises in an effort to do justice to the contenders. This is true in all government, perhaps, but it seems to be especially true in the administration of the regulations of commercial fishing. It seems unlikely that you, gentlemen, are going to escape the burden of trying to adjust these differences, and in so doing it will be necessary to make decisions which are not always popular.

At this meeting, however, I think this board and the many other agencies and individuals which have cooperated can feel that North Carolina has at least reached a very noteworthy milestone toward the good or better use of our marine resources.

For the first time, we have gathered our forces into a solid line, and the advance now is being made all along the front. The advance is being made, too, with the most resources in personnel, equipment, and money that have ever been mobilized in such an effort in North Carolina. I am told that it is one of the most pro-

gressive, if not the most progressive, programs ever attempted by an Atlantic coast state.

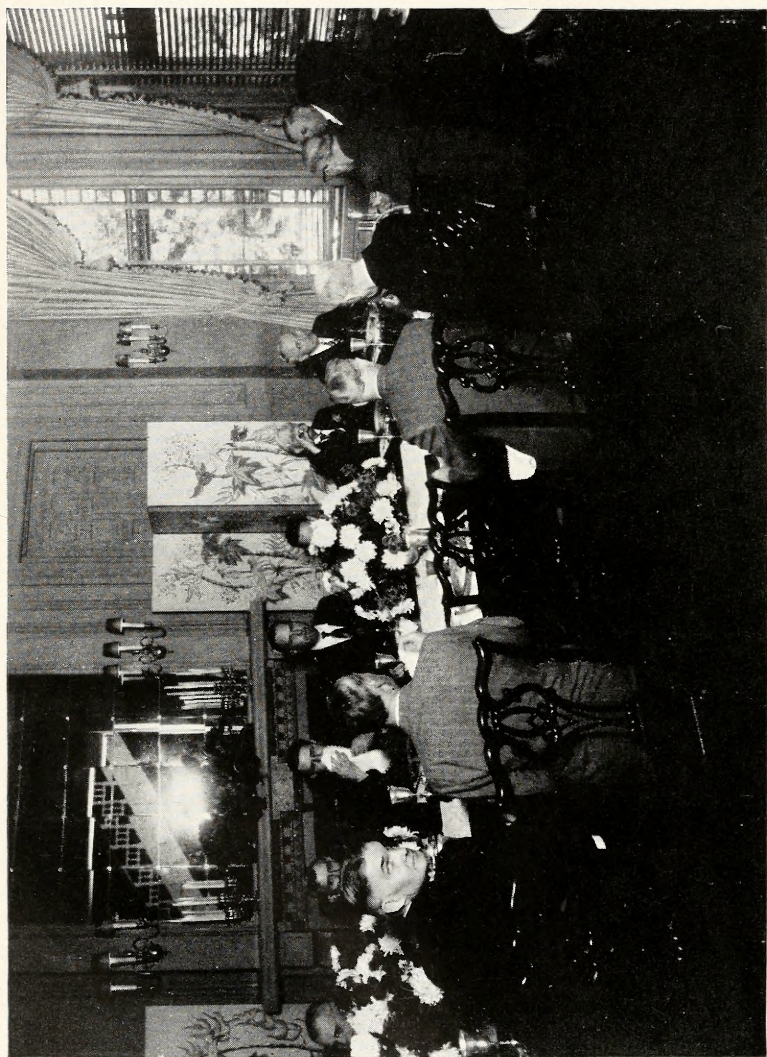
Perhaps the most important thing we have done has been to decide finally that intensive and expert research must precede further experimentation. Under the general direction of Dr. R. E. Coker, head of the University of North Carolina biological department, and in collaboration with the Department of Conservation and Development, the United States Navy, and Woods Hole Institute of Massachusetts, as well as with the help and coöperation of others, two important projects are ready for launching. A \$50,000 investigation of the shrimp fishery resources will start by February 15th, to be under the general direction of Dr. R. E. Taylor, with William Ellison in charge of field operation. This technician, a native of Belhaven, has had extensive experience in such matters.

The study will attempt to learn more about the life cycle, movement, and habitats of the shrimp off our coast, since it is one of the most profitable of our seafoods. We have heretofore fished for shrimp with rule of thumb methods, but the experience of Louisiana some years ago showed that there are resources in shrimping of which no one had ever dreamed.

This research is going to be an on-the-spot job. The vessel to be used will be an eighty-five foot schooner now on loan to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute from the Navy and will base at Southport, but it will operate at sea for days at a time on a continuous, three-shift basis. It is equipped with over a quarter million dollars worth of the finest and most modern instruments, including new sonic devices. The time may come when a shrimp fisherman can fish with a chart and a thermometer instead of by guess, as now.

Another research program of great value will be launched shortly under the direction of a trained authority in the field of shellfish. We have set aside some \$100,000 for an oyster restoration program, and of this sum \$15,000 will be expended in an effort to determine the proper place and technique for the planting of oysters. As you know, our oyster production has declined steadily, and it is felt that the time has come to find out why our previous plantings have not been as successful as had been hoped. This survey also will investigate the clam, scallop, and other shellfish resources.

Research will continue along other lines. We want to know why the eelgrass disappeared some years ago and why it has



President Harry S. Truman at a luncheon at the Executive Mansion on October 19, 1948, after the President had delivered an address at the unveiling of the monument to Presidents Jackson, Johnson, and Polk. *Left to right:* two unidentified persons, J. Melville Broughton, Kenneth Royal, W. Kerr Scott, Clyde R. Hoey, and President Truman. Governor Cherry sits at the end of the table. D. Hiden Ramsey sits with back to camera and looks back; others not identified.

as mysteriously reappeared. On eelgrass depends our scallop crop, because the spats attach themselves to the grass and begin their life on this vegetation. We realize that such research is going on elsewhere, but North Carolina's peculiar coast and varied waters pose peculiar problems and we must find the answers which fit our own problems.

Research is but one of the prongs of this advance. Through the farsightedness of Josh Horne and Roy Hampton, the Department of Conservation and Development acquired the Navy section base at Morehead City. This property is being converted into a fisheries research and training center which we hope is going to become the Woods Hole of the South. A technical school, under the general supervision of Edward Ruggles of the North Carolina State College Extension Department, is already in operation with a curriculum which eventually will fit our citizens more efficiently to make a livelihood in following the sea. As you know, most of our fishing operations now are small, but large trawlers from Northern states stand off our coast and reap harvests which logically should come to our own people. The Morehead City Institute is designed, from a long-range point of view, to equip our people to build, maintain, and operate large boats, to engage in fishing on a large scale, to understand the economics underlying the seafood business, and to prepare, package and merchandise their products. Eighty-five students registered at the institute this year.

It seems to me that this whole program is one of the finest examples of the agencies of a commonwealth pooling their resources to build a program which would be impossible without the coöperation of each element.

In this situation we first had the help of the \$12,000 contribution by the General Education Board and a generous alumnus of the University, Mr. George Lurcy, which made possible a survey of North Carolina's marine fisheries resources. The survey resulted in findings so significant that it was then possible to obtain the help of the Woods Hole people, the Navy, and many individuals. The findings, too, resulted in the fine gift offered by Joseph Knapp, amounting to \$130,000, to be spent for the advancement of commercial fishing in this state. From the University we obtained not only the services of Dr. R. E. Coker, but also the active support of President Frank P. Graham and many of his staff. State College provided the technical advice and assistance of Edward W. Ruggles and of Dean J. H. Lampe in

setting up, equipping, and operating the Morehead City Institute. From without the state we have been able to enlist the support and services of Dr. Taylor and others. And many of these things came about because of the work of many good citizens of North Carolina whom I will not name, and also of many kind friends, non-citizens, whose unselfish devotion so often is evident.

A lot of effort, planning, and hope have been invested in this new program. Many of you, gentlemen, and many others not present, have contributed freely of your time and money to contribute to the perpetuation of this natural resource. I think you have come a long way toward your goal and on behalf of the state I would like to recognize your contribution to a greater North Carolina.

SERVICES TO THE PEOPLE

ADDRESS RECORDED FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE
FORMAL OPENING OF RADIO STATION WSTS

SOUTHERN PINES

FEBRUARY 8, 1948

It is a genuine pleasure for me to be able to take part in this dedicatory program this afternoon. It is always a happy occasion to be called on in connection with the launching of another voice for North Carolina.

WSTS—"We Serve the Sandhills"—will, I am sure, be a station of public service for the people of this section of North Carolina.

There are so many things of interest and of importance about which people would be in complete ignorance if it were not for radio. This is especially true these days when events of world and national importance are happening so fast and in so many places. The importance of radio as a vehicle of public service, education, and information cannot be stressed too much. For it is through the instrumentality of radio that the people of the nation are informed, with unbiased and unprejudiced reports. The slogan attached to the call letters of this new station, WSTS, is symbolic of all that good radio stands for. Your slogan, "We Serve the Sandhills," calls to our minds the fact that generally speaking radio, if it is run right, means service—service to all the people in our listening audiences. To serve the people of the vicinity in which it is located to the full extent of its facilities is

what a radio station is for and is at the same time a definite privilege. Our North Carolina stations carry out such a program of service.

Radio is a solace to the old and lonely; rest for the worker; information for the normally inquisitive; a source of education; and a great convenience to all.

In concluding, I can only say with assurance that this station will serve the Sandhills. So I congratulate WSTS, personally and officially. Your station, with its high ideals of service to the people, will be all the things that radio can be to all the people in this vicinity.

THE PLACE OF RELIGION IN OUR WORLD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH⁵⁴
GASTONIA

FEBRUARY 15, 1948

It is a pleasure for me to be at home again—home in Gastonia and home in my own church. While this is not exactly my regular rôle, I appreciate the opportunity of discussing with my fellow church members and friends both old and new a few things that have pointed themselves up to me in recent months at Raleigh in the public service of our state and her people.

⁵⁴A major portion of this address appeared in *The North Carolina Christian Advocate*, Vol. 93, No. 1 (Greensboro, N. C., March 11, 1948), 6-7. The entire address was delivered, also, at Main Street Methodist Church, Columbia, S. C., on October 24, 1948, with the exception of the introductory paragraphs, for which the following were substituted:

"I feel honored that your pastor—and my friend—should invite me down to speak to you on the occasion of this fine old church's 100th anniversary. One hundred active years of service to a community like Columbia represents a noble achievement, and I congratulate those of you who are continuing this splendid work.

"Rev. Ferguson has given me no particular subject for discussion this morning, but I feel sure a layman like myself could find no more worth-while topic than the one I have chosen—'The Place of Religion in Our World.' I am using as my topic one of St. Luke's finest passages: 'And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.'

"Religious feelings and religious experiences and concern over these things hold a top position in the varied interests of all people. The existence of God and man's destiny here and hereafter will bring discussions unending in any group. Spiritual questions have kept people praying, thinking, and hoping for many centuries.

"This is unique, when you stop to think about it. Certainly the continuing power of religion in our everyday life is ample reason to suspect that it contains the germ of truth for which all men yearn as they move through life. They are restless and dissatisfied, ever chasing something they call 'happiness' and never quite finding it. They suspect there is a meaning in religion, and yet often they cannot comprehend it. They hope they may find something staunch and secure to hold on to in time of trouble, and many times they wait until that trouble is upon them before they seek the solace of a deep and genuine faith. Oftentimes they discover that 'Faith' cannot be turned on and off like hot and cold water; it is something that grows—something that must be nurtured and cared for.

"But I do not believe we must look on our destiny with too much pessimism. We have made tremendous progress in many ways toward the full and satisfying life. Someone has noted that of all the animals that live on earth, man alone looks upward. The eagle flying by day and the owl by night look downward searching for food. They have power to fly, but they have no power to send their thoughts to God's Kingdom. Man, alone, down through the ages, gradually standing erect, has at last fixed his gaze upward. And perhaps we can consider this a symbol of his spiritual progress. Perhaps it shows that there is, indeed, a plan

I congratulate Rev. Mr. Blackard and this congregation on the plan you are unfolding here in the annual season of Lent. I am honored in being asked to launch your seven-week loyalty program which will comprise seven Loyalty Sundays when laymen will make appearances such as the one I am making tonight.

I have been asked to discuss the place of religion in our world. No one today denies the important part that religion plays in our modern world. Curiously enough, it becomes more and more important with the passing years. And I say "curiously enough" because with each era in our history it is needed more acutely.

Religious feelings and religious experiences and concern over these things hold a top position in the varied interests of all people. The existence of God and man's destiny have kept people praying, thinking, and hoping for many centuries.

And so, religion has had and continues to have an all-important place in the world.

Remember, of all the animals that live, feel, and suffer on our earth, man alone looks and has been looking upward. The eagle flying in the daytime, the owl at night, look downward for something to kill and eat. They have power to fly, but they still have

and purpose for the world—and for mankind—beyond all understanding. Without such a faith our life would not be worth living.

"I want to emphasize in these opening words that religious feelings are closely bound up with all of human progress. Most of man's greatest achievements in the arts and in the field of cultural things have been accomplished by men who were religiously inspired. Perhaps in our secular society of today, dominated many times by things other than religion, we fail to realize how great has been the influence of religion down through the ages. If we do not feel that influence today, perhaps it is a sign that we need to alter our outlook on life—for it is interesting to note that most doomed civilizations have been those which lost their faith—those which became cynical and hardened, worldly-wise and sophisticated. They soon crashed to their destruction. Perhaps the same fate awaits our own civilization unless we take time to thrust aside those who would ridicule the simple, essential things in life; for after all such things as religion, a congenial home life, and a helping hand to friends mean more than all the pomp and circumstance and the sterile mockery of atheism.

"Of course, both you and I know that many twisted standards have grown up in our day. They are oftentimes dead-end streets, leading nowhere. It is more than a coincidence that both Fascism and communism—totalitarian ideas—make war on religious thought. Communists who set themselves up as political idols know they cannot compete with the institutions of a free society. All communist propaganda is based on this fact. Communist leaders realize that if the people know the truth, they—the leaders—will lose their grip. They set up their 'Iron Curtain' more to keep their own people from looking out than to prevent outsiders from looking in. This is the age-old system of despotism masquerading under a new name—and some day all the people now existing under its yoke will know it for what it really is.

"My friends, it is often difficult not to succumb to the lures of the despots—whether they call themselves one thing or another. We may consider it difficult for Americans to fall prey—and so it is—but elsewhere in the world when people are hungry and homeless and lacking security, they hear only the golden promises. Even the people in our own country are not impervious to the call. Now while we bask in an era of plenty, there is no questioning of the superiority of our capitalistic system, but when the year of the locust is arrived, new sounds will be heard in our nation. If we again suffer a serious economic set-back, we may yet hear the hucksters of communism selling their wares on the street corner—and finding customers.

"For this reason we must put on a strong spiritual armor against the lean days. We must find a spiritual rebirth if we are to hold on to the things we consider most dear. Much of the restlessness inside us, especially in young people, arises from the false assumption that what is outside man has the power to create happiness. Yet nothing outside you or me can make us happy—if there is no spiritual reservoir inside.

"When nations or individuals become indifferent to the highest things, when they fix their minds too exclusively on outside things, they tip over, go down, and soon are forgotten. The minds of the future, imbued with respect for the Divine Force that controls, conducts and makes the universe, must realize this more clearly than ever in the years ahead."

no power to send their thoughts to God's kingdom that shines above them. Man alone through the ages, gradually standing erect, has at last fixed his gaze upward. For a very few thousand of the tens of thousands of years that we have lived here, the chief interest among men has been religion. From that we can date our progress as civilized creatures—still imperfect, of course, but getting along.

Yes, thoughts about religious feelings are thoughts about human progress. This is encouraging, and fortunate, my friends. Many twisted standards have grown up in our day. They do not lead to progress. In fact, there has been no progress on this earth except the progress born of religious feeling—using the word religious as expressing man's duty to his fellows, especially to the weak and the poor, the wretched and the oppressed.

Religious feeling and enthusiasm lend power to the brain and develop its faculties, including imagination. Imagination is any man's or woman's greatest force.

The power of religious feeling, I am sure, has only begun. There is nothing sectarian about this contribution. It is not a matter of any one religion. Religious feeling is as varied in its expressions as the races and individuals that inhabit the earth. And all religious feeling has its personal value, whether it be the dull mental groping of some savage kneeling before an idol or the feeling of a benevolent and elevated rabbi, bishop, or cardinal.

There's more than a coincidence in the fact that both Fascism and communism, as totalitarian ideas, make war on religious thought. No totalitarian political wrecker can stand the competition of man as a free creature under God.

Remember, religious feeling is a power that lifts us above institutions and above governments.

Communists who set themselves up as political idols know, like the Fascists, that they cannot compete with free thought within the people. All communist propaganda is based on this fact. The leaders know that if thought is free they lose their grip, face a revolt, and lose their jobs, even though they persecute in the most horrible ways at home, or propagandize abroad, one group of people after another. This age-old system of despotism, which in its various forms is the oldest political system in the world, the system of tyranny now masquerading in the name of communism, comes into this same ancient conflict with free ideas and the souls of men.

My friends, we need in your state and mine not only an economic rebirth, but a spiritual rebirth as well, to protect us against such infiltration. Sorrow and disappointment in some degree will always come here, even in this American wonderland of the world. Regardless of our high economic level we cannot be permanently happy and progressive unless we have within ourselves a green pasture on which our souls can feed. We need a spiritual reservoir created by ourselves for our own refreshment. Much of the restlessness inside us, especially in young people, about which there is so much talk today, arises from the false assumption that what is outside a man or woman has the power to create happiness. Yet nothing outside you or me can make us happy and progressive if there is no spiritual reservoir inside.

When nations or individuals become indifferent to the highest things, when they fix their minds too exclusively on outside things, they tip over, go down, and soon are forgotten. The minds of the future, imbued with respect for the Divine Force that controls, conducts, and makes the universe, must realize this more clearly than ever in the years ahead.

This ideal should appeal especially to young people, so it would be appropriate to encourage children clearly and warmly about this. To establish their spiritual reservoir and give them great respect, among other things, for the Holy Bible.

I don't know what your experience has been. In my own experience, at least, I have never seen or come across a person really far above the average either mentally or morally who ever became too big for his boots or his Bible.

Sunday schools and the Bible classes organized for young men and women are of special value. It's a pity that they are not even more numerous and more largely attended. A man or woman may begin the study of the Bible in childhood and read it to the last day of his life, always finding new inspiration, new thought, new meaning. And so can any writer or speaker, young or old.

The most beautiful and powerful writing that has ever been done, I believe, is the language of the prophet in Isaiah. No man can begin to feel that he has studied his own language unless he is familiar with the Bible. And to those among us who are the hardest pressed, discouraged, lonely, heartworn, the Bible offers now as always its own remarkable consolation.

Draw a line through human history marking the time of the birth of the Savior. Compare the last words of the men who died

before that date with the words of many of those who passed on afterwards. The contrast is revealing.

"I die in peace and with sentiments of universal love and kindness towards all men," said Robert Emmet, the great Irish patriot. And with those words he shook hands with some people on the scaffold, presented his watch and his Bible to the hangman, and assisted in putting the noose around his own neck.

Sir Henry Havelock, great English soldier and religious leader, you may recall, approaching his last hour, called his son to his bedside. "Come, my son," he said, "and see how a good man can die."

The object of the Bible, of course, is to teach us to live better. But it would have justified itself if it had done nothing except teach us how to bear sorrow and disappointment—not as victims of life, not as bewildered participants in a mysterious struggle, but as children of God—a little lower than the angels, but faithful, confident, unafraid. There is really more comfort and encouragement in the Sermon on the Mount than in a hundred books on the so-called communist philosophy.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit . . .

"Blessed are they that mourn . . .

"Blessed are the meek . . .

"Blessed are the merciful . . ."

The very poetry of the words is wonderful, my friends. Wonderful!

The Master was truly the greatest believer in the rights of man, more powerful and earnest than all the philosophers who ever lived, a defender of women and children, and one whose heart was always with the sorrowful; it was He who founded all progressive thought.

Just think tonight of that last scene of His earthly life. The brutality and ignorance of the mob demanded the freedom of the criminal when they might have freed and heard the Savior Himself. Think again this season about the journey to the hill outside Jerusalem: the poor women collecting coins to buy and give to the Condemned a drink that should stupify Him and diminish the pain; the touching picture of the Holy Man putting the rim of the cup to His lips and refusing to drink—refusing to diminish the sorrow and horrible suffering that He had willingly brought upon Himself for the sake of others, for the sake of you and me.

In all the history of the world there is no picture such as that on the hill: the patient, upturned face of the Savior on the cross, the Sufferer destined to change the entire world; the Roman soldiers at His feet gambling for His scanty garments; the rabble hooting Him; the thieves on either side denouncing Him because the miracle they hoped for did not come; the faithful women watching patiently until death should come and give His body back to them.

There are many wonderful scenes of heroism and self-sacrifice painted in history and painted in the blood of men willing to suffer for the truth. But there is nothing to compare with that one great picture and with the words spoken on the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Until you and I have studied the character of the Savior and the importance of His teachings, nothing else is worth-while. Unless you and I possess religious feeling, no other feeling is worth-while. Pity the man who is the center of his own thoughts, who fails to realize that thought is given us by God in order that we may practice the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

In all the years, and in all the books since the Golden Rule was first written, there has never been uttered a better solution for the problem we and all the world face today.

In this difficult period the Golden Rule should be recognized as a synonym for the word practical. Nothing will prove to be practical without it. The real heroes of history have been the leaders of human thought who have led others upward.

It will help us in our daily living if we remember this. We can gain in our lives the benefits from the Golden Rule that powerful men, including Napoleon and Hitler, ended by discovering too late.

There will be no better day in North Carolina and America without a better grasp of this fact—a better and more complete abandonment of the idea of power, substituting for it the idea of goodness and the Golden Rule.

But we can take heart. The spiritual roots of this state and this country are as strong and as full of vitality as ever—even stronger, I think, since the war. We are coming forward in our concepts of what is true and right; in our distaste for force and conniving; and in our enthusiasm for the simple, sensible way of looking at life rather than the sharp and smart, the slick and shrewd.

We are in a period requiring something better than quarrels and shrewdness. We want the Golden Rule in domestic affairs, in labor-management affairs, in state and national and international matters. We know in our hearts and minds that without the principles of the Golden Rule there is no solution for most of our present problems.

As a foundation on which the Golden Rule can build in this day and age, there is abroad in our region and in this nation a great deal of goodness and generosity. Goodness finds itself taking the form of assembly and organization at such places as Main Street Methodist Church in Gastonia, and generosity comes to the forefront during congregation-wide and community-wide and state-wide efforts to meet the two foes, disaster and darkness. All about us in our daily movements we see a surface of selfishness—but under this expanse of selfishness good impulses still beat hard and strong and with all the warmth of a good sound human heart.

As your governor I have encountered all kinds of people in all kinds of places possessed with all kinds of ideas, plans, and programs. Other officials and people who deal generally with the public see this same cross-section. In the constantly moving parade are scoundrels, fakers, swindlers, phonies, and crooks. There is no reason for us to be alarmed about this. We know that there are lots of good folks left among the average of our citizenship.

Curiously enough, the longer we look at the unkind and the ruthless, the more evident it is that they are in the minority in almost every group. I am an optimist in that respect, for I am convinced that there is far more good in people than bad, that the generous, kind souls in this world overwhelmingly outnumber the others, and that most men and women would really like to do the decent, helpful thing if they are given an opportunity.

The problem then, I suppose, is to find out how we ourselves can open the way to these better impulses by our own behavior, our own attitude toward others. Generally, this is a great opportunity. Every war brings in its backwash a tide of cynicism. Surely a renewed confidence in each other and a revitalizing of our own individual attempts at coöperation and mutual consideration are badly needed and will somehow form a part of the answer. We all believe in the principle that when anyone makes glad the heart of any man, woman, or child he makes glad the heart of our Great Master and God Himself.

It was Lincoln who gave us a wonderful summary when he said, "After all, the one meaning of life is to be kind." So it behooves all of us to see what we can do close to home, each of us in a specific way, toward a better, smoother, fuller life for ourselves and those around us.

For, actually, it is strange that contentment should not be more widespread in our state and in our land, considering how very close at hand are the elements that go to make this possible. We know that in the segment of our citizenship which lives and works not entirely as an individual, not only for itself alone, but recognizing the essential oneness of life, each can carry the full share of his load toward the ideal attainment.

I am reminded of a story about a little Scottish girl. As the story goes, she was trudging along, carrying as best she could a boy who was younger, but who seemed almost as big as she herself. Somebody remarked to her how heavy he must be to carry, when instantly she gave the reply, "He's not heavy. He's my *brother*." Work and effort can be that way, too, if you have a feeling for it, and people who are to take part are that way, too. It is truly wholesome for any individual to become genuinely interested in people. It must be a dreadful thing to pass through life surrounded by human beings and manifest no interest or sympathy with the other person's ideas and desires.

If we appeal to our better instincts, we will be surprised to learn how often we find a helpful response and, even more often, a response where least expected. Certainly that has been my own experience.

In these post-war troubled times, we as laymen and our ministry are all interested in the expansion and promotion of every facility that will tend to bring peace and happiness to "One World" rather than turmoil and strife to a divided world. We often hear many of our citizens speak critically of the part the Church is now playing in world affairs, and this same group looks with keen suspicion on the future progress of the Church. More than two thousand years of Christian church history refute such a defeatist attitude.

Those who are acquainted with church history know that the Christian Church stands for law and order, good government, and good morals. It is the greatest force in the world for righteousness. Its influence here in America means more for our security than a million soldiers. It restrains evil doers and is a dynamic force in the lives of our good citizens. The presence of

the Church even enhances every piece of property in our city and the nation. We all know that the Church is the outstanding distinguishing mark of a civilized people. Its presence makes for morality and decency, and its absence would mean moral and spiritual darkness and decay.

If we should remove the influence of the Christian Church from our midst, our civilization would disintegrate and collapse, for no building can stand when the foundation is destroyed.

Those of our lay citizens who unjustly criticize the service and contribution of their respective churches are merely digging at the foundation of their own homes and the happiness and security of our citizenship. Honest and sincere-minded laymen's interests in their church will make a definite contribution to the Church, the state, and the nation if they combat by word, act, and deed the subversive efforts of the chronic critic who prospers by the blessings of the Church, yet repudiates its claim for the support of his presence, his purse, and his prayers.

When one who has occasion to be in public life and public office undertakes to lay emphasis on the effect of spiritual influence on public matters, there are certain citizens who often raise the constitutional question of separation of state and church in matters of religion. I believe sincerely in that constitutional principle, but there are great and effective influences for good that the Church and Christian laymen of every church can do effectively to make good government a fact and morality of citizenship an accepted result.

It was in September, 1923, that I received a copy of "The Minister's Monthly." An article in that issue written by the then President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, attracted my attention. While he was not of my political faith, the force of his assertion with relation to religion and public affairs impressed me to such an extent that I cut it out and now quote the following part to you:

The secular theory of the State cannot stand; unless destroyed it will shake this nation to its foundation; no nation has ever stood without religion. No nation will ever stand without religion. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without the notice of God, a nation cannot stand without His aid; He cannot aid a nation that ignores Him. The form and power of religion must permeate the State and be recognized by it.

That is a rather strong statement from a very responsible but conservative person. We are nearly all agreed that religion has a definite place in governmental affairs at least to the extent of

guiding the conscience and activities of those who manage governmental affairs.

If the religious training of one generation should be wholly neglected, then our civilization would lose its art, science, literature, and religion, and we would be far on the road to primeval savagery. The right training and culture of the young and aged constitutes the spiritual reproduction of the race. Without it, we lose the power and achievement of a civilized nation.

The season of Lent, now at hand, issues a challenge to the ministry and laymen of every church to renew their efforts for the spread and use of the Christian influence embodied in the Golden Rule in public and private affairs. This challenge comes to all regardless of creed because God is universal and religious thought is as interdenominational as the light of the sun. It would not be presumptive on my part if I should offer the admonition that, if we as laymen be fair and play fair, we can assure the Church of the present permanency and a very expanding influence in the years that lie ahead. This fair play to which I refer is, to me, not only a matter of morals, but also of intelligence.

Clear-sighted men and women and clear-sighted organizations realize that the words mutuality, oneness, and self-interest have and bear a very close relationship.

We know that no bargain, between individuals or between groups or nations, is a bargain if it does not work well both ways. No advantage that can be obtained by force or strategic circumstance will remain an advantage in the long run.

In state and national affairs and in industrial affairs, no amount of force, economic pressure, or bargaining can take the place of decent performance in line with the Golden Rule.

The desirable citizen of any nation is he or she who does not seek to prosper at the expense of his fellows, who does not seek the advancement of his group to the detriment of other groups, who realizes that none of us is independent and that we are all interdependent.

Here, then, is the promising area for the practice of the Golden Rule in state and national affairs, as in personal affairs, so sorely, so immediately needed in your state and mine, in your land and mine. Without it there is no solution that I can see for the problems that you face and that I face and that we all face together.

In conclusion, I want to quote a brief statement from Roger Babson, the economist and statistician, which he made in an address not many years ago; I feel that it might be appropriate at this, the first lenten season service of this church. Mr. Babson said:

Preachers and Laymen are each rowing with different oars, but they are both in the same boat. When only one oar is being pulled, there is a lot of splash but no progress.

Let us see that both oars are being pulled. We are facing great problems and must work them out together, each with confidence in the other, each with love for the other, and each unselfishly thinking of the generations to come, with less thought for ourselves.

THE "GREAT CROSSROADS" OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS OF WELCOME DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
ASSOCIATION OF DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDRYMEN
RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 18, 1948

I am happy for the opportunity to bring a brief word of greeting to your association at your annual meeting here in Raleigh. You are representative of the industry throughout the state. Your business is to render a service to our citizens in each locality you represent.

Sanitation and being well-groomed are essential. Sanitation requires the laundering of certain of our garments and the dry cleaning of others. The combined sanitation produces the well-groomed person—man or woman—such that self confidence of the inner person results and pride of appearance brings personal satisfaction.

It was not expected or planned that I should do more than bring greetings; so, personally and as your governor, I bring you greetings and express the hope that your organization will be able to coördinate and correlate the best ideas of most of you for the benefit of all of you and the general public that you serve.

You are welcome to your capital city of Raleigh. This is a place which could properly be designated as the "great crossroads" of North Carolina. Here all classes and groups or their representatives come and pass from time to time. I thank you for the opportunity to appear.

BROTHERHOOD

ADDRESS ON BROTHERHOOD WEEK DELIVERED
OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY 20, 1948

I have the privilege of serving as honorary chairman of American Brotherhood Week for the state of North Carolina. I am glad to have a part in this significant annual observance of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and I welcome this occasion to speak to you on a matter of grave importance.

The newspapers during the past few months have reminded us almost daily of the sons of North Carolina who were lost in the last great war. Many of these men are now being returned to their native soil. They gave their lives that we might have lasting peace, and it is our urgent duty to assure this peace. Let us not think of this as a task to be shouldered only by diplomats, but rather a task in which every one of us should—and must—take an active part.

A little over six years ago, one day accomplished more for national unity than today seems credible. That day was December 7, 1941, when our nation was attacked by enemy forces—forces that had been aroused by hate, greed, and fear. You will remember that day. And you will remember how, probably, your whole way of thinking and living changed. You became a unit of a surging alliance—an alliance that would not concede defeat—an alliance of all those determined to preserve a good way of life. You were aroused because you had a tangible goal before you. You knew you had a job to do, and you did it.

To each newscast you listened and were concerned. When an allied ship was torpedoed, you were affected. When a beachhead in the Pacific was stormed, when a Kamikaze plane attacked, when the weather remained stormy in Belgium, a part of you was involved. You might not have had a son or daughter or friend in any of these disasters, but you, as a unit of the whole alliance, were involved. Your home, your religion, your sons and daughters, your peace of mind were all at stake. Indeed, everything that made life of value to you in this world was in the balance. I should like you to contemplate the tremendous fury—the dynamic energy—all released against evil forces—all channeled towards one goal, because that energy is still present.

Energy cannot be destroyed. It may be in reserve for the most part at this time, but it remains a power that can once again be channeled toward worthy goals. It is my thought and yours also, I trust, that it is a shameful thing that a world-wide catastrophe was necessary to release this energy and to achieve a vast alliance for good.

Those war years were black years. Yet some good came of them. They did, indeed, reveal for the first time to many people the true spirit of teamwork. We learned that Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, rich and poor, could and would willingly work together. You remember, I am sure, the car pools—how those of you fortunate enough to have tires and gasoline loaded your automobiles with those less fortunate. You became air-raid wardens and spotters, you rolled bandages and volunteered to relieve the nursing shortage, and you bought bonds. And, although many of these activities demanded a real sacrifice of time and work, I believe that all of us gained a great deal from them. Most of us learned, I think, that there were more fine people in the world than we had previously realized. Our circle of acquaintances grew, and we found that nearly all of us had great common bonds—a love and need of home, friends, and security. We differed in beliefs, but fundamentally we were pretty much the same, and those differences we did have were not intolerable. We learned to understand and respect these differences, in fact. Yes, there were great lessons for all of us to learn and to remember.

This second world war—at least the war of bombs and guns—was concluded over two years ago. But do we remember those things we learned at such high price? Our newspapers today are filled with incidents caused by hatred, greed, and fear right in our home towns, in our state and country, throughout the world. Do we concern ourselves with these? Or do we feel that these are now matters of indifference—no longer our responsibilities? Have we lost the feeling that we are a unit of a whole—the whole brotherhood of man? Or have we retreated into our tight circles where only our family, our daily bread, and our old friends are of importance—those circles from which we were blasted only by imminent catastrophe.

If so, we are headed for new disaster. And perhaps we shall not be so fortunate in the future as we have been in the past. The seeds of hatred, distrust, and greed which brought forth such monstrous fruit ten years ago are once again being sown.

Let us pit our great reservoir of righteous strength against these seeds before they, too, flourish and bear fruit. It is not too late.

I like to think of North Carolina as being free of most of the prejudices, hatreds, and fears which are this nation's enemies today. But it is evident that throughout this country and throughout the world new forces of evil are arising, and it is too much to hope that we can remain immune.

It is important to be able to recognize the foes now rampant. They are oftentime difficult to distinguish, as they come, not armed with guns and bombs, but in various guises. Prejudice, distrust, hate, they are, no matter how disguised. Now these are much like Johnson grass, with which, I am sure, most of us are unfortunately too familiar. Johnson grass is a small seed. It slips in despite our constant vigilance, flourishes on many types of soil, spreads like a forest fire, and, once it gets a firm hold—once it gets its roots down deep—it can smother and crowd out the good crops, the life-giving crops. Most of us know the back-breaking and time-consuming task we have on our hands once Johnson grass gets firmly rooted. But also, we know that every person who cares about a good harvest will spare no effort to dig this Johnson grass out and eradicate it completely.

Our Department of Agriculture has long realized the vicious qualities and the dangers of Johnson grass. All seed admitted to this state must first be examined carefully by this department, for a few Johnson grass seeds in a bushel of otherwise good seed can be a source of grave damage. The Department of Agriculture is constantly on guard against this menace, and it may well be proud of the results it has achieved. It has made this progress because it does not underestimate the enemy. Let us do the same, and let us apply the same sharp vigilance.

Prejudice, hate, distrust, and fear, like Johnson grass, can infiltrate our farms, our communities, and go even further—right into our own homes. These, like Johnson grass, put roots in many kinds of soil and, unless eradicated, twist our thoughts, our words, our actions. Their first shoots are sown by and reflected in such phrases as "I'm not prejudiced BUT." Watch that phrase, because it is like a little red danger signal; it shows us that here we do, indeed, have prejudice. Seed-phrases such as "Indian giver" and "Jewing down" are often heard, yet they have no more scientific basis than the statement that "All red-haired people have hot tempers." They are false statements and

should be considered as such. A little weeding is probably in order. These are the seeds and offshoots of the plant. Full-grown plants, ripening their seeds of violence and destruction, sowing them indiscriminately, do also enter our state, I am afraid, at times. These are the organizations that come often under the banner of patriotism—or even religion. Perhaps they may seek you to become a member. Watch. Watch them single out a creed or race or economic class as a target. They will tell you—and many of them come as silver-tongued orators—that your family must be protected against this creed or this race, or this economic class. And it is the justifiable fear of many of our finest leaders today that the greatest single threat to our country is that one man, an American Hitler, might bind these hate organizations together, run wild as Johnson grass unchecked, and spread over all we hold dear, until there would be nothing but a monstrous evil plant, violence and destruction, and any action we might take at that time would be of no use.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every one of us as individuals watch for these enemies, recognize them, give them no quarter, and do everything in our power to render them powerless.

We are glad that in spite of these threats the forces of good will are growing. Pioneer work can still be done in this field even though many of North Carolina's most illustrious sons have devoted much of their lives to the nourishing of the forces for good. We are happy to see the growth of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which now includes in its leadership some of the finest citizens of our state. For it is through movements such as this that our energies may be once again channeled to a supremely worthy goal, the brotherhood of man.

This week, American Brotherhood Week, is being observed throughout the country. In many of the churches you will hear sermons concerning brotherhood; your children in school will be listening to speakers and watching plays stressing this ideal. I am very much gratified at the splendid contributions being made by the radio and press to the furthering of this brotherhood ideal, not only during Brotherhood Week itself, but throughout the year. Hundreds of civic clubs, women's clubs, and church discussion groups throughout North Carolina will listen to trios of speakers—one Protestant, one Jewish, and one Catholic—talk on their ideas of unity through brotherhood.

I hope you will be fortunate enough to hear some of these addresses. For myself I believe you will find the one creed that belongs to all creeds, the one guide that if followed faithfully can make each of us a finer person and a better neighbor, to be the Golden Rule. Let us be mindful that "the greatest good" is the noblest of all aims and work together, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, on civic enterprises; let us coöperate in making all our schools and churches forces for good. We had time during the war years for many activities. We have just that much time now, and the goals are just as important. Let us once again, without the impetus of war, extend our circles of acquaintances and discover anew that there are many fine people in this world although they may differ from us in many ways. Let us help one another, be interested in one another, and, above all, be tolerant of one another.

For I firmly believe that, if each of us will once again do our full share of combatting evil and working for good, a force so vital and tremendous would be unleashed that it would, gathering momentum and joining with kindred forces throughout the country, eventually reach around the world. And if we accomplish this, we can be sure that those who took part in the last world war shall have achieved their goal and that the greatest victory of all time will have been won.

Not only through Brotherhood Week, but throughout the year, let us pledge ourselves to seek together this pattern for peace.

GOOD GOVERNMENT IS A WAY OF LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A MEETING OF THE
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RALEIGH

MARCH 5, 1948

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

It gives me pleasure to meet with you and appear before you. This committee is a representative body of North Carolinians and serves as the cornerstone of the Democratic party organization in our state. It is composed of representative women and men who believe that the Democratic party is the best vehicle and source of good government here in North Carolina.

As your governor, first of all, I have endeavored to carry out the laws and functions of government under the instructions given to me by our judiciary and the Legislature. I recognize this tripart group, executive, judicial and legislative, as forming the reservoir from which the will of our people must be obtained and maintained under a constitutional government.

We now have a population of 3,500,000 persons. There are sparsely settled portions of our state and other areas which, if combined, we could absorb and thus support a population more than twice that number without difficulty if we can develop here a continued spirit of coöperation, decent living, and fair play that will permit agriculture and industry to be reasonably balanced in our economy. I have labored unceasingly for the progress of our less fortunate people during my term as your executive, and I expect to continue during the remainder of my term of office and to renew my efforts as a private citizen when I cease to be your governor.

If we could lift the economic level and average income of our citizenship, most of our problems would be purely academic. Don't let me leave the impression that I believe that we have not made progress. Most definitely we have made a real beginning, and, to paraphrase a great expression of our late great President, "we are on our way."

Much remains to be done, and we expect to devote our efforts toward that further progress which we need and must have if life is to be such as we want here in North Carolina.

In recent weeks, I have been disturbed, and many of our citizens have been disturbed, over suggested Federal legislation which directly affects the relationship between a majority of our people and a certain minority group. It is the common right of North Carolinians to object and speak frankly their opinions. This is as it should be. I feel that North Carolina is rather ably represented in both houses of Congress and that such public servants will do their best to carry out the will of our people. If measures are adopted in Congress that our people do not like, there will be abundance of time to frame the issues and organize plans before the November election. A high degree of patience and a reservoir of common sense are needed during the current days.

I am one of those who confidently feel that although the Democratic party may at times let the radiator get hot, develop a knock in the engine, and occasionally have a flat tire—yet it has

proven to be the best vehicle of good government that has ever served our nation.

Speaking of good government, please know that such is no abstract condition that can be picked out of the air as the magician pulls rabbits out of the hat. Good government is a way of life. To be good it must tend to lead toward better living. Once we have good government, it is just the beginning. To have and keep it, we must currently and continually work for it. I trust and feel reasonably confident that the citizenship of North Carolina will continue their efforts toward that end.

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE AND ILLITERACY

ADDRESS DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF THE
INAUGURATION OF DR. J. D. MESSICK
GREENVILLE
MARCH 6, 1948

It is my happy privilege and genuine pleasure to come here today to East Carolina Teachers' College for this occasion. This fine North Carolina institution at one and the same time celebrates a birthday and inaugurates a new president.

In connection with these events I am here, as your governor, to have a part in the ceremonies.

I want to discuss with you today two matters: illiteracy and education. Despite the advances that North Carolina has made and the enviable place she has attained among states of the South and of the nation as a whole, we still are harassed by illiteracy among many of our people. The battle against this Public Enemy Number One still lurking in our midst is being carried on with vigor today, as it has been for years, on just such educational fronts as the one here at East Carolina Teachers' College.

Not long ago a North Carolina soldier came home from the war; he was a twenty-four-year-old sergeant who had led his patrol over most of Western Europe during the heavy fighting. He somehow had read the battle maps and made his way through strange country with his men. But when he came home, he went to the superintendent of the city school system where he lived and confessed that he could not read and could not write. He wanted help. He wanted to be able to read and write.

Only five states in the country have more illiteracy than North Carolina, and all of those are Southern states.

From May to September, 1941, when men of draft age were signing their registration cards, seven per cent of those in North Carolina signed their cards with an "X." All over the country, almost 350,000 did the same thing; two-thirds of them were Negroes. The bulk of those were in the South, though the Northern and Midwestern cities have their share of illiterates, chiefly foreign-born adults. Some states import their illiterates. North Carolina grows her own.

The reasons for state and regional backwardness have been cited time and again, and should be obvious to all Southerners by now. But a new report by the National Educational Association sets forth the problem with great clarity in a little book of charts and figures called *Unfinished Business in American Education*. The South naturally comes off badly. And North Carolina, for all her struggle to pour money into the schools and carry almost all the burden in Raleigh, looks mighty sickly in the charts.

Take these things, for example: there were almost two million children from six to fifteen who were not in school in 1940 (with more during the war years). Most of those lived in the South. One chart, showing the proportion of children five to seventeen who were not in school, shows North Carolina standing tenth in this proud accomplishment, with Kentucky first, followed by Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and South Carolina. The national index (or average) on this chart was marked by the figure seventeen; North Carolina's figure was twenty-four.

It was explained that children don't go to school for lack of incentive, because school officials with little enough money to care for their present pupils don't really seek out new ones, and because illiterate parents scoff at education and put their kids to work. The vicious circle is obvious; uneducated children become illiterate parents and keep their youngsters from school in turn.

The statistics on education, with which I will not bore you, show that we here in North Carolina are trying much harder than most other states.

A leading North Carolina businessman and financier who has strong feelings about the future of the South and the part education will play in that future said recently that he was talking

with some Wall Street men and told them that North Carolina is the coming part of the country, whether they like it or not. It can't miss, he added, because North Carolina has everything needed for industrial growth. But we've got some things that are yet to be done. This business man said that he was tired of hearing about our best people leaving the South and young people trained in our schools going to the North and West. If we're going to get ready to grow, we'll have to educate our children and then give them all opportunities here at home.

North Carolina has come a long way in education, but it still has some things to do. And our failures aren't merely of concern to the lower income families. Illiterates who grow up in North Carolina will often land in Pittsburg, Chicago, or some other large industrial city, for that is the pattern of migration. Illiteracy can't be quarantined. We also import some illiteracy from other states.

The little book, *Unfinished Business in American Education*,⁵⁵ sums up the problem like this:

The people of the richer regions cannot afford to be indifferent to a lack of educational opportunity in other regions. They . . . draw a considerable proportion of their population from the poorer and more sparsely settled regions . . . Ignorant populations are the meat on which demagogues fatten . . . Much of the industrial strife during recent years has been caused by the migration of hundreds of thousands of untrained, uneducated, undisciplined rural workers from areas which . . . have given them little or no preparation to deal with the problems and conditions which they encountered in the great cities of the nation.

Here again we have a mortgage on our future. We are paying this debt off as fast and as safely as we can. But, I repeat, there is still progress to be made.

Thus do we pose a problem. And now, because it is here at hand and the subject of today's celebration, let's point to at least one of our answers. In East Carolina Teachers' College we have presented a growing answer. Coöperation and a spirit of working together here in North Carolina for the solution of North Carolina's problems is the key.

The history of East Carolina Teachers' College reveals that its birth and rapid and fruitful growth were grounded and founded on the finest sort of coöperation. About half a century ago—some forty-three years—this institution did not exist. There were no campus, no buildings, no faculty, and no students.

⁵⁵*Unfinished Business in American Education: an Inventory of Public School Expenditure in the United States*, by John K. Norton and E. S. Lowler (Washington: American Council on Education, 1946).

At that time, the institution was merely a dream and a hope in the minds of a few leaders. Regional coöperation, community coöperation, faculty coöperation, and student body coöperation were joined in one great united effort to establish and build an institution which would afford the daughters of Eastern North Carolina an adequate and convenient opportunity for higher education. This institution stands as a monument to such coöperation.

The founding of this school filled a very real gap in the educational system of our state. For years, school superintendents and principals in Eastern North Carolina had felt the need for such an institution in their midst, one which would train the teachers for their schools, especially the teachers for rural communities.

As the years passed, the movement for such a school has turned out to have developed into a broad, popular movement. Not only were school men and women interested, but leading lawyers, politicians, clergymen, civic leaders, and businessmen gave their support. The defeat of a bill for the purpose, introduced into the Legislature in 1905, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the supporters of the movement, but rather made them more determined than ever to work together to accomplish their purpose.

Of all those who worked for the school, none was quite so active or so enthusiastic as the groups from Pitt County and the town of Greenville. The county superintendent of schools, William Henry Ragsdale, did much to popularize the idea, and he never lost sight of the possibility of his own town's securing the school. He realized that in order to succeed the citizens of the county and town would have to pull together, and he was determined that they should do so.

One of the most effective leaders in the cause was the state's "grand old man," Greenville's leading citizen, former Governor Thomas J. Jarvis. His administration, more than two decades earlier, had been a period of educational progress, and therefore he easily and naturally became interested in the movement for further educational advancement. His support went far toward insuring the success of the effort.

The Greenville organizers left no stone unturned. Even before the General Assembly of 1907 had met, the Chamber of Commerce of the town had appointed a committee of no less than eighty from the town and county to work for the bill, with

Ragsdale as general chairman and Jarvis as chairman of the steering committee. State Senator James L. Fleming actually went to Raleigh carrying in his pocket a bill prepared and ready for introduction at the opportune moment. Those Greenville and Pitt County citizens knew what they wanted. And they knew how to coöperate in getting it.

Introduced on January 31, 1907, the bill soon ran into opposition. But its supporters were ready. Jarvis led a group of leaders from various eastern counties, and Governor Glenn made a special address to the General Assembly urging passage of the bill. After a stiff fight, the measure was passed as "An Act to Stimulate High School Instruction in the Public Schools of the State and Teacher Training." In other words, provision for the establishment of the teachers' institution was combined with authorization throughout the state of tax-supported, public high schools. Proponents of one measure had combined with proponents of the other, and the result was an act providing for both. Again coöperation and teamwork had triumphed.

The provisions of the act which authorized the establishment of the school were simple and to the point. The school was to be set up "at some suitable point in Eastern North Carolina"; tuition was to be free to prospective teachers; a Board of Trustees was provided for; an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the erection of buildings, provided the town in which the school was to be located should contribute not less than \$25,000; and there was to be an annual maintenance appropriation of \$5,000. In the beginning, that was the total amount made available for the operation of this institution, for which the 1947 General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$667,694.00 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1947; and the same General Assembly appropriated the additional sum of \$2,118,100.00 for permanent improvements and betterment. This should indicate the enormous growth and importance of this college.

Selection of the exact location of the school was left to the State Board of Education, with the proviso that the institution should be located "in or near the town offering the largest financial aid, having due regard to desirability and suitability for the location of said school." Eight towns now entered into the competition, and each was given a hearing and visited by the Board of Education.

But Greenville knew what was most important—the "financial aid" stipulated in the act. Governor Jarvis and his commit-

tee organized a campaign to reach every single person in the county, and the school houses were used as meeting places. They proposed that the total amount to be contributed locally be not \$25,000, the minimum specified in the law, or even \$50,000, but the large total of \$100,000, one half from the town and the other half from the county. Furthermore, this amount was not merely to be promised, but an election to authorize a bond issue was to be held before the State Board of Education selected the site. When the election was held, the town voted for the bonds almost 100 per cent, and the county gave a substantial majority. There could be no doubt that Greenville and Pitt county meant business.

That was what the State Board of Education concluded, for when the site of the school was finally selected, Greenville was chosen. Thirty years later, when the bonds were retired, everyone could testify that they had been a splendid investment for the community.

No less than eight sites had been offered in this community, but in order to create no dissension, the local committee submitted all eight of them to the State Board of Education. The board then proceeded to choose the site which is now occupied, and the institution was thereupon turned over to the newly appointed board of trustees.

Hon. James Y. Joyner, by virtue of his position as state superintendent of public instruction, was chairman of the board of trustees of the institution, and he with two other members made up the executive committee. These two other patriotic citizens were Governor Jarvis and State Senator Yancey T. Ormond of Lenoir County, who had fought for the passage of the bill authorizing the school.

The executive committee met frequently to deal with the various problems of erecting the buildings. Ground for the first building was broken on July 2, 1908, with Governor Jarvis removing the first shovelful of earth and making the principal address. "When those standing here live to be as old as I am," he said, "you will look back with pride to the day when Pitt County and Greenville gave \$50,000 each for the erection of this great institution. One year from now you will see beautiful buildings, and in September, 1909, this great school will open. You will live to see four or five hundred beautiful girls in these buildings. Watch and see the prediction come true."

And the prediction did come true. By the fall of 1909, no less than six buildings had been completed, and the school was opened as had been planned. The dreams of the planners had been brought to fruition and reality.

One of the most important tasks of the executive committee, perhaps the most important of all, was the selection of the best possible man as president of the new institution. They took their time, for they realized that the success of the movement and the future of the institution depended upon the wisdom of their choice. After a great deal of investigation and consideration, Governor Jarvis got in touch with a young North Carolinian who had made a reputation in Baltimore, Robert Herring Wright; the two men met in Norfolk for a conference, and in June, 1909, the Board of Trustees elected Wright president. The choice was never regretted.

Entering upon his new duties, Wright had the full support of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Jarvis, Joyner, and Ormond. Hardly a day passed that Jarvis did not visit the school or Wright go to Jarvis's home to discuss problems and to plan policies. Whenever necessary, Joyner would come from Raleigh and Ormond from Kinston, and a meeting of the committee would be held. Though the three men did not always agree, once they had thoroughly discussed a problem and decided upon a course of action, they all pulled together to put it through. If a president of an educational institution ever had the assistance and support of an able, loyal and coöperative executive committee, Dr. Wright was that president. And in the same fashion he had the unqualified support and coöperation of the full board of trustees.

If anyone had doubted whether students would actually attend the new institution, such doubts were dispelled as soon as the doors were opened. For at that time, the students were there, "waiting to be admitted, crowding the carpenters, coming in when the shavings were swept out." On the first day there were 123, and by the end of the first twelve months no less than 462 had been enrolled—more than even the most optimistic had dared to hope for—from thirty-seven counties of North Carolina and four other states. There could be no doubt that the institution was a success, and a big one. Faith, perseverance, and coöperation had brought their reward.

Once established, the institution year by year went forward. The harmonious coöperation of president and faculty and stu-

dent body in those early years might serve as a present-day example for this and all institutions of the kind. Some said that it was a one-man school. Others spoke of it as an example of an institution run by a faculty, and others said it was an institution run by the student body. Actually, the president and the faculty and student body worked together in so splendid a way that it was impossible to know where the influence and achievements of one ended and those of the other began. It was like a championship football team which functions as smoothly as a machine.

So it was at East Carolina Teachers' College. President Wright and his faculty and student body worked together so smoothly that it was impossible to say that at any given point credit should be ascribed to one or the other. Rather, in the school's success and progress, credit should be assigned to all, for every single one made his own contribution. A great example and a great tradition were thus established.

Today, I want all of us—members of the student body, faculty, administration, trustees, and all friends and supporters of the college—to think of those early years of the history of the institution as a beacon light in meeting and solving our problems of the present and of the future. This institution was founded and established through as splendid an example of coöperation as can be found in the history of the state. Citizens of the town of Greenville, the inhabitants of Pitt County, the people of Eastern North Carolina, the trustees, the administration, the faculty, and the students all played their part in the development here. East Carolina Teachers' College stands today as a great and splendid monument to coöperative enterprise and achievement.

Think of the vast possibilities and opportunities which East Carolina Teachers' College enjoys. Greater achievements are ahead. Do you fully appreciate the significance of the fact that this is the only state-supported college for the white race east of Raleigh and, with one exception, the only four-year college for whites in this vast eastern area of our state? In these counties are the earliest traditions and the history of our commonwealth. Here are our seaports, with their opportunity for future development. Here are scores of progressive and rapidly growing towns. Here is one of the richest agricultural areas on the entire surface of the globe. And, most important of all, here

are some of the finest and most splendid people to be found anywhere at any time.

To serve in every possible way this section and these people—that is the true function of this college. To raise standards of living through improved processes of education, to provide, through the enrichment of living which education can give, a richer and fuller life for the masses of the people of this region—that is the opportunity and the goal.

Coöperation built this great institution in the past. Coöperation will build an even greater institution in the future. East Carolina Teachers' College has a great opportunity and a great trust. The masses of this great section of Eastern North Carolina are looking to us for leadership and light. We must not—we will not—fail them.

So, Dr. Messick, it is to an institution with such history and heritage that, as the governor of this state, I am pleased to welcome you as president. I have great hopes for your success as the chief executive of this institution. I am confident that such will be the result. Certainly you will have the support of the state and the board of trustees of the institution and the full coöperation of a loyal student body and, I hope, a militant alumni association.

But, in my closing paragraph, may I venture to give you a brief summation of my ideas about colleges of this present day.

I believe that the time is ripe in the South and throughout the nation to bring to a halt the ideas and principles that seem to pervade a great many of our institutions of higher learning to the effect that it is the duty of a college or university to hold out rich opportunities to its students and then unconcernedly leave them to use or neglect the opportunity as they may see fit. I feel that ways and means must be found to make education take effect and that educational appliances must be brought to play upon undergraduate callowness. What I am trying to say can be best expressed in the language of my one-time teacher of English, Dr. William P. Few, afterward president of Duke University, when he stated, "The fine old phrase, 'Cure of Souls,' if extended to include cure of minds and bodies, would properly define the function of a college."

Then, too, I am greatly concerned as a citizen over the growing tendency of educational institutions of higher learning to strive for so-called "bigness." The vicious doctrine of numbers has been overworked in many of our educational institutions.

The primary and proper concern of every genuine educational institution is the innate desire to serve and, if necessary, suffer for the uplift and the education of mankind. The greatness of a college depends not upon the size of its plant or the number of its students, but upon the quality of the men and women who teach and the quality of the men and women who learn, and upon the ideals and influence of the institution.

There is pride enough for all of us in the past of this institution. I have an abiding faith in its permanent place in the future. To you, the new president, we commit our hopes, our aspirations, and our destiny, with the full assurance that you will with ability administer this institution for the benefit of the education-seeking young men and women in this area of North Carolina.

ICE MANUFACTURING IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA

ICE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

MARCH 16, 1948

I am happy to have the opportunity of meeting briefly here today with the ice manufacturers and distributors of North Carolina—a group with which I have had many pleasant associations in the past, as individuals and as an association.

Yours is one of the best organized, best operated, and most useful of the various trade associations and groups operating within the borders of our state. That your membership here represents ninety per cent of the total tonnage of ice manufactured and used in North Carolina is a tribute to your particular business and to the service and efficiency of the North Carolina Ice Association and its officers.

I am told that you have 170 North Carolina ice-making firms as members of the association meeting here this week and that your attendance will embrace 150 of these members. That indicates, among other things, the extent to which the full strength of your industry is mobilized behind the organization in which you have pooled your mutual interests.

As ice manufacturers you have a wonderful opportunity in North Carolina and a real responsibility. Yours is a highly important business. You make it possible in this modern day and

age for families to sit down to fresh fruits and vegetables. As indication of the rapid growth of this essential industry, the production in 1940 of 34,000,000 tons of ice has grown to a current annual production and use of 54,000,000 tons.

Yours is indeed an essential industry. Yours is almost a public utility, and it embraces and carries with it all the responsibilities of a utility.

Much of the fine attitude of your organization comes from the years of service and coöperation and working together that have been invested in the North Carolina Ice Association. This is your thirty-ninth annual convention. Much of spirit and of labor has been invested in the almost forty years that your association has functioned.

Let me, as governor of North Carolina and as a citizen interested in your business and the service you are rendering, welcome you again here to Raleigh, the capital city. You were here last in 1946, and before that in 1944. It has been a practice for you to meet here on "off" years, alternately between sessions of the General Assembly. I appreciate your attitude of not desiring to come here when the legislative body is in session. I'd hate to see that group put on ice or subjected to cold storage!

In closing let me urge you to further coöperation among yourselves and with your member firms and individuals. If you continue to knit your interests together in a strong organizational front, you will be stronger and better prepared to meet and deal with industry problems when and if they arise. Unity and coöperation are and should be your motto. You deserve, and you apparently have, the full strength of your ice-making industry back of this organization, and I congratulate you!

THE MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOUTHEASTERN
HOSPITAL EXECUTIVES' MEETING
DURHAM
MARCH 22, 1948

For six thousand years, man has asked himself the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Throughout the centuries, there have been those who have sought to justify a negative answer—men and women who, absorbed in their own self interest, have

attempted to evade their responsibility to others. On the other hand, the advance of Christian civilization has made a negative answer increasingly impossible. The first man to ask this question was Cain, the murderer of his brother, Abel; and he addressed his interrogation to the Almighty Himself, but the Creator has left the answer to each individual heart. We must, singly and collectively, weigh our responsibilities to our fellow men and fulfill them according to the dictates of our conscience.

At first, man salved his conscience by tossing a few farthings or pennies to the beggar on the wayside. That was charity in its crudest form. The Master enjoined us to "bear one another's burdens," thereby setting up a system of mutual responsibility among all people. As men have absorbed the principles of real religion, no matter by what name, they have become increasingly conscious of the dignity of the individual and of the principle that all people have certain inalienable rights in the matter of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the setting up of our great republic, the foundation was laid for the expansion of human rights to include not only food for the indigent who is hungry, but food for the mind, administered through public education; the wherewithal to carry on legitimate business; the right to work and receive adequate wages, thereby enabling us properly to care for ourselves and our families and to contribute to worthy causes.

The advance of medical science has witnessed the development of new ways and means for keeping men and women healthy and for prolonging human life. With the increase of knowledge has come an increase of man's responsibility to his fellow man—the realization that we cannot be at our best half sick and half well. And so, in our governmental, as well as spiritual, change of concepts, we now know that every individual is entitled to health, not as a charity, but as an inalienable right.

In the matter of providing facilities for carrying out this principle, North Carolina, through its chosen representatives, enacted, in 1947, what is commonly known as the medical care bill, with the provisions of which you who live in North Carolina, no doubt, are more or less familiar.

I think this is a proper occasion to consider the machinery we have set up for expanding North Carolina's hospital facilities, the need for which was shown after long months of study on the part of experts.

As you know, the provisions of the bill referred to are administered by the Medical Care Commission, a state agency, and to this commission I am indebted for the very concrete information I shall endeavor to give you on this occasion. Let me say, at this point, that the aim of our hospital and medical care legislation is to extend facilities to those previously, and even now, without them; that is, to serve all the population, as far as is humanly possible.

In computing the population of North Carolina, as a whole or of individual counties, the Medical Care Commission is required by Federal regulations governing the expenditure of Hill-Burton funds to use the latest figures of civilian population certified by the Federal Department of Commerce with such adjustments as may be necessary to reflect changing local conditions. The law states that such adjustments shall not result in any increase in the total population of the state over the figures certified by the Department of Commerce.

To safeguard the health of the American people, the Federal and state governments have established hospital agencies. They have planned an extensive five-year program for the construction and equipment of hospitals. Financial aid to public and other non-profit hospitals on a nation-wide scale is contemplated at an aggregate cost of more than \$1,125,000,000. One-third of this amount is pledged by the Federal government under terms of the Hill-Burton Construction Act (Public Law 725). The balance will be provided jointly by the states and by local agencies such as cities, counties, and non-profit hospital associations. Under this plan, hospital and health facilities are to be built in North Carolina with funds to be supplied approximately one-third by Federal and two-thirds by state and community agencies. Of the sixty-six and two-thirds per cent balance, the state will provide from ten per cent for the wealthiest counties to fifty per cent for the poorer counties, leaving the community to provide from fifty-six and two-thirds to sixteen and two-thirds per cent respectively.

An appropriation of seventy-five million dollars annually for five years has been authorized by the Federal government for hospital construction grants to be allotted to the states on the basis of population and economic and other factors. The low per capita income states were allotted relatively high per capita amounts. As many states are not yet organized to administer the full program, Congress on July 3, 1947, voted seventy-five

million dollars for the initial two-year period. The Federal law does not provide for control or financial support of the hospitals after construction is complete, but it does specifically require a guarantee by the local hospital board of adequate operating funds for at least two years.

North Carolina is expected to receive \$3,432,825 annually, or a total of about \$17,164,125 during the next five years. If the state is to take full advantage of this allotment, the people of North Carolina must raise about \$34,400,000, which, added to the Federal allotment, will provide approximately \$51,600,000 for building and equipping hospitals and health centers in the state.

The 1947 session of the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated to the Medical Care Commission \$6,250,000 to match Hill-Burton funds for the next two years for hospital construction. To supplement the state and Federal funds the counties and local communities are expected to supply the remainder of the cost for hospital construction. The allocation of state funds to counties, however, will vary in amounts ranging from ten per cent of the cost of approved projects in the wealthiest counties to fifty per cent in the poorest counties.

The North Carolina Medical Care Commission plan aims to provide for adequate hospital facilities for all the people residing in the state without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color and for adequate hospital facilities for persons unable to pay therefor. The applicant for aid from the commission must furnish assurance that the proposed facility to be built with state and Federal aid will be made available without discrimination to all persons residing in the hospital area. However, where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, as is generally true in North Carolina, the Federal act permits the Medical Care Commission to waive the requirement of assurance from the construction applicant if (a) it finds that the plan otherwise makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such population group in the area, and (b) such finding is subsequently approved by the Surgeon General.

In order to qualify for state and Federal aid, proposed hospitals must be owned by either local governments or non-profit associations. Trustees should be qualified and representative citizens acceptable to responsible public officials. The interest of all the people should be safeguarded. Publicly supported hos-

pitals should not be operated by physicians for personal gain. However, where physicians of a community desire to practice as a group, office space in or near the hospital might be made available at a reasonable rental.

To assure the availability of funds for maintenance and operation, the application for the construction of a new hospital project must include a proposed operating budget, on a form prescribed by the Surgeon General, for the two-year period immediately following its completion. In the case of an addition to an existing facility, the applicant must give assurance that funds are or will be available to meet the difference between proposed expenditures and anticipated income from the operation of the constructed addition for the two-year period immediately following its completion.

A hospital licensing law, substantially as recommended by the Council of State Governments was enacted by the 1947 Legislature to be administered by the Medical Care Commission. All hospitals that are eligible and which apply for state and Federal aid toward the cost of hospital construction and equipment must be licensed.

Any hospital aided by the commission, when completed, must be operated and maintained in accordance with minimum standards prescribed by the commission for the maintenance and operation of hospitals.

An enabling act was also passed by the 1947 General Assembly, substantially as recommended by the Council of State Governments, permitting the state, counties, cities, towns, and townships, separately or jointly, to provide funds by appropriations, special tax, bond issues, or otherwise, for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of hospitals.

Hospital service in small communities is often incomplete and inadequate. Essential diagnostic and therapeutic facilities are frequently lacking. Competent professional service, particularly in the specialized fields of medicine, is not always available.

On the other hand, there is often overlapping and unnecessary duplication of services in the larger cities. Thus economic resources as well as professional time and effort may be wasted.

Obviously, there is a very definite need for a system which would enable our hospitals to work together more closely and better to serve the public. This can be achieved in the democratic way, without interfering with the independence of individual institutions.

In the coördination of hospitals two basic objectives should be sought:

1. The flow of professional personnel and special services from the large hospital to the small hospital.
2. The flow of patients, specimens, and records from the small to the large institutions.

With these aims in mind, let us consider how a coördinated system works.

The central hospital in this system would be the large teaching and research hospital connected with a medical school. This medical center would provide complete facilities for medical research, diagnosis, and treatment. It would also function as the center for medical and public health education for the entire area.

Located strategically around the medical center would be a number of district hospitals. These hospitals usually would range from 100 to 200 beds. With complete facilities for diagnosis and treatment, they would be the focal point for the concentration of specialized personnel and equipment. Smaller hospitals in the area would obtain consultation service from the district hospital and when necessary would refer patients to them.

The third unit would be the community hospital, usually with fifty to 100 beds. This hospital would be equipped to handle routine medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. It would rely on the district hospital to augment its facilities.

Finally, in rural and isolated sections, there might be the community clinic. Its facilities would be limited to consultation rooms, a small laboratory, a few beds for obstetrical and emergency cases, and possibly offices for the local doctors. A community clinic would be organically related to the nearest community hospital.

A fully coördinated hospital system would also call for the bringing together of preventive and curative medicine. In all communities, whether large or small, public health services should be closely associated with hospital services. Public health offices might even be placed in the hospital or clinic. However, this integration of the two types of services will depend entirely upon the community and its needs.

The need for additional hospital and medical care is being felt throughout the nation, and it is very pronounced in North Carolina. Medical care of the sick, in general, can be provided

most satisfactorily in a modern hospital, adequately staffed and equipped and efficiently operated.

Experts agree that, for economic and other reasons, certain counties and communities are unable alone to build and support a large hospital. Such communities might build and support small hospitals or community clinics. The facilities in such cases should be closely affiliated with larger hospitals to which patients could be referred who require specialized care. In my judgment, however, individual counties in sparsely populated areas should not undertake to build separate hospitals or clinics when one hospital, centrally located, would serve two or more counties infinitely better and at less expense to the patients.

Thus, a community considering the advisability of building a hospital should first make a careful survey of its needs and resources. Such a survey might be made by a committee representing the various civic and professional groups in the community. Representation might include any or all of the following:

1. Medical, dental, and nursing personnel.
2. Hospital, public health, and pharmaceutical personnel.
3. Businessmen, lawyers, bankers, and tradesmen.
4. Farm leaders.
5. City and county officials.
6. Civic leaders.
7. Social agency representatives.
8. Other public-spirited community leaders.

The factors in determining the number of beds needed and the size of the hospital to be constructed would consist at least in part of the following:

1. Population of area.
2. The number of hospital beds already in the community.
3. The accessibility of hospitals in adjoining areas.
4. Roads and other transportation facilities.
5. Age distribution of population.
6. Recent trends in the sickness rate of the community.
7. Birth rates and death rates.
8. The proportion of the population in the community desiring or using some form of hospital service.

Then too, it is always necessary to consider the availability of a professional staff. Also of prime importance to be considered are the construction costs and assistance of a continuing source of operating funds. The experts have estimated that the number of beds needed in rural areas can be determined roughly

by multiplying the number of thousand people to be served by the hospital by two and one-half beds. The authorized allowance may be adjusted if detailed surveys show need for such adjustment. Informed persons tell me that the medical profession may be classified in two groups: that of general practitioners and the group who focus their attention on specialized fields such as internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, etc. General practitioners are usually capable of treating most illnesses, but medical science has become complicated and, in certain cases, requires highly specialized skills and facilities. The specialists who have mastered such skills can utilize adequate hospital facilities to the best interest of the patient. If the specialists are not available, the general practitioner usually is glad to give his assistance when needed.

The three basic specialties which should always be represented on hospital staffs are internal medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

The services of the general practitioner are largely in the field of internal medicine. Although a community of 10,000 population could use the services of a specialist in internal medicine to the benefit of its people, it is probable that it would take a community of two or three times that size to justify a competent internist in preparing himself and limiting his practice to this specialty.

In planning for nursing service in a small hospital, the most important factor is the necessity for 24-hour, 365-day care. Adequate care must be rendered regardless of whether the hospital has twenty patients or only five.

Laboratory and X-ray service are necessary in any hospital offering adequate medical care to patients. Most small hospitals are able to employ one technician qualified to handle both departments, as the volume of work is not sufficient to require two people.

A community of 20,000 to 25,000 population could expect to have eighteen to twenty active practitioners, of whom three to five would be qualified specialists—an internist, a surgeon (possibly two), an ear, nose, and throat specialist, and an obstetrician. While such a community could support a hospital of fifty to one hundred beds, it would still be necessary for it to have an affiliation with a larger community hospital for professional service in the most limited specialties.

The small hospital imposes added obligations on the governing board which is responsible for the adequate care of the patients. Consultations with qualified specialists elsewhere or the transfer of patients to hospitals having these specialists and more complete facilities must be provided for when the necessity arises.

This does not mean, however, that the small community will be lacking hospital equipment. However, the procurement of equipment and other physical facilities should be limited to those which the available staff is qualified to use to the best interest of the patients.

In the initial capital expenditure for the building and equipment of a hospital ready to operate, it is estimated that the cost may range in the aggregate from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per bed; but in recent months estimates have been considerably higher. Obviously, the more complete the equipment and accessory facilities, the greater the cost. Another important factor is the skill with which the plant is planned to permit economy of construction without sacrificing utility. The cost of operation is somewhat variable, depending on the range of salary levels in the particular community, the degree to which the physical plant is adapted to economical operation, and the extent of the accessory service provided. Highly varied service and twenty-four hour care result in a nearly fixed operating cost for the hospital. This means the cost per patient per day is governed largely by the percentage of beds occupied.

The operating revenue on the other hand will depend both upon the average number of beds occupied, conditioned upon the economic status of the patient treated, the proportion who can pay full cost, and the extent to which the community will assume the costs of those who are unable to pay. This problem is acute among the Negro people, who are usually in the low income brackets.

The United States Public Health Service found, for instance, that counties having an average per capita income of \$600 had eight times as many physicians per capita as counties having an average per capita income of \$100 or less. Similar considerations would apply to the support of the hospital.

It is generally conceded that both Federal and state aid are needed if the rural people are to get all the medical care that they need.

The Medical Care Commission and the Duke Endowment assist to the extent of one dollar per day each in providing hospital care for indigent sick in North Carolina.

The advent of the Blue Cross method of prepayment of hospital costs has had a major effect on the financing of hospital care. Originally developed largely in industrial areas, it is now gradually being extended to rural and other smaller communities. In such communities frequently there are many who cannot meet the cost of unpredictable hospital care, but there are few who cannot make the small monthly or quarterly payments necessary to provide for their hospital care when needed.

After a survey has been made by a county or other community and it is determined that hospital facilities are needed by the area, it becomes necessary to select a responsible sponsor or board under which definite organization, fund raising, construction, and operation can proceed.

Bond issues and tax levies as a means of raising funds are permitted under state laws and often prove to be the most effective way of financing the building of a hospital.

Another method of financing hospital construction or expansion that is frequently employed is by a community-wide campaign or drive for funds. A successful fund-raising campaign is quite a complicated, technical procedure. To be successful, it is important that public opinion be developed to recognize the need for the hospital and its potential value to the community. This probably is the most important single fact in determining the success or failure of such a campaign. The people must be convinced of the merits of the project before they will support it. They should not be asked for money until this educational work has been done.

The North Carolina Good Health Association, with headquarters in Durham, offers its facilities to communities desiring counsel and assistance in public relations, fund-raising, and other activities of non-technical nature. The association, which is privately financed by able and interested friends of the hospital movement in North Carolina, will require a small percentage for expenses.

Spokesmen for communities planning hospitals or health centers under provisions of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission who would like to secure this service should submit, in writing, full information about the proposed project to the Good Health Association.

In order to assure the continued growth of community interest and support for the over-all hospital program, it is important that steps be taken to develop educational activities on a long-range basis.

The results of the proposed survey of needs and resources may serve as an effective basis for further study by a wide variety of community clubs, agencies, and other organizations. Continued interest in this program will be developed in proportion to the opportunities given to all people to participate in such studies.

Before establishing a hospital or clinic, it would seem to be wise for the community to consult a qualified hospital executive. His expert knowledge may save the community from many serious and expensive mistakes.

There are, for instance, movements favoring provision by the general hospital for at least temporary care of certain mental and tubercular cases. Likewise, there are advantages, economic and professional, in the hospital providing laboratory and other services for local practitioners and for public health units.

Counties contemplating hospital construction programs should realize that the designing of a new hospital structure is a highly specialized architectural job. The planning of additions or reconstruction of an existing hospital is even more difficult. Familiarity with hospital practices and routines is essential to the proper determination and allocation of space, both as to location and area required.

Expert advice in hospital designing can be supplied by a skilled and experienced architect. The local authorities should call in the architect long before commitments are made for land, labor, or materials. Only preliminary plans, however, should be prepared before the necessary local funds are available and it is reasonably certain that state and Federal aid will be available toward the cost of construction and that the hospital project definitely will be approved. The preparation of detailed drawings and specifications is laborious and expensive and consequently should not be authorized prematurely.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the general plan and program the North Carolina Legislature has set up under the North Carolina Medical Care Commission for the purpose of bringing more adequate medical care to our citizenship. In addition to the county aid, the state has adopted a policy by which the Medical School of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will

expand its two-year medical school into a four-year medical school with adequate teaching hospital and other auxiliary services.

Undoubtedly, we here in North Carolina have launched out on a highly ambitious program—but it is one sorely needed and one which our people are determined to follow through. We have been temporarily stymied in our state-wide medical care program by the unusual increase in building costs incidental to the backwash of a post-war period. This unfortunate economic situation has caused delay not anticipated when the General Assembly was in session. Plans and specifications for several projects, however, have been authorized; and it is hoped that at the earliest possible date, these projects will begin to take on shape, form, and substance for the benefit of our citizenship.

I cannot conclude this talk without expressing to the membership of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission my personal and official thanks for the efficient and patriotic service they have given and are now rendering our state. Dr. John A. Ferrell, executive secretary, and his staff are doing a splendid job under handicapped conditions. Mr. James H. Clark, chairman, and his fellow members of the commission have worked diligently in their efforts to promote the program, such service being rendered without compensation other than a nominal per diem. This group has done much for North Carolina, and we all look forward with high hopes for eventual and early constructive results.

NEGRO YOUTH FARM LEADERS

ADDRESS RECORDED FOR BROADCAST BEFORE THE NEW
FARMERS OF AMERICA

RALEIGH

APRIL 5, 1948

It gives me great pleasure as governor of North Carolina to hear this splendid record of achievement by a group of our citizens. I believe you are working toward goals beneficial not only to this state but to the entire area of the South and the nation.

Here in North Carolina we are a people primarily concerned with agricultural pursuits. We seek means of expanding, improving, and diversifying our crop production. We interest ourselves in the further development of dairying and livestock programs.

I am pleased to know that the 4,392 North Carolina members of the New Farmers of America have been making, and are still making, worth-while contributions to these programs.

I am told that one of the major objectives of the New Farmers of America is to encourage its members to become established in farming. The organization's last annual report shows that 6,382 boys have achieved this goal since the founding of the state association more than twenty years ago.

Last year a North Carolina Negro youth, Avery Phifer of Columbus County, won the H. O. Sargent Award given to the farmer developing the most outstanding program among Southern Negro farmers. Phifer is the second North Carolina youth to win this honor.

New Farmers make good leaders. They are active in their churches and in other rural organizations. Best of all, they do not have court records.

I am told by S. M. Simons, supervisor of vocational agriculture education in Negro schools, that most of the state's Negro vocational agriculture teachers and a number of county agents are former members of this organization.

A good example of the leadership training afforded by New Farmers is the honor bestowed on another Negro youth, Albert Spruill of Tyrrell County Training School. Spruill won a scholarship given annually by the Phelps Stokes Fund to the student having outstanding character and scholastic and leadership ability. His record was declared best in competition with some 5,000 Negro youths in the South.

These are worth-while things to remember as we observe the birthday anniversary of a great Negro citizen whose untiring zeal made much of the New Farmers program possible. The late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, manifested keen interest in programs of vocational education for his people. His work in this field has been recognized and singled out by educational leaders and plain men and women all over the world.

Again let me congratulate you for your industry and vision in carrying out his program and for your equally significant contributions to the development of a balanced and worth-while agricultural program in North Carolina.

INTRODUCING W. STUART SYMINGTON

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN INTRODUCING THE NATION'S FIRST
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE AT THE ARMY DAY

CEREMONIES

RALEIGH

APRIL 6, 1948

On the occasion of this annual Army Day observance it gives me great pleasure to greet you on behalf of the state of North Carolina.

I might also say that it gives me added pleasure to introduce a man whose job symbolizes the ability of these United States to meet the changing demands of the times. I refer to the nation's first Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable W. Stuart Symington.

Mr. Symington fills a new position created by our national government in September, 1947, largely in recognition of outstanding contributions of air power to Allied victory in World War II. The United States Air Force, indeed, merits special recognition during these fast-moving days when the world draws closer together through improved systems of communication.

Mr. Symington is a native of Amherst, Massachusetts, and a veteran of World War I. He enlisted as a private in 1918 and at the age of seventeen became one of the Army's youngest second lieutenants.

He has had extensive business experience, having served in executive capacities with some of the nation's best known manufacturing concerns. During the recent war the Emerson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri, of which he was president, operated the world's largest airplane armament plant. The company produced great quantities of power-driven turrets to provide American bombers with protective fire power.

Prior to his appointment as secretary of the Air Force last year, Mr. Symington served as assistant secretary of war for the Air Force.

It gives me great pleasure to present the secretary of the United States Air Force, the Honorable W. Stuart Symington.

DEVELOPING SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

WILMINGTON

APRIL 10, 1948

In this southeastern part of North Carolina, the Board of Conservation and Development visits a section which is vitally interested in every phase of its work.

That interest has been shown in the coöperation from this section's citizens. It is an interest, a coöperation, based on enlightened self-interest which recognizes at once the efficiency of coöperative planning and the necessity of state-wide endeavor in a commonwealth of communities.

Within a few miles of where we are meeting stretch present and potential timber reserves of incalculable value to our state. The recent Legislature took more substantial recognition of the necessity and value of our Forestry Division in the protection of this resource, and no section of the state should benefit more from this action than southeastern North Carolina.

Wilmington folk well know the worth of these forests—the grand-daddies of most of you here can tell you firsthand about the ships which used to come up from the ocean to caulk their timbers with North Carolina tar and haul off vast fortunes of turpentine in their holds. In that connection I think you should read your newspapers carefully these days, because you will see at once another great need cropping up that southeastern North Carolina may supply—the need for newsprint. A plant, sponsored by coöperating Southern publishers of newspapers, is right now going up in a neighboring Southern state. Southeastern North Carolina pines grow quickly, and there may soon be a demand for paper pulp to use all the timber you have.

Wilmington is near an area which is greatly concerned with commercial fishing. Both to the north and south of us here, hundreds of boats with their crews make their livelihood from the products of the sea. At the present time, the state is making a survey in this section, through the coöperation of various state and Federal agencies, to determine the potentialities of this field. We hope and trust that this survey is going to mean a better living for our fishermen and for the folks ashore who

handle their catches. This fisheries survey is part of an even more elaborate and far-reaching program, and much of the credit for its inauguration must go to Roy Hampton of Plymouth, a member of this board, who has for many years worked to advance the fisheries industry in North Carolina. When the results of the survey are added to the educational work already in progress at the Morehead Institute, a definitely more stable prosperity will be at hand for all of coastal North Carolina.

We have no state park in this immediate vicinity, but efforts have been made to have our parks section take over Fort Caswell. This is an attractive piece of property, and it is our hope eventually to create a park there, or somewhere else in this region. However, due to budgetary limitations the parks section of the Forestry and Parks Division has not been able to develop adequately the areas already under its jurisdiction, and this board must not recklessly acquire property without the means for protecting it and developing it for public use. We do, however, have jurisdiction over many lakes to the northwest, and have recreational facilities at Singletary and Jones Lakes. Jones, as you know, has been successfully developed as a park for our colored citizens, and I understand it has been very popular. We have just opened a new state park at Lake Hiwassee, a development made possible through arrangement with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Use of our state parks is growing, and we feel this extreme southeastern area, as well as some other sections, should have such public recreational facilities.

Up the road a piece, another park is in the making, or at least local citizens around Burgaw who recently went to Washington to see about getting money for its development so report. The National Park Service is in the right mood right now to make Moore's Creek Battleground site a public park and recreation center with various facilities for public use. As I see it, this move, when it comes, will open another southeastern North Carolina attraction which has long lain dormant; your great savannahs along the roads leading here are natural flower gardens with a different blooming crop each month of the year; when your county roads are in good shape and there is some place to go in the back country, you may be sure you will have travelers to use the roads and enjoy the natural gardens.

It might not seem that the work of the Division of Minerals would be of much concern to this section, but I note that our geologist, Dr. Stuckey, has just finished making tests of a de-

posit of lime being developed by interests here and in Pender County.

I do not know at the moment all of the technical details of Dr. Stuckey's report, but I can tell you that he has made the survey and the report at the request of hardheaded North Carolina businessmen who see in southeastern North Carolina the possibilities of a really specialized agricultural and diversified crop empire which should far outshine the glorious heyday when Wilmington was the port of call of most of the sailing vessels of the Atlantic. You have everything else here, soil, climate, water, labor, and it would be strange indeed if you do not also have the ingredients again to enrich your soil.

From an industrial and commercial standpoint, the southeastern part of the state has made material progress during the last several years. I note that several new industries have been established in Wilmington and vicinity and that others are being considered both by outside and local capital. In spite of the many accomplishments that have already been obtained along these lines, new industries are still needed, especially those which will utilize your local raw materials and help build up our communities.

The Division of Commerce and Industry of the department has worked on numerous industrial projects with Wilmington and other communities in this section. Some of these have come to a successful conclusion, and others are still pending. This division is always pleased to work with communities which desire to grow industrially, and I hope they will feel free at all times to call on this division for any service it may be able to render. The engineers from this department have assembled extensive information on manufacturing opportunities, particularly in rural areas, and will gladly furnish such information to any community which may be interested.

One of the greatest opportunities in this section, I think, lies in building up ocean water transportation. History shows that the Cape Fear River at one time was one of the most important lanes of water transportation in the country. I believe that this river again can be developed into one of the most important routes of water-borne commerce. A very auspicious beginning in the development of ocean traffic has been made by the State Ports Authority under the direction of one of your own members, Col. George W. Gillette.

With the possible exception of Asheville, the twenty-five miles of territory around Wilmington has a larger stake in the tourist business than any other similar areas in North Carolina. You have industries, agriculture and commerce, all of them happily thriving at this time, I believe, but thousands of persons in this territory derive all or part of their livelihood, directly or indirectly, by catering to people who come here to enjoy your beaches and other recreational facilities. A great many people in our industrial and agricultural regions do not know the value of the tourist trade. But it is a business which has been established in this vicinity for a long time, and it often, no doubt, has been a valuable sustainer of your community when other enterprises were not so prosperous as they appear to be today.

The festival which honors the beautiful azaleas we see on every hand down here is just one recognition by the citizens here of the importance of the tourist industry. We want to congratulate the people who organized this occasion and thank them for inviting this board here at this time so it could share in such a pleasant affair.

I have had an opportunity to participate in other efforts the progressive people of southeastern North Carolina have made to protect and advance their tourist business. Last year it was my privilege to be here and award prizes in your southeastern North Carolina Beach Association Fishing Rodeo. We all know about the excellent sport fishing on this coast, and any steps taken to let other people know about it must inevitably advance your vacation traffic.

Last year, and in years past, our Advertising Division of this department coöperated in these and other programs designed to develop this tourist business on the coast. This year, with a larger appropriation, it hopes to do even more.

As chairman of this board, I have attended all its meetings, and these meetings have taken us into every part of the state. In every instance and in every community, we have found, as we find here today, that the work of several or all divisions of the department have direct and often vital bearing on the development of that community.

This board—speaking for it as its chairman and for Vice-Chairman Horne, also—realizes fully its responsibilities in conserving the resources of this community and of the whole state, and at the same time aiding and encouraging general development as much as it can. We ask coöperation of all North Caro-

linians to the end that these responsibilities of ours may be more efficiently discharged.

SAFETY MEASURES IN ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE INSTITUTE FOR
ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS

RALEIGH

APRIL 14, 1948

It gives me great pleasure to greet you again on the occasion of your annual convention and to have you assemble in Raleigh.

I believe I had the honor of addressing this worthy group last year. I am happy to be here again.

The brief remarks I bring you this morning have to do with the great progress made in North Carolina since the beginning of the century in the safeguarding of lives and property from the hazards of electricity. In these matters you, as electrical inspectors and engineers, are vitally concerned. Each new advance in technical progress has brought with it corresponding dangers to our lives and welfare. Electricity is no exception.

Since 1905 there has been a law on the statute books of North Carolina requiring each incorporated town of over 1,000 population to appoint an electrical inspector. His duties have steadily broadened and expanded as new uses were found for electricity.

To meet these new conditions the office of State Electrical Engineer and Inspector was created in 1914. This agency works with and assists municipalities in the supervision of electrical installations. Both the state and the local agencies are assisted in their tasks by the National Electric Code which sets minimum safety requirements. I understand, however, that the code should be regarded neither as a definite specification nor as an instruction manual for untrained persons.

You, of course, realize that the average layman knows little about the dangers of poor installation. In most cases he never knows until the very hour his life or property is threatened by an electrical disaster. I consider it unfortunate that an electrical wiring system will operate regardless of how it is installed. In many cases this creates a false sense of security in the public mind. This failure of the general public to realize the dangers



Members of the press and radio honor Governor Cherry at a dinner at the Hotel Sir Walter, December 21, 1948. *Left to right:* William N. (Bill) Hilliard of WPTF; William Wentworth (Bud) Wilson of *The Raleigh Times*; W. T. (Tom) Bost of the *Greensboro Daily News*; Noel Yancey of Associated Press; Jesse Helms of WRAL; Richard N. (Dick) Palmer of International News Service; Elmer R. Oettinger of WNAO; John Harden, former secretary to Governor Cherry; Lynn Nisbet of the North Carolina Association of Afternoon Dailies; Governor Cherry; Thomas H. (Tom) Walker of Associated Press; William D. (Bill) Snider, Secretary to Governor Cherry; J. Edgar (Ed) Kirk of WPTF; Woodrow Price of *The News and Observer*; J. Harry McCarthy of United Press; John Hemmer of the State News Bureau; and William P. (Bill) Sharpe of the State News Bureau.

that lurk in simple things like light sockets and radios makes the job of the electrical inspector all-important. He is performing an indispensable service.

Rural electrification offered new opportunities for expanding the benefits of electricity, but it also offered a new and fertile field for irresponsible electrical contractors. Soon there was a realization on the part of responsible contractors that further state regulation was necessary. After many meetings of the Grange, the State College Home Economics Extension Division, utility representatives, and others, a bill was backed in the 1937 General Assembly creating a state agency to determine the qualifications of electrical contractors everywhere in the state. This bill was passed.

In 1947 these same groups helped enact further legislation designed to protect the rural population.

The creation of the state licensing board and the passage of other laws assuring proper inspection have been made necessary by the growing uses our people make of electricity and new opportunities afforded them to enjoy its benefits. It is not practical for our citizens to find protection in local laws alone. Electricity is distributed over the entire state by a few companies and associations, thereby requiring the enforcement of basically uniform laws.

Through the enforcement of these laws, I believe the people of North Carolina will derive from electricity the service and the safety to which they are entitled.

Through the medium of such projects as this institute and through your devotion to reliable service, you—as citizens of North Carolina—will be contributing to the welfare of North Carolina.

INDIVIDUAL SECURITY ASSURES WORLD PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF AT THE
OPENING OF THE SECURITY LOAN CAMPAIGN

RALEIGH

APRIL 15, 1948

My fellow citizens, the Security Loan Campaign begins today.

I address you at this time because I believe you and I—and all citizens of the United States—have a very real stake in making it successful.

You have heard much about war and peace during the last few months. The world has been involved in what many people call a "peace crisis." We find ourselves suddenly aware of the importance of United States leadership, and what our nation does during the next few months may have great influence on the course of human affairs.

Some of our problems—and some of our most important ones—have to do with the international situation. Others are concerned with what we do here at home.

All of them have a bearing on whether the United States—and the entire world—can find permanent peace.

I believe the people here at home can make a real contribution to international good will by doing a number of things which sound rather simple on the surface. One of these is to build up their own personal financial security and thereby contribute to the soundness of our national economy.

This is one of the principal goals of the Security Loan Drive.

Let me explain briefly why the economic stability of our own citizens can play such an important part in the attainment of national and international security.

We have observed recently what happens when nations are overwhelmed by the economic and political chaos of war. Almost a dozen small countries in eastern Europe have either been swallowed up by or voluntarily joined the expanding economy of Soviet Russia.

We are engaged in what has been described as a "cold war" with Russia—a situation which puts the fundamental doctrines of American democracy in sharp competition with the police state tactics of the Soviet Union.

Russian leaders are eager to see our democratic way of life fail. They have been predicting economic collapse for capitalistic democracy ever since the end of the war. Nothing would better suit their action program in Western Europe than economic upheaval in the United States. Then they would be able to turn to their people and say: "We told you so."

I think it is therefore clear that every citizen of the United States has a personal responsibility in the campaign to build a strong, sound, and expanding American economy.

We must put our economic house in shape to stand the stresses and strains both of an intelligently executed rearmament program and of a recovery plan to help the freedom-loving nations of the world. This is the concern of every respon-

sible American, I repeat, and particularly of the women, who control most family spending. Each of us must help keep our economy sound by spending wisely and saving all we can.

It is impossible, I realize, for some of us to save much in these times, but the understanding that our national solvency is based in great part on our individual effort should spur us on to greater diligence. In a free country like ours, the soundness of the nation depends mostly on the thrift and enterprise of the great masses of our people.

We must build up America's security by building up our personal security. The Security Loan Campaign opening today and continuing through June is a campaign to build up our personal and national economic strength.

Security Loan makes sense to me.

Your spare dollars invested in United States Saving Bonds will not help push prices up. They become stored-up buying power against a day when they will perhaps be of greater benefit to you and to everybody than they are now. By putting your savings in government bonds you are helping the United States Treasury manage the national debt for the common good. The Security Loan will help pay off the part of the debt that is inflationary and keep the treasury from borrowing more dollars and further inflating the money supply. You will also be helping place more of the national debt into the hands of the people, where it cannot do harm to the economy and where it will be beneficial to the bondholder.

As your governor, I urge you to support the Security Loan and Savings bond program to the limit of your ability. If there is a payroll savings plan where you work, sign up. If you have a checking account in a bank, investigate the Bond-A-Month plan. If you cannot take advantage of either of these plans, put every spare dollar you can into bonds.

The goal for North Carolina in the Security Loan Drive is \$31,-500,000. To make it, the Savings Bond committee in every city and town and county needs volunteer help to sell bonds. I call upon you to cooperate and put your community over the top. The success of this Savings Bond Campaign will show the world that Americans will stand together to win peace as they stood together to win war. The security of freedom-loving people everywhere is our security. The current campaign is an opportunity to fortify both at once. I urge all of us to start tomorrow—early in the morning—to fulfill our responsibilities to our-

selves, to our state, our nation, and the world. Every citizen in North Carolina can make a determined effort to help his county attain its quota.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED BY ETERNAL VIGILANCE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STUDENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RALEIGH

APRIL 16, 1948

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, this student assembly is welcomed by me, and I appreciate this opportunity to make even a brief appearance on your program. It is a healthy sign to have this indication of your interest in public affairs.

I have observed that many of our citizens often express opinions and ideas about governmental matters without having a reasonably full or accurate knowledge of the subject matter. Manifest interest and knowledge of facts are essential.

I believe that all nations that are well governed must have a citizenship which has knowledge of and is loyal to fundamental and ethical principles of government. This knowledge and experience is not acquired in a single generation, but is the substance of the best that can be developed in many generations.

In a democracy or representative form of government it is definitely necessary that all or the great majority of the people not only be informed, but that they always remain active and alert in their efforts to promote the common welfare.

Good government has some fundamentals to which we should always adhere, but good government is not static. It is progressive and ever challenging the needs and demands of changing times.

The present generation has a definite task confronting its efforts. I am not one who believes that all knowledge is in the past and who has lost faith in the young men and women of the present generation.

I find that most of our youth, young men and young women, come from good stock and will meet the current problems in a sensible and sane manner and in keeping with the demands of the time.

It is not my task to give you advice, but as a parting statement to the assembly I hope that we can all remember that good government is something that, once obtained, can only be kept by eternal vigilance and ever working and struggling for its permanence.

With these thoughts I welcome you and express the hope that out of your deliberations at this session may come helpful ideas and instructions to each of you individually with resulting good to the state of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION DOING FINE WORK

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
PINEHURST
MAY 10, 1948

*Mr. Chairman and Members of the
North Carolina Automobile Association:*

It is a pleasure to have the renewed opportunity to meet with your group again here at Pinehurst. Before I became your governor and heretofore during my term, you were kind enough to invite me to share your convention and enjoy your hospitality.

Each of you has been so friendly and coöperative that it would be impossible to single out one person or group without gross disparagement to others; but without fear of criticism, it would not be inappropriate to mention that Mrs. Bessie Ballentine, the wife of our lieutenant governor, and my long-time personal friend, Dave Smith of Smith Chevrolet of Gastonia, have been most kind, and to them and to you all I am deeply indebted.

It might seem to be like "bringing coal to Newcastle" or in other words doing a useless thing to express my personal and official thanks to your association for the fine and effective coöperation you have given the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles and in particular our registration, reissuance of drivers' licenses, inspection, and safety program.

Some unpleasant advertisement of exceptional experiences has occurred—but when investigated and sifted down to obtain the kernel of the complaint, it has in every case been found that there was more smoke than fire. Even then, Colonel Rosser and

his associates have followed the policy of conciliation and trying to smooth the feathers of our ruffled citizenship. The truth is that much good has been accomplished, and our people are accepting the program in a highly appropriate manner. For that reason, much good is being accomplished.

I am not endeavoring to give you a "song and dance," but I am mentioning things in which you are vitally interested. It is a part of your program. The state wants, needs, and must have your full and hearty coöperation. That you will give it I have no doubt, for I have called on you in the past and you have responded in a fine manner and in keeping with the best tradition of your organization.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A STABLE GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE DEMOCRATIC
CONVENTION

RALEIGH
MAY 20, 1948

Mr. Chairman and fellow Democrats, visitors, and friends:

You have my warm personal and official greetings upon your attendance at this biennial convention of the Democratic party in our state. You and those like you form the backbone and have provided the stamina and enthusiasm that have enabled the Democratic party to spearhead to success every worth-while governmental achievement in North Carolina since the turn of the present century.

From a sparsely settled area, forming one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, we now have a population in excess of 3,500,000 citizens. History records that from the beginning our population has been composed of a people with strong convictions, independent in their thinking, but ever willing to unite whenever such unity tended to move the good of the state upward in the scale of progress and promote the common welfare of the citizenship of North Carolina. Endowed with such a heritage, our citizenship has overcome handicaps and outgrown provincialism. With such determination, North Carolina has been able to take a definite place as one among the first twelve top-ranking, progressive states in our present union of forty-eight states.

A great contributing factor to this unparalleled progress of North Carolina has been the blessings of good and stable state government which we have enjoyed for nearly fifty years under the leadership of the Democratic party.

With the aid and assistance of an efficient group of state officers and loyal state employees, and with the help of a friendly, progressive citizenship from every walk of life throughout our state, I have endeavored to measure up in achievement with the long line of Democratic governors who have preceded me. It was the matchless Aycock who blazed the way for the tournament of governmental progress in which all succeeding governors have had an essential part.

I have an abiding faith and confidence that the affairs of our state have been conducted in a reasonably efficient manner. Serving through a portion of the war period and serving in these uncertain post-war years, there has been no precedent and few landmarks to guide those advisors and officials who are supposed to know most. My policy has been to listen with keen interest and patience to all who have any advice to give or suggestions to make—and then to use my own best judgment.

Governments operating under the mandate of free people seldom reduce or retrench in matters of progress. North Carolina, like a late teen-age youth, is now just getting to feel her oats. We are a progressive state because we have been governed by a progressive Democratic party—a party which recalls its cherished heritage extending back for more than a century; but it is also a party which never loses sight of the fact that each rising of the sun creates a new day.

These new days will continue progress in social, spiritual, economic, and governmental affairs here in North Carolina. We have nothing to fear about the future of North Carolina. I doubt that anywhere on the globe can be found a land so favored with genial and intelligent people; so favored with climate, soil, and rainfall; so favored with natural beauty of seashore and mountain scenery; and so blessed with good government as can be found here in North Carolina under the management of the Democratic party.

If opportunity had been given to me to take a picture of all the activities of North Carolina since January, 1945, such panoramic views would furnish some astounding facts of progress. But the keynote address and the platform to be adopted by this convention will cover some of these essential events.

As I conclude this brief appearance, let me say that since I became your governor it has not been my purpose to indulge in any fanfare for popularity purposes; but I have given, and intend to continue to give during the remainder of my term, conscientious and faithful service in keeping with the best abilities of which I am capable. The affairs of our state have been well managed and will leave my hands clean. Your state government will be transmitted to my successor, whoever he may be, with four years of accumulated governmental progress which will fit into the panorama of good government which has resulted from the unbroken succession of the Democratic party in our state since the days of the immortal Aycock.

I am moved to call on my fellow Democrats from every precinct throughout our entire state to close ranks, join hands like one great big family, and march forward in one solid phalanx to keep unbroken the Democratic progress here in North Carolina.

THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC WELFARE TODAY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
WELFARE ASSOCIATION

ASHEVILLE

MAY 22, 1948

I am glad to welcome Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

These ten, with your host state of North Carolina, form the eleven states of the southeastern region of the American Public Welfare Association and have much in common. One of our common interests is evident in your presence here today in an effort to help strengthen the welfare services available to the citizens of our respective states. The states of this region generally have a similar historical and economic development, and our agricultural and industrial enterprises are not too widely divergent. Therefore, our social and economic problems do not vary any more greatly from state to state than they vary within the confines of a single state.

This is an area of great wealth, not only in natural but also in human resources. As we develop the one, we must reserve the other, because one without the other is of little value. There are many whose main interests lie in economic development; yours are in the development of social values, opportunities, and services.

For these reasons what I say of North Carolina and its efforts to provide needed social services for the citizens of our commonwealth is true, in the main, of the efforts of each of the great commonwealths which you represent today. For these reasons, also, what I say of the responsibilities North Carolina faces in the present and in the future will apply generally to all states in the region. We must remember—all of us—that the region in which we live is rich in resources of all kinds: agricultural, industrial or potential industrial, forest, and, above all, human resources.

Of all these the last is the most important. Without the fullest development and safeguarding of our human resources this great region cannot bring to fulfillment the development of any of its other riches. We have been given a great heritage by our forefathers; we must leave one even greater for those who follow.

True social welfare—and I emphasize social—involves many things other than the specific programs known today as public welfare. Every improvement in economic life, every development in communication, every advancement in education, each forward step in medicine and in science, every expansion of public welfare services, and many new governmental programs—all contribute to the uplifting of our people and to the betterment of the way in which we go about our daily lives and activities.

North Carolina has followed this pattern for years. We are proud of the fact that ours is the first state to support in entirety a nine-months school for our children. We are proud of the fact that we are known as a "good roads state." North Carolina established the first state-supported university in the entire United States. Those of you who are interested in such matters will remember that North Carolina was the scene of the first settlement of English-speaking people on this continent; and from the sand dunes near where those men and women settled, the first heavier-than-air machine was flown.

You, too, can list many things first developed in your respective states of which you are just as proud as we are of ours. If I

had before me the list of your accomplishments, I doubtless could take up all my time this morning in reciting the history of the development of true social welfare in this region.

But let us look more closely at the services rendered through the enactment, development, and administration of what we call public welfare programs.

It was in the uncertain days following the war between the states that North Carolina took the first step toward its present public welfare program. As the year 1868 opened, the people's representatives gathered in North Carolina's capital city to formulate a new charter for the ordering of their relationships as individuals one to another and of the relationship of individuals to the state.

The result was that the state's government was directed by the people's representatives to make some provision through the succeeding legislature for the "beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan" as "one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian state." Actually, our state constitution in its provision for state assumption of responsibility for our less fortunate citizens was far more liberal in its philosophy than the Constitution of the United States, and only through recent, broad interpretation has the Constitution of the United States approached the acceptance by government of social responsibilities along the lines of our state philosophy regarding the general welfare.

From the directive of 1868, came into being North Carolina's social welfare program that has, in the intervening years, seen the development of state institutions for handicapped children, an increase in facilities for the care of the mentally ill, and an improvement and modernization of the treatment of violators of the law. There has also been the development of hospitals and financial aid for the physically ill unable to afford the entire cost of their treatment and rehabilitation, financial assistance in their own homes for needy aged and for dependent children, and a system of corrective treatment for youthful citizens who in some way have run afoul of the laws we adults have made for governing our society.

That general picture we can now appraise in terms of how far we have come in carrying out the ideas and ideals of those socially minded members of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. North Carolina welcomes the fact that this relatively new

concept of state responsibility for the economic and social well-being of its citizens is now a part of the basic law of the land.

While the social welfare programs, in entirety, of the states you represent at this regional meeting may differ in detail, in financial support, in legal basis, and in essential administration from that of North Carolina, they all have the same general objectives throughout this southeastern region—and for that matter, while details differ, objectives are the same throughout our American democracy.

What are some of these objectives and what have we been able to do toward their accomplishment? Take the matter of institutional care of certain groups of people. As long ago as 1856 through the impetus given the movement by Dorothea L. Dix we began our program of care of the mentally ill with the establishment of the first state-supported mental hospital south of the Mason-Dixon line. From that small beginning we have expanded facilities until North Carolina now has four great institutions for treatment of its citizens who are mentally ill.

With better diagnosis of mental difficulties coupled with the increase in population, we realize also that the facilities in existence are insufficient to cope with the calls now made upon them. This lack North Carolina hopes to make up as soon as it is able to use the funds already provided for an extensive building program and as soon as the related problem of obtaining needed personnel can be effectively solved.

The development of mental institutions in your own states and the extent of the services provided your citizens represent the interest you have in this problem raised by a certain portion of your people. You, too, perhaps, face the difficulty of providing adequate local as well as state facilities for mental cases. We are gradually focusing increased attention on this problem, and as local realization of it develops we are getting more and more coöperation from authorities and the general citizenry throughout the state.

No public welfare program would be worthy of being called such if it did not use all possible effort to keep out of local jails those youthful citizens who have become what we now term delinquent. As adult citizens of our states it is really we who have been delinquent in that we have failed, in part, to provide for our youth the proper training, recreation, and supervision that will make it easier for them to follow socially acceptable paths of behavior.

North Carolina still faces this problem, but it is becoming an ever decreasing one. Back in 1936, it was reported to our State Board of Public Welfare that there were 1,231 children under sixteen confined in jail. By 1947, the number had been lowered to 325 for the entire state, and strenuous efforts are being made by the state agency in coöperation with local law enforcement and welfare officials to reach the goal already attained by a number of counties of having no child held in jail, even for a few hours.

Gradually, local law enforcement officers in North Carolina have accepted that phase of social thinking which recognizes that it is the community and its citizens who, in reality, are responsible for a child's delinquency rather than any deliberate and intentional attitude of the child himself. This may have been the experience in your states, and your local officers should be commended for efforts they have made to eliminate such practices. As facilities for the temporary care of socially maladjusted children are provided—either in private homes or otherwise—this undesirable method of handling youthful delinquents will be discarded.

It was my privilege to support the efforts of the State Board of Public Welfare in the 1947 General Assembly to provide the essential legal steps for assuring progressive improvement in local facilities for the confinement of adult offenders. Certainly no area of social welfare has been more neglected throughout the entire country than decent provision for those in our population—men and women, young and old—who are confined in local prisons.

In an effort to protect all children, to preserve family life, and to strengthen parental responsibility for maintaining the family, North Carolina is attempting over a period of time to review all statutes affecting the welfare of children and families in order to modernize where necessary, to fill in gaps where essential protection is not yet given, and in general to strengthen statutory provisions affecting the welfare of children and families. Acting upon resolutions passed unanimously by both the 1945 and 1947 state legislatures, I have appointed two commissions to study these matters and to make appropriate recommendations. The commission appointed in 1945 discharged its duties faithfully, and its recommendations were largely carried out by the 1947 General Assembly. The present commission, somewhat larger in size and with even broader responsibilities than the first, is

now making the necessary studies and drafting the needed bills to carry still further in 1949 the development of basic social legislation. I frankly regard the work of these two commissions as one of the real achievements of my administration.

We could discuss at much greater length the various programs and ramifications of a comprehensive public welfare system, but it seems appropriate at this point, in view of your general conference program and in the light of recent developments, to turn to specific consideration of programs of financial assistance, programs which loom so large in the public welfare structure of the states which you represent.

The extent of financial assistance available, we must remember, is not to be measured by the amount of state and local appropriations alone, but also by the national government's matching of these combined appropriations.

Even with the gradual increase in state financial aid to the needy through the last decade all of us still face the problem of meeting more fully this continuing responsibility. We recognize that if we try to provide as best we can a decent level of living for our dependent citizens during the next few years, we will be making a wise investment in human resources. As we thus develop our human resources we shall, it is to be hoped, be decreasing the immediate necessity for continued expansion of public financial assistance because our citizens will be in an increasingly better position to become self-maintaining and to use effectively the natural resources of our region. In so doing our programs of financial assistance will become even more valuable from the point of view of preventing increased economic need within our various states.

In the states represented here, appropriations for public assistance have in most instances been increased substantially in recent years. This has been true of our own state. Nonetheless we in North Carolina—and doubtless you, also—have found that we did not foresee as clearly as we thought we did the needs of our economically unfortunate in a day of inflated costs of living. Since the General Assembly of 1947, North Carolina has had to make additional provision for its dependent children. It has twice within the last year been my responsibility to recommend to the Council of State that sizeable, albeit insufficient, appropriations be made from the state's contingency and emergency fund to supplement the biennial appropriation for aid to dependent children. Thus, we have by our action indicated that

in this state needy children are indeed an emergency and are our common concern.

In recent months, North Carolina has found the lists of persons eligible for public assistance continually growing because their former means of support has diminished in purchasing power and for a variety of other reasons. Many of you have found the same situation in your own states. When our next General Assembly meets, it is to be hoped that North Carolina can do whatever is necessary to ease this pressure, and to move forward substantially toward a minimum level of living conducive to healthful and decent conditions for all of our citizens.

We are not proud of North Carolina's present rank among the states in the average amount of money paid each month to aid needy aged and to families of dependent children. We do realize, however, that progress necessarily is slow, that we have embarked upon many programs of governmental services, and that all social welfare programs must advance somewhat in accord if we are to maintain a balanced way of life.

North Carolina does not have a program of general assistance supported in whole or even in part from state funds for those who do not fall within the eligibility requirements to participate in the public assistance program. That is a lack North Carolina hopes to remedy in the near future, and if your state is in the same category you, too, are undoubtedly working on this problem of adequate provision for needy citizens outside the public assistance programs.

Actually, several of the states in this region, I am told, are not facing their full responsibility in this area. Because a person over the age of eighteen and under sixty-five is in need of money to meet his most pressing needs, he is no less a part of our concern than those for whom we do provide financial assistance through state and Federal funds. If we fail to help this middle group reach a more satisfactory level of living, we fail in our duty to a large proportion of our needy population.

In North Carolina there is a total of 1,184 persons engaged in public welfare in an official capacity. Of these, 307 represent board members, state and local, while 877 persons are actively employed in state and county offices. This is a large number, but at the same time an inadequate number in terms of the steady increase in social services which the citizens of our state require.

For public welfare this state will spend a total of \$14,300,000 this fiscal year—\$2,800,000 in state funds and \$3,000,000 in county funds, with \$8,500,000 added by the Federal government. That amount will be spent through public welfare departments alone, while North Carolina is still carrying forward the other programs that contribute to the general social welfare. This, too, is a large amount, but it likewise is far from adequate in terms of current needs, as we have already indicated.

The state's responsibility for public welfare today is not a matter, however, of programs and money and personnel alone. It must be broad enough to encompass all people in need of financial assistance or other services. At the same time, it must be grounded in a philosophy of equitable treatment for all of its citizens, regardless of the particular section of the state in which they live or other special factors. We recognize clearly that the adequacy of welfare funds and services still varies widely from county to county and that we shall not meet our full responsibility until a basic level of services, including financial assistance, is available in all governmental units.

At the same time welfare services are shared services in that the Federal government has assumed certain responsibilities and, in many of our states, counties have retained definite participation as well. In this state we believe that a strong, effective public welfare program must be grounded in local responsibility; and so we have made every effort to retain the maximum degree of participation at the county level consistent with the growing recognition of a state's duty toward its citizenry.

Believing firmly in these principles, we remain realists—realists with regard to the inevitable need, not only for Federal financial participation in public welfare, but specifically for increased Federal support. Like your own states, we advocate variable grants for public welfare, removal of the Federal ceilings on grants, and Federal aid in general assistance, in the costs of medical care, and in the administration of all welfare services. Unless these forward steps are taken, we shall continue, no matter how great our individual efforts as states, to lag far behind the wealthier states in providing minimum security for our less advantaged citizens. Perhaps, too, the other states will come in time to realize that the human resources of the South are great resources in our national life and that their preservation and development are of increasing importance to the wealth and welfare of the nation.

At the same time that we emphasize public assistance, we are vitally concerned with the relationship between public assistance and Old Age and Survivors' Insurance. We recognize the handicap to our state and to yours resulting from the limited coverage and meager benefits of the present OASI program.

Counties can and we believe should have certain continuing responsibilities. Moreover, the Federal government's broad taxing powers are not yet used fully for the benefit of the states represented here. In between, and occupying to a large extent the key position, is the state government, with its interrelationships with its own subdivisions on the one hand and with the Federal agencies on the other. So long as we by legislation have state administration or state supervision of public welfare, we have as states the responsibility to develop in our several ways those programs and policies which appear under the stern test of experience to meet best the public welfare needs of our respective states.

We feel that North Carolina has come a long way in improving the individual lives and situations of the people of the state since the directive was first laid down to the state government by the constitution of 1868. We feel, too, that the efforts of the last few years—since accelerated expansion of public welfare first in 1917 and again in 1937—represent a solid base upon which to develop our human resources, which in turn will help us to take fuller advantage of our natural resources and to attain a better balanced state.

North Carolina is not alone. As we have made progress, so your states are making progress, too. As you are planning future improvements in your public welfare programs and developing new and needed social services, so are we. By a common evaluation of our accomplishments and a joint discussion of our problems, such as is taking place in this regional meeting, we are all looking toward the same important goal—that of making happier and more complete the lives of all those who have the good fortune to live within the borders of the eleven great commonwealths represented here today.



Governor Cherry and his office staff on December 28, 1948. Seated left to right: Mrs. Margaret Hooke, Notary Clerk; Governor Cherry; Mrs. Claire E. Nickels, Personal Secretary. Standing left to right: Edward Massenburg, Janitor; Mrs. Gertrude M. Newman, Stenographer; W. D. Snider, Private Secretary; and Mrs. Alma J. Corbitt, Executive Clerk.

THE RESTAURANT INDUSTRY'S OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE TOURIST TRADE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

RALEIGH

MAY 24, 1948

When nature endowed a man with a palate and a stomach, she created the biggest problem in all creation. As the rhyme-ster said, civilized man cannot live without cooks. He might have gone on and said that the more civilized man became, the more finicky became his appetite and the more complex the problem.

Except for oxygen and water, nothing is of more immediate urgency than food. These three are the irreducible elements of life as we know it. A substantial part of the world has, however, progressed beyond the primitive quest of the elements, and the matter of feeding man has entered the realms of business, of professions, and even of the arts. It is sad to reflect that in many countries the pursuit of nourishment still is a brutal or, at least, a desperate occupation, but happily in our country we are still prosperous enough to scan a menu and make a choice or to pick one purveyor against another.

I imagine that the business of supplying food to the public has been having plenty of problems without wanting to listen to more of them. The increasing costs of groceries possibly concerns the members of this association as much or more than it does any others. All of us, I rather suspect, have so many immediate problems of a practical nature that it takes a considerable amount of reflection to think beyond them.

Nevertheless, and especially since I know so little about the close-at-home matters concerned with your business, I'd like to talk a few moments on a phase broad enough to concern many people outside your own circle.

The tourist industry in this country is variously estimated to involve the annual expenditure of between six and ten billions of dollars, the amount depending upon who is making the estimate and how much of the field he covers. It is also estimated that of the tourist's dollar twenty-five cents goes for food, most of this for ready-prepared food—in other words, either to hotels, restaurants, or even hot dog vendors.

In North Carolina, the tourist industry is estimated currently as being worth around \$175,000,000 a year, and, if our figures are correct, close to \$50,000,000 of this is spent for food. That means simply that you have the biggest stake in the third business in North Carolina—that your eating places, big, little, and in-between, rank right up with the factories, the mills, and the large plants which make enough tobacco, textiles, and furniture products each year to rank the Old North State as leader in the South and a top commonwealth in the nation and the world.

In the travel dollar you get just a little more than the automobile makers, service stations, railroads, busses, and airplanes all put together; they get about 23 cents where you get twenty-five. Hotels, tourist homes, cabins, and every facility furnishing overnight beds get around twenty-two cents. Those are the three really big items: eating, which is you, transportation, and sleeping accommodations. Some of you, I suspect, also get a part of the sleeping accommodation figure, so really your portion is the lion's share.

Retail store owners get about eleven cents out of the tourist and travel dollar; theatres, carnivals, festivals, and amusements in general get about five cents; all the rest of the folks coming into direct contact with the people looking for some place to go and things to do get the rest, around another five cents.

The point is, gentlemen, out of the \$175,000,000 the tourist and travelers spend in North Carolina each year, you get right on toward \$50,000,000. You are big business. Big business has responsibility; in portioning out that responsibility, you restaurant owners naturally will have to take the leading, the lion's share, just as you automatically get the leading, the lion's share of the profits.

Now, it is somewhat difficult to identify the tourist. Sometimes we think of a tourist as someone who is spending a vacation at Asheville or Wrightsville or some other conventional resort. This is a very limited definition. The tourist has to travel to get where he is to stay, and while doing so he is as likely to be found in Raleigh or Asheboro as he is in Highlands. In addition to the traffic which goes east-west and west-east from our mountains to the ocean, there is a large migration of persons going north and south in the winter, to and from Florida. It is simply impractical, if not impossible, for a man from the North to go to Florida in a car without buying a meal somewhere in North Carolina. How many hundreds of thousands of meals

these people buy each winter I do not know. What I would like to know is how many hundreds of thousands of the diners wish they had another meal like the ones they have been served by our restaurants.

The reason is that, in addition to the direct stake which you people have in the tourist's dollar now being spent, you are also key people in the whole industry. How well the tourist is fed in North Carolina not only influences the volume of repeat business in your own establishments, but it also has a substantial and perhaps vital bearing on how many people come back to North Carolina for their vacations and how many of them recommend that their friends do the same thing.

A North Carolinian in a recent magazine article stated that there was not, in all North Carolina, a restaurant worthy of the name. A newspaper writer some months ago described our state as a great desert, with only a few oases, so far as feeding the public was concerned.

I am sure both of these gentlemen were exaggerating, but their remarks do indicate the intense interest the average man has in good food. The complaint about the inability to get a tasty meal is not confined to North Carolina. I notice that in surveys conducted in other states the problem of feeding tourists is always among the foremost items discussed and also the subject of most lecturing. The emphasis is well placed, both by statistics and experience. Statistics show that while a tourist might go to a certain locality for the climate, the scenery, or the recreational activity, he is likely to pick his particular inn because of its food, often ranking this above every other consideration.

All of us know that food is one of the favorite subjects of the returning vacationists, and if you ask someone to recommend some resort, he is quite likely to comment first on the food to be had there and then later to talk about the rooms, beds, service, and other elements.

Just in passing, by the way, and with no intention of posing as an expert in a business about which I know nothing except from the receiving end, let me repeat to you a sentence from a survey conducted by travel experts in Canada which sticks in my mind. It is: "To the extent that large quantity cookery can retain the characteristics of domestic cookery, to that extent is it improved." By and large, that makes sense to my stomach. Whether it can be translated into profits to you and happiness to the traveling public you, gentlemen, will have to decide.

This eternal and never-ending search for a good meal is happily ended in many of our own restaurants. But we must remember that the quest is constant and eternal. Most people eat three meals a day—if they can any longer afford them—and it is a rare person who does not pass a positive, even if unspoken, judgment on what he has just eaten. And so it is that three times a day the people in the restaurant industry have the chance, often unrecognized, of adding a customer to our growing tourist industry. I would say that no other type of enterprise in this state is in such a strategic position as this industry, and on no other factor depends so much of its future.

Your Restaurant Association, relatively a new organization, by its very formation has recognized its responsibilities in this and other respects, and every citizen of this state with a stomach should be interested in its work. The program launched last year to hold schools and institutes for restaurant workers is a step in the right direction and other activities of the association indicate a sincere desire of the restaurant industry in North Carolina to improve its service and standards.

So far as the state is officially concerned, our only part in this effort is inspection and rating of public eating places (Yes, I know, we collect some taxes from you, too). As all of you know, there are certain minimum requirements relating to equipment and sanitation for a place to have an "A" rating. Unfortunately, however, the most modern and sanitary equipment cannot produce tasty and satisfying meals, nor can shining chrome and aluminum substitute for courteous service. Only the ingenuity, skill, and good faith of the restaurant industry can do this, and to the degree that they do it, almost to that degree, I believe, will we realize our ambition to build up our tourist industry. If some of you think this is a reckless statement, you might recall that there is hardly on record an instance where a place serving exceptional meals has ever lacked for patronage, or has failed. In our resort sections, it is significant to note that the places which have the best business, on good days or bad, invariably offer tasty menus. If there is any equation in such an imponderable problem, perhaps it would be that resorts which succeed often do so because of good food, and those that fail do so in spite of good food. The great marginal factor is hospitality, and within its province you people operate to the weal or woe of our travel business.

Some states and countries have found that travelers seek food experience just as they do scenic areas. A person who has vacationed in New England is likely to regale you with tales of apple pie for breakfast, and a visitor in New Orleans will more than likely come back with the description of some tasty shrimp dish. I think we might well include on all our menus at least one distinctive Southern dish—one we know is good and one we know the chef can skillfully prepare. It might be spoonbread, or it might be sliced sweet potato pie, but certainly it should rank somewhat above the common barbecued pork which to many visitors symbolizes our only indigenous dish.

The notion that Southerners know nothing about cooking except to fry something to death is a slander which, alas, is all too well believed, largely because so many of our public eating places help perpetuate it.

I have been in as many North Carolina towns as most persons have, and I suppose I have eaten in as many places. It is my opinion that you can fare well in North Carolina, but nevertheless, there is a great opportunity for adapting the best traditions of our cookery to commercial catering, and I hope and trust that more and more of our places will stress the application of this idea, proven so successful in other states, to our promotion of the tourist industry.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AID INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA OIL INDUSTRY

RALEIGH

MAY 26, 1948

Mr. Chairman, distinguished representatives of the North Carolina oil industry, and guests:

What valuables I own are in the bank, the State Capitol is under guard, and I understand I will not be asked to match anyone for the luncheon check, so I feel no hesitancy in addressing this fine assembly of oil men today.

In fact, I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss in an informal manner some of the problems of your industry. There is no better way, I believe, to find ways and means of improving your service to the general public and, in turn, your own general welfare than to come together in meetings like this.

I am interested in your gathering because you oil men have had an important part in the agricultural, industrial, and cultural growth of North Carolina and also in the betterment of home life for the people of the state. Not even a pair of nylons can be processed without the aid of a petroleum product, and that goes for face creams, plastics, insecticides, polishes, and many other items that we find so necessary to make life worth living. It is equally true all over these United States.

Last winter the Atlantic Seaboard, and particularly the cities further north, experienced the coldest weather in one hundred years. The unprecedented demand for heating oils because of the extreme cold was augmented by hundreds of thousands of new oil-burning heating devices. To add to a situation already serious, transportation was continually choked by ice and snow.

There were many spot shortages, and we had our worries in North Carolina, but by untiring effort and splendid coöperation between oil men and the petroleum coördinators, this serious situation was met. The oil industry has earned the right to tell its story and coördinate constructive thinking on supply and demand as they are doing at state luncheons such as we are attending today.

And now that spring is here, the oil men are going "full steam ahead" for the American farmer. In a little more than a decade the farmer has increased his production of food forty per cent. How did he do it? One big factor has been a swing to oil-powered farming. Today American farmers have an investment of six billion dollars in power-farming equipment. Three million tractors on American farms operate fifteen million farm implements. Oil pumps water, dries hay, hatches chickens, and raises them in brooders. The increased use of kerosene by tobacco farmers in this and neighboring states will have you oil men stepping, I am sure.

There are pecan tree shakers and vacuum harvesters—tools for almost every crop grower from coast to coast. In Maine there are potato diggers; in the corn belt, pickers and huskers; in the South, rice hullers and sugar cane cutters, not to mention cotton harvesters. In California there are mechanized fruit pickers.

There are 9,000 airplanes on the farms in America today—just an increase of 8,900 per cent over 1941! Airplanes aid the farmer in four of the six major operations which go into the job of producing crops. They dust and spray fields with poisons to kill insects, sow seed, spread fertilizer, and control weeds.

The home use of bottled gas or liquified petroleum gas, mainly in rural areas, has increased 358 per cent since 1941 to fill the needs of 4,500,000 customers.

There are more automobiles, trucks, tractors, airplanes, gas engines, diesels, heating devices, and—thank heaven—more oil production than ever before.

According to figures submitted to me from a report of the Committee on Reserves of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association, discovery of new pools and extensions of known fields during 1947 increased the proven petroleum reserves in the United States by 700,000,000 barrels. This puts total reserves as of December 31 at 24,741,660,000 barrels, compared with 16,000,000,000 barrels ten years ago. This is a most encouraging report, for the emphasis lies on the fact that new discoveries seldom are developed in the first year or several years thereafter, and the estimates represent but a part of the reserve which ultimately may be assigned to the new reservoirs discovered.

There is, however, some talk that gasoline may be tight this summer. I hope rationing can be avoided. Psychologically, I do not like the word "rationing." It implies that something is being withheld and encourages sharp practices; but if there are tight spots it is our duty to do some "sharing." We need to be sure that such sharing, or allocation, of supply is fair and just to all.

It has been said that there are 34,000 oil companies in the petroleum industry, and I can well believe it. Here in North Carolina we have a well-managed Oil Jobbers' Association with a healthy membership. It has always been an inspiration to me to watch the growth of an oil jobber. First a truck or a service station, then a bulk plant, and eventually a large, independent operation or, possibly, a big-brother arrangement with one of the so-called major oil companies.

It can truthfully be said that the major oil companies are just jobbers in long pants. That is just another way of saying rich people are poor people who have money. The original Standard Oil Company started as Clarke and Rockefeller, and eventually added Pratt and Lambert, Thompson and Bedford, Schofield, Sherman, and Teagle, just to mention a few. It has been the same among the wildcatters in the production end. As they grew successful, more and more money went back into production, refining, marketing, and research.

And, as with Standard Oil, so it has been with the Texas Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, Sinclair, Sun, Pure Oil, Shell, Cities Service, Continental, and the other large companies that I may not have mentioned.

Right here at this table your southeastern district chairman is an outstanding example of the progressive type of oil man who has never lost the human touch. Wiley Moore was just a South Georgia country boy who began his oil career as a small town jobber.

As it is in the oil industry, so it is in all American industry. At a time like this all of us should feel thankful for the many blessings of freedom bestowed on this country. Under the system of free enterprise, we have been able to create such fine industries as yours. They have been instrumental in helping broaden the industrial progress of our nation and the world.

VALUES OF EDUCATION IN A CHANGING WORLD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA⁵⁶

CHAPEL HILL

JUNE 7, 1948

It gives me great pleasure to participate in this program tonight marking the graduation of another fine group of young men and women from the Chapel Hill branch of the Greater University.

You have a full commencement program, and I shall not impose on your time to present any lengthy discourse.

But there are several thoughts that occur to me as I look out over Kenan Stadium and recall the thousands of young people who, like you, have filed by to receive diplomas on similar summer evenings. In their day they also represented the young leadership of our state—the people looked upon to do significant things for North Carolina.

I would bid you look back for a brief moment tonight and remember North Carolina's tremendous educational achievements—and something of the background that has brought you here, in cap and gown, tonight.

⁵⁶This address was also delivered at the commencement exercises of Duke University on the morning of the same day.

I would have you recall that North Carolina was labeled the "Rip Van Winkle" state among her sister commonwealths little more than a century ago. At that time our people had not been fired with the inspiration of a remarkable group of educational leaders who pointed the way toward and fought for a better North Carolina.

We have seen North Carolina rise out of slothfulness, irresponsibility, and backwardness to demand enlightenment for her youth. From the small minority of our citizens who believed in universal education a century ago, we have seen the word disseminated through our masses of population until now the hopes and dreams of yesterday's leaders are the realities of today. That is as it should be.

I would have you remember tonight that all great crusades in the affairs of men originate in the minds of a minority—of one man or several men who dream a dream and who fight to make it come true.

Perhaps you have been introduced in your studies to Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, the distinguished British historian, whose creditable work, *A Study of History*, was published in abridged form recently.

Dr. Toynbee traces the rise and fall of civilizations, and he finds a pattern in their birth, in their flowering, and in their decay. This pattern reveals that all great forward movements first originate in the minds of the few. This minority usually finds opposition among most of the people who hesitate to "break the cakes of custom."

But through the process of education and the spreading of ideas, the great masses of the people come to sanction growth and change. Thus have our ancestors moved from the dark caves of prehistoric times into the enlightenment of our own twentieth century world.

Dr. Toynbee has few illusions about the thousands of times man has failed in attempts to pull himself up out of the darkness. But he has found a sort of pattern which shows that only those groups of people who have been constantly faced with challenging situations have survived. Those civilizations which feel they have solved most of their problems are the very ones which rot and wither away. Often they are lured into a sleep of false security by the comforts and luxury of their way of life, and they lose their vitality and will to work, which makes them easy prey to the barbarian.

If there is only one thought I might leave with you tonight, it is this:

Do not feel that, because you see darkness on the horizons of the world, all is lost and you must fling your life away in useless dissipation, in the philosophy of "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

That sentiment does prevail among some groups of our population when they envision the perils of the fissured atom and the prospect of a war even more stupendous and tragic than the last.

I have a young college friend who expressed that thought to me recently. "Why should we worry about getting an education or starting out in business life when we'll all be fighting another war in several years?" he asked me.

I would be the last person to assert that the rising generation has any overwhelming reasons to be more hopeful about the future than the two generations which have preceded it. We have emerged from two world wars, the second more deadly than the first, with little reason to believe that the human race makes much progress toward wiping out the self-mutilation of war.

And yet, as Dr. Toynbee so magnificently perceives, it is through the very laying down of such mighty challenges that civilization finds the vitality to fight. Each challenge produces its own response, or each action its counteraction, as you have learned in science.

I would pause here a moment to bring you a quotation from Dr. Toynbee's book which illustrates what I mean.

"Ages ago" and I quote now from *A Study of History*—"a band of naked, houseless, fireless savages started from their warm home in the torrid zone and pushed steadily northward from the beginning of spring to the end of the summer. They never guessed that they had left the land of constant warmth until, in September, they began to feel an uncomfortable chill at night. Day by day it grew worse. Not knowing its cause, they travelled this way or that to escape. Some went southward, but only a handful returned to their former homes. There they resumed the old life, and their descendants are untutored savages to this day. Of those who wandered in other directions, all perished except one small band. Finding that they could not escape the nipping air, the members of this band used the loftiest of human faculties, the power of conscious invention. Some tried

to find shelter by digging in the ground, some gathered branches and leaves to make huts and warm beds, and some wrapped themselves in the skins of the beasts that they had slain. Soon these savages had taken some of the greatest steps towards civilization. The naked were clothed; the houseless sheltered; the improvident learned to dry meat and store it, with nuts, for the winter; and at last the art of preparing fire was discovered as a means of keeping warm. Thus they subsisted where at first they thought that they were doomed. And in the process of adjusting themselves to a hard environment they advanced by enormous strides, leaving the tropical part of mankind far in the rear."

I bring you this story primarily to emphasize my point that the darkest time of trouble often precedes the brightest morning. The most intense struggle often brings the sweetest victory. A classical scholar has said it in these words: "If Necessity be the mother of Invention, then the other parent is Obstinacy."

I would have you remember this as you survey the confusion of the world you are about to enter, the indecision, and the evidence of poor judgment. I would have you remember that as an educated citizen of the most prosperous and powerful nation in the world, you, perhaps, have more opportunity for worthy service than any of your fellow human beings anywhere on the globe.

All of us in the United States have the responsibility that comes with the power of freedom. Our decisions will largely shape the affairs of mankind for many generations. I do not have to remind you that this is no menial challenge.

And in this connection it has often occurred to me that a civilization like ours which has produced so many magnificent mechanical and technical achievements also must have the resources to arrive at some solution to our intricate problems of human relations, for they, indeed, are our real problems. Man has successfully probed at the secrets of land, sea, and air, but he has not learned the secret of living in harmony among his fellow men.

I believe this is the great challenge of our times—one that you as citizens emerging into your majority must meet and ponder.

I repeat that this is especially true of you as an educated minority, a group whose members will be looked on as leaders in your respective communities. You have been blessed with the

enlightenment of education. You must show the wisdom, the tolerance, the courage, and the breadth of vision which will serve as something of a signal light for your associates.

Perhaps there is a graduating senior here this morning who will make some significant contribution to this stirring issue of our time. Dr. Toynbee would urge you to stand firm in your beliefs even in the face of great opposition. Harking back to all the great leaders of our recorded history, he would remind you that the courageous and worthy leaders must always show the way.

And that way is seldom the easy way.

At Hatteras, on our own windswept coast, there was erected many years ago a lighthouse. In its day, it was a beacon of safety. In time, however, it had to be abandoned because the thundering surf had eaten into the sand until it had endangered the structure supporting the light. And so it was thought wise to build a new lighthouse further inland. The old lighthouse was not destroyed, but its light was put out. It was preserved as an historic monument. Only a short distance away, a new structure now stands which holds aloft the only light permitted to shine at that point. The old surveys may have a sentimental value, but they are no longer of practical use. In fact, in view of changed conditions, the old surveys would be a hindrance rather than a help, and the old light might lead to danger rather than to safety.

Thus the body of your knowledge, as leaders, must be kept up to date by new surveys, and the process of education you have begun here must be a continuing experience.

From time to time, old points of reference must be abandoned as they become untenable.

I would remind you, in closing, that we North Carolinians are in that region of the Old South where human slavery made its last stand in a modern world and where industrialism made a fresh beginning in virgin soil. We of the South have learned our lessons in tragedies. We must prepare to seize our opportunities to develop nobler human attitudes than have ever characterized the history of our predecessors.

I hope that many of you here this morning will remain with us in North Carolina. I hope that you will lend this commonwealth your talents and that you will grow and develop with us, taking strength from the strong tide of progress that pervades our region.

I hope you will use your mental and physical faculties, cultivated by this great institution, to forward the welfare of North Carolina, the United States, and the world.

I hope, in short, that you will successfully meet the stirring challenge of your time.

AN ENDURING AND FASCINATING MESSAGE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING PERFORMANCE OF
"THE LOST COLONY"
ROANOKE ISLAND
JULY 1, 1948

I consider it an honor to be with you tonight to inaugurate another memorable season of North Carolina's pioneering symphonic drama.

It hardly seems possible to realize that "The Lost Colony" saw its first production in this Waterside Theater eleven years ago.

Eleven years represents an unusually healthy life for a theatrical production. It means that "The Lost Colony" has become something of a Tar Heel "Life With Father"—a pageant with an enduring and fascinating message for all of us.

That is what I want to speak about briefly tonight before the theater lights dim.

It seems to me that the enthusiasm which yearly greets this Paul Green epic drama proves beyond any doubt that our distinguished North Carolina playwright has achieved a remarkable artistic triumph.

Many North Carolinians I know have seen "The Lost Colony" several times, and they feel, along with hundreds and perhaps thousands of other visitors to Roanoke Island, that this fine drama contains basic ingredients that all citizens of the New World need to be reminded of over and over again.

The spectacle of a courageous band of men and women fighting to establish themselves in the wilderness has in it the stuff of good drama. Performed as it is here on the actual site of that ill-fated expedition, it emphasizes many things all Americans ought to remember about their native land.

It reminds us that the trinkets of our twentieth century civilization—our high standard of living, the luxury and ease of our way of life—were not easily won and cannot be easily retained.

Before we could inherit the fine institutions of our native land, somebody struggled and sweated and fought and died.

This nation was moulded and shaped by working men and women who through the very independence of their spirit produced an atmosphere conducive to the creation of a strong, freedom-loving government.

All of us can afford to remember such things—and especially those of us who sit on the shores of Roanoke Island tonight where the first English colonists set foot in the New World.

This is, indeed, a major part of the enchantment of "The Lost Colony." As the lights are extinguished in a few moments and you sit in the summer darkness watching the shore line where that tiny band of pioneers arrived over three and one-half centuries ago, I think you will sense a genuine feeling of excitement.

We are reliving, in part through the medium of Paul Green's memorable drama, a small sketch in the panorama of our nation's history here on the very site of its founding.

Such are the things I might remind you of tonight as "The Lost Colony" begins what promises to be its all-time best season.

The production itself represents the untiring work of many fine artists and technicians, many of whom work at their job simply because they want to see this magnificent North Carolina project achieve new success.

Its value to our state has been recognized by the North Carolina General Assembly, which is contributing to its continued operation. Its value has also been recognized by the thousands of persons who have seen it over the last decade and who will be flocking back to view it again, along with their friends, during the next two months.

Let me take this occasion to congratulate all of the thousands of people who have made possible the continued prosperity of "The Lost Colony" and who have done so much to make it a distinguished and notable North Carolina institution.

THE HERITAGE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL
GUARD DURING THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT
FORT BRAGG
JULY 21, 1948

*General Manning, Officers and Men Composing the National
Guard of North Carolina here Assembled, and Visitors:*

It is a pleasure to attend the first encampment of the units of North Carolina's National Guard here represented since your reactivation following World War II. As your governor, I come to bring you words of greeting and encouragement; but most of all, I come as a former member of our National Guard to assure you of my enduring and continued interest in all the problems that confront each of you in these days of reorganization activities.

You should know that the Military Department of North Carolina was created under the laws of 1806 and next to the offices created under the Constitution is the oldest department of our state government. In early years there was only the militia. Every able-bodied man was required to assemble at intervals each year within his respective county for military training. A definite organized militia was provided for by our General Assembly which created the State Guard in 1877. This was absorbed into the National Guard under act of the United States Congress of 1903; and through subsequent acts of 1916 and 1920 and amendments thereto, the National Guard has become first-line troops subject to the call of the President in a national emergency.

In these post-war years following World War II, our national government has again called on North Carolina to reorganize our National Guard to be composed of some one hundred twelve units requiring a maximum strength of approximately 12,000 personnel. This is no small task, and I have been gratified at the enthusiastic manner in which interested citizens have taken over separate portions of this task and in most cases have met with genuine success.

I realize that your task of reorganization is not and will not be an easy one. Often it is difficult to obtain capable officers and suitable enlisted personnel to complete the quota of units in many areas and localities. Armory and physical equipment in many instances are lacking or deficient. In spite of these handicaps, to which may be added the complacency of the general pub-

lic and the lack of community pride, you men and officers have done a magnificent job. You have organized and molded together the units here represented and by your industry and patriotism reflected genuine achievement and distinction on North Carolina.

There is definite hope that the National Guard of our state will continue to develop the strength that is necessary and that you will be able to receive that effective training required to fill your mission to North Carolina and the nation. Yours is a responsible and important place in the military establishment of our nation. No military policy of these United States can be successfully attained that does not involve the proper conception and placement of the National Guard. We here in North Carolina rely upon you as a protective force; and our nation relies upon you as a force to augment the regular establishment, immediately, as first-line troops in any national emergency. Such a policy makes it the joint responsibility of a state and the nation to organize, train properly, and maintain the National Guard as one of the most effective forces of local protection and national defense.

Of all the relationships created and existing between human beings here on earth, there is none that exceeds the bond of friendship, respect for each other, and human understanding that is expressed in the phrase, "comradeship of arms." Only persons who have been privileged to serve in the armed forces of their state and nation can ever fully understand that intangible, yet real, something that fills the hearts of those who enjoy the "comradeship of arms." It tends to make men better citizens and equip them for a better and more successful life.

Let me again commend you for the success thus far achieved. Just remember that the eyes of the public throughout our state and in particular in your home communities are upon you. The conduct of officers and enlisted personnel when in uniform or at your armories or elsewhere should always be such as to merit the respect, confidence, and good will of our citizenship.

In conclusion, may I say to the units here represented that you have a glorious heritage to maintain and transmit to future generations. In two great wars and on many battlefields, the units you represent made a definite contribution toward the success of American arms. You are the heirs of that glory; and as guardsmen, I am sure you will keep the record untarnished by any wrongful act, word, or deed.

CHANGING VALUES IN A DEMOCRACY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
JULY 23, 1948

Mr. President, Members of the Charleston Rotary Club, Guests:

I am delighted to have this opportunity—through one of your members—to visit West Virginia and to meet with this fine club of Rotary International.

It seems to me that our many splendid civic clubs are doing as much as any other institution to spread common ideals of service and to weld the various sections of our nation and the world together in mutual bonds of understanding.

Although I come here today from a distant state I can look around among the membership and visitors in your club and see men who differ little from the industrialists, lawyers, physicians, and other citizens who make up the personnel of civic clubs in North Carolina.

This bond of understanding is not alone limited to the United States. Men of common ideas and with common instincts of service are brought together in similar groups all over the world. I believe that civic club members have a definite responsibility to take a keen interest in the affairs of government, to seek ever to be vigilant in promoting the common good, and to concern themselves with more than their own business affairs.

I think the distinguished Mr. Cordell Hull has expressed the idea well. In his memoirs, written at the twilight of a rich and productive life, he puts it this way:

Unless the citizens of our own and other countries keep themselves informed and give something of the same degree of thought and attention to public affairs that they do to their private businesses, we are going to fail signally in dealing with our own internal affairs and the problems of peace . . .

We cannot rest on past achievements and present possessions. All the liberties we have today came from resistance to tyranny, either domestic or foreign, and most of them were won by blood and iron. Liberty came through the efforts of those men and women who were willing to die for it. We are their heirs and we must be vigilant to guard our heritage.

Every passing year seems to prove that we live in a world which demands such service of us.

You, gentlemen, have a wider responsibility than Charleston or even West Virginia.

As leaders in a democracy you must exert your influence over a wider sphere.

If you and your counterparts all over the nation do not, then who else will?

The mantle of leadership that fell on the United States as she became a world power also reaches down into the smallest community of our nation and demands from us all a devotion to something larger than ourselves.

And I think we can never be reminded too often what an amazing thing it is that this nation of ours does rely on the best judgment of the many thousands of its citizens rather than on the dictation of one small group or clique of our citizenship. To some this may be a trite repetition of well-known facts, but to me it is an ever thrilling revelation.

We cannot claim perfection or even near perfection for this thing we call democracy, but I think we can make increasingly large groups of people in the world realize that we do look toward the noblest of man's aspirations. We do seek to dignify the estate of man and to treat him as something more than a mere cog in a machine.

And this is an ambition more honorable than all the frantic mouthings of the Soviet dictators who hold in bondage the very people they say they released from the chains of despotism.

When I accepted this invitation to address your club, I was somewhat concerned over the choice of a subject that would be enlightening and instructive and that would make this speech period worth-while for all of us.

In delving into some research, I was delighted to find that North Carolina and West Virginia have a great deal in common. Both are states of uncommonly beautiful terrain and attractive to tourists; both have been pretty independent in their thinking through the years and have produced men and women who had minds of their own.

I was particularly interested to note that West Virginia has been called "The most southern of the northern, the most northern of the southern, the most western of the eastern and the most eastern of the western states."

North Carolina also has an independent tradition. On a number of occasions the Tar Heel State has been described by visitors as resembling other areas of the United States almost as much as it resembles her sister states of the Deep South. Although North Carolina is a commonwealth of small cities and

towns primarily dependent on agriculture, our state, like West Virginia, has shown phenomenal industrial growth over the last few decades. Fortunately, I think, this industrial growth has not produced large and congested urban areas. Our industry has mostly centered on textiles and has enriched a large area of piedmont Carolina, allowing its population for the most part to continue living in a rural-urban society.

This gives the people a certain independence and security. In many cases families are engaged both in agricultural and industrial occupations. Many grow much of their food while at the same time working in factories. This, I believe, is conducive to the happy life. I have heard mill workers say they feel that if everything else fails them, they can still turn to the land for employment.

North Carolina is no longer tied exclusively to the rise and fall of the one-crop economy of the Old South. We are blending our diversified agricultural development with our fast-growing industrial progress. In the Old North State we have an opportunity to show what industry and agriculture can do, working side by side. We hope to continue to avoid the congested housing conditions which blight the larger industrial areas of the East. We are doing it by keeping our population living on the farms and working in the factories.

I believe this is the hope of all the architects of our future economy. In this atomic age they are calling for the dispersal of industry—a sort of “back to the farm” movement for our great concentrations of wealth and population.

But I had not meant to spend so much time telling you about my native state. I meant only to show you that we in North Carolina feel a great optimism about the future of our state and the future of our region.

This optimism is based on the sound reasoning that the southeastern United States is steadily improving its population in per capita wealth, in industrialization, and in farm progress—as compared with other states.

The South is steeped in the tragedies of the 1860's and naturally has had farther to travel than many other sections. I feel no hesitancy in telling you this afternoon that our region is moving rapidly to the forefront. Ten years after President Roosevelt proclaimed us to be the nation's number one economic problem, we are showing our eligibility for a new title: The nation's number one economic opportunity.

But I assure you I did not come to Charleston to deliver a chamber of commerce lecture on the wonders of North Carolina and the South.

There are other matters of such vital concern to citizens in all regions of our country today that I feel they need to be emphasized as often as possible in public gatherings and whenever American men and women discuss the destiny of their nation.

We are being told ever more frequently that western civilization has no lasting priority on the wonderful things it has produced out of the Industrial Revolution. Our capitalistic society stands constantly in the path of new forces which would ridicule it and cast it aside as worn and outmoded.

Today some of the foremost leaders in our nation have become discouraged about the vitality of the political and economic philosophy which has built this twentieth century civilization. Just as some pessimists spoke of the "Wave of Future" in referring to the rise of National Socialism in Germany, so others are now proclaiming that the "boom-bust" economy in the United States is near the brink of collapse. They are encouraging a spirit of apathy and dissatisfaction which their friends abroad hope may produce the downfall they have been praying for—if, indeed, they pray for anything.

I think we need most of all in America access to the facts and figures which show that our economy has glowing prospects for lasting and balanced prosperity.

The business magazine *Fortune* recently pointed out what a marvelous adaptive quality our American economic machine has exhibited in one hundred and sixty years of the republic's history.

During 1947, *Fortune* said the capitalistic machine in America turned in the greatest productive record in the peacetime history of this or any other nation. It produced more coal, more iron, and more steel than in any but the peak war years. It drove the output of consumer goods to all-time levels. It nearly doubled the 1929 rate of investment and capital formation. And it took on, to boot, an enormous share of the feeding of less fortunate peoples and the reconstruction of their war-torn economies. In the process it broke out of the frustration of the thirties. It made hash of the notion of the mature economy.

To the degree that the U. S. had an economic problem, it was not that of deflation but of boom. To control that boom, to see that the great forces of prosperity and progress do not burn themselves out in a short-lived

spending spree, will not necessarily be easy. Yet the record of 1947 suggests that, given a proper understanding of their own system, the American people might enter into a period of economic development making all previous standards as obsolete as the Model T Ford.

In such a manner does an astute business magazine sum up our problem in the United States in this dangerous post-war period. It would be an underestimation not to call our situation "dangerous." It is dangerous, but there are signs everywhere that we can meet the crisis of our times if we recognize our problems for what they are and meet them head-on.

Many Americans believe that the way this can be done is through sending Americans with the needed knowledge and resourcefulness all over the earth as investors and managers and engineers, as makers of mutual prosperity and as missionaries of capitalism and democracy.

They feel that world prosperity cannot be restored by government alone—unless the world yields to the communist philosophy of state control. Along with the capital and capital goods we are lending and giving to the world we need to lend and give some of our industrial know-how that will impregnate the world with the healthfulness and vitality that have characterized our own American economy.

And primarily this should be done by private enterprise, if we are to avoid too much state control. This is essential to the plan. It must be operated by private enterprise.

Some critics will, of course, label such a program "imperialism" and "dollar economy," but you will at the same time note that they offer as an alternative only more rigorous state control. State control is not the answer.

Certainly our nation must recognize its responsibility to the great masses of the people with social reform and extend a helping hand to the less fortunate; but somewhere between the old laissez faire of the nineteenth century and the present controlled economy of Russia there is a point of balance.

That point of balance we need to find here in these United States during the next few crucial decades.

I was interested to note in a recent issue of the *New York Times* an impressive article which summed up some of these things I have been saying to you.

Here is a quotation from that article, which I think contains much meat:

Democracy has repeatedly demonstrated its capacity to cope with crisis. We survived the depression and won the war although at terrific cost. Today Democracy is faced with a far more searching test: can Democracy act without a crisis?

This, indeed, is the core problem of Democracy in the twentieth century. For even as we by firmness in foreign policy avoid a clash of arms with totalitarian forces, there remains the ideological conflict competing for the minds of men and the decisions of whole peoples. The totalitarian system does not have unity and purpose only in times of crisis. It has these positive qualities at all times. Democracy, to thrive and triumph in this ideological conflict, cannot afford to have purpose and unity only on special occasions.

Our present test is not what we would do in the event of depression, but rather what uses we shall now make of prosperity, just as our real test is not what we would do in the event of war but rather how we shall preserve peace.

No opportunity so great ever confronted any people. The spirit in which we face this opportunity will set the pattern for the future of free people in this century.

I believe this statement truly represents our dilemma in these dangerous post-war years. We must prove to the world that our system has continuing vitality and that it will not be stymied by cycles of depression and inflation which help bring on international discord and economic unrest.

We must furthermore seek means of spreading this democratic philosophy to other regions of the world in order that the world community can act in accord on matters of international concern.

These are the fundamental issues of our time, and the way they are resolved will determine America's destiny and the destiny of the world.

We must remember that, as citizens of the most prosperous and powerful nation in the world, we have more opportunity for worthy service than the citizens of any nation on the globe.

All of us in the United States have the responsibility that comes within the power of freedom. Our acts and decisions during the present decade will largely shape the affairs of mankind for many generations to come. I do not need to remind those present that this is no small or menial task, but presents a definite challenge to us as individual citizens and collectively as a nation.

And in this connection it has often occurred to me that a civilization like ours which has produced so many magnificent mechanical and technical achievements also must have the resources to arrive at some solution to our intricate problems of human relations—for they, indeed, are our real problems. Man has successfully probed at the secrets of land, sea, and air, but he has not learned the secret of living in harmony among his fellow men.

I believe this to be the great challenge of our time—one that the members of this group and those like you everywhere must meet and ponder. You have been blessed with personal standing and enlightenment in your community. It is necessary that you show the wisdom, the tolerance, the courage, and breadth of vision which will serve as something of a beacon light for those of your friends and fellow citizens who have not had opportunities equal to yours in their struggle along the way of life.

Looking back over the pages of recorded history, let me remind you that always courageous and worthy leaders must show the way; and that way is seldom the easy way.

At Hatteras, on our own windswept coast, there was erected many years ago a lighthouse. In its day, it was a beacon of safety. However, in time, it had to be abandoned because the thundering surf had eaten into the sand until it had endangered the structure supporting the light. And so it was thought wise to build a new lighthouse further inland. The old lighthouse was not destroyed, but its light was put out. It was preserved as an historic monument. Only a short distance away, a new structure now stands which holds aloft the only light permitted to shine at that point. The old surveys may have a sentimental value, but they are no longer of practical use. In fact, in view of changed conditions, the old surveys would be a hindrance rather than help, and the old light might lead to danger rather than to safety.

What I am trying to illustrate is that your activity and knowledge of good government in a democratic nation must be kept up to date by new surveys of needs and that the processes of government here in America must be a continuing experience. From time to time old points of governmental reference must be abandoned as they become untenable, unusable, and without application in a modern progressive world. Let us keep ourselves prepared to seize our opportunities for the continuance of good,

clean, and progressive democratic government founded on more noble, human attitudes than have ever characterized the history of our predecessors.

I have enjoyed being with you today, and may I in closing extend a most cordial invitation to each of you to visit North Carolina.

DEVELOPING THE MOREHEAD CITY AREA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MOREHEAD CITY
JULY 27, 1948

This is the fourth time it has been my privilege and pleasure to come to Morehead City as chairman of the Board of Conservation and Development. The work and history of the department have perhaps been associated with this area longer than with any other section of North Carolina, and the fact that we are now meeting in the Navy Section Base, a facility dedicated to the research in and development of one of our resources, is indication of how far we have come in the past few decades.

It was in the 1890's that the seed was planted for the developments we now see under way. Then Dr. H. V. Wilson, the new head of the Department of Biology at the University of North Carolina, managed to open a small and temporary laboratory at Beaufort, working with the North Carolina Fisheries Division and the U. S. Fisheries Bureau, in the first real state effort to study our marine resources.

In recent years, due to a failure to obtain adequate support through Congressional appropriations, and due also to the diverting research work during the troubled years of the last decade, the work at this station has lagged, and much of the interest was lost. Nevertheless, the summer sessions held in this area by Duke University and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina attest to the persistent scientific interest and also to the suitability of the Carteret country for such studies.

More recently, a quiet and consistent campaign by leaders in this field has led to a revival of the program. For many years, Roy Hampton has campaigned for a marine research and teaching center, and, with the help of other members of the Board of Conservation and Development, the subject was kept alive and the interest of the state was aroused.

Dr. R. E. Coker, head of the Department of Biology at the University, was a member of this group. The support of Dr. Frank P. Graham and E. W. Ruggles, head of the Extension Department of State College, was obtained, and we were fortunate enough to get the assistance of Dr. Hardin Taylor of New York. Through special grant, a preliminary survey of the marine fisheries resources of the state was undertaken and is now in preparation.

When the Department of Conservation and Development acquired this property from the U. S. Navy, legislative appropriations for development were obtained. We were fortunate at this moment to obtain a generous grant from the Joseph Knapp Foundation, and so at last, with these resources and this support, it appears a rejuvenated program on behalf of the marine fisheries resources is on the threshold of fulfillment.

The program is well rounded. From here and at other points in the state there will be research in oysters, shrimp, and finned fish. Already we are planting oyster shell in suitable beds. The shrimp study has been delayed because of difficulty in obtaining suitable equipment but will go forward when craft and gear can be moved to North Carolina.

Here also at this center the educational phase of the program is going forward with the recent graduation of the first students who came here for technical instruction.

The reason I have outlined in some detail the background of this plant and of this effort which it houses is that I think the circumstances illustrated the triumph of persistent vision over time, discouragement, and difficulties. North Carolina does not always move forward equally fast on every front, but we are proud of the fact that we are rarely willing to rest when opportunities are challenging us.

Since it probably will not be my privilege to be in this community again in this particular capacity, I want to express the state's gratitude to the many citizens, both of this state and of others, who have contributed so much to this program and who, I am sure, are going to see that the impetus we now have is not lost again.

This board has another interesting responsibility and opportunity in this area in the operation of Fort Macon State Park, one of the most interesting historic sites remaining in North Carolina. We are all hopeful that conditions will permit further improvements and development of this 450-acre tract and its

unique fortifications. At present, renovations, repairs, and restorations are going on at the Fort itself. A part of the state's permanent improvement fund has been earmarked for further work, but conditions have not yet been favorable for making expenditures.

Among plans for development is the possible construction of a small tent and trailer camp and the installation of picnic facilities. We had long since hoped to have a public bathing beach near the Fort, but we have been unsuccessful so far in our attempts to have the Marine Corps return to us the bathhouse property and beach area turned over to them during the war. You may be assured that we are continuing efforts to regain this facility for the use of our people.

It is not pleasant to bring up problems of this kind, but we are concerned about the serious erosion which is threatening this park. Tides and currents at the inlet and nearby have made inroads into the property. The Parks Division is negotiating with the War Department engineers in an effort to do something about this natural hazard to the property.

Fort Macon is a valuable attraction for the thousands of people who come to this area and who have made it one of the leading resorts of North Carolina. Therefore, this attraction as well as other facilities in which the state has responsibility is of double interest to us.

I can remember a few years ago when this was called "the summer capital of North Carolina," due to heavy patronage from upstate. Then during the depression the region suffered from the general economic situation until at one time there were some who were discouraged as to the future development of the central Carolina coast.

Now, the Morehead City area is more active than it ever was before. Millions of new dollars have been invested. In 1940 there were only sixty-eight beds available here in summer hotels; today there are at least 245, and the number is growing—an increase of 250 per cent. In the same period of time, the number of charter boats has increased from eight to thirty-two and the number of restaurants from three to fourteen.

It is my information and observation that the installation of these facilities has been amply justified by the patronage they have attracted, and I am happy to say that North Carolinians' faith in the attractiveness of their state has been demonstrated

—and justified—by somewhat similar investments and expansions in other resort centers.

We realize, in this board, that for a resort area to flourish and continue to grow it often needs the help of its state agencies. I realize, for instance, that the highway link connecting the mainland with Atlantic Beach is vital to this whole section. There are, in all of North Carolina, only five direct bridge approaches to our surf which are usable by motorists, and the link here is the first one south of the Wilbur Wright Bridge at Kitty Hawk, over 200 miles away. In recognition of this fact, the Highway Commission has been strengthening and widening the causeway on the Atlantic Beach side, and we hope it will not be too long before we can eliminate the traffic bottleneck caused by the narrow drawbridge span.

Perhaps the one resource and facility of this area which is of most concern is your excellent port terminal. Efforts to utilize this fine harbor and to make it contribute have unfortunately not been too successful. The recent creation of the North Carolina State Ports Authority, headed by Col. George Gillette, is testimony to the continuing interest of North Carolinians in the development of water-borne traffic to and from North Carolina. We cannot hope for any immediate spectacular improvement in this problem, but it is in competent and experienced hands, and with proper support and energy from the people, we are confident that we will sometime see the port thriving with commerce and a valuable implement to commerce and industry.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE UNION COUNTY 300-HEN CLUB
MONROE
JULY 30, 1948

It is a genuine pleasure to come back again to Union County and renew my acquaintance with the many fine citizens of this progressive section of North Carolina.

During this season of the year North Carolinians don't appreciate long-winded speakers, and I assure you right now that the governor of North Carolina will come quickly to the point this evening. Perhaps I ought not to deviate here in the beginning, but the subject of lengthy speech-making reminds me of a clas-

sic remark made once by a highly respected citizen of North Carolina. He was a resident of the Mount Mitchell area, and he was more widely known as a bearhunter than as a speechmaker. Some of his lowland friends who had been enjoying his services as a hunting guide for years decided to give him a testimonial dinner as a tribute of their appreciation.

When he was recognized, our distinguished old woodsman arose and made what I think is the model after-dinner speech.

"I'm glad I seed you," he said, with great dignity, "because if I hadn't of seed you I wouldn't have knowed you."

Those brief words say a whole lot about the friendliness North Carolinians have for their fellow citizens, and they sum up pretty well the way I feel on surveying all you citizens of Union County tonight.

It was my understanding, when I received this invitation, that I would be addressing only those Union County citizens who are at present in possession of 300 hens—but I am now informed that the assembly also includes those citizens who expect to be achieving that fine goal in the near future.

To all of you I extend hearty congratulations.

My brief remarks here tonight are centered around the achievements your county has been making in the poultry field and the manner in which this fine performance is helping North Carolina.

In the first place, I am sure all of you have heard much recently about diversified farming and the need for abolishing the South's old slavery to the one-crop system.

We are told on every hand that our salvation lies in the development of new agricultural pursuits. We are reminded that we raise too much cotton and too much tobacco and not enough truck crops and milk cows and laying hens. Those folks who have studied our region say we need better balance in agriculture. Tobacco and cotton make good money crops in prosperous times, but they cripple our whole economy in lean years.

You can well understand that the welfare of agriculture is serious business in North Carolina.

We are still primarily an agricultural state, and the ups and downs of our farm people are of vital concern not only to the farmers themselves, but to the city people, who, in many cases, depend on the farmers for their prosperity.

You might be interested to know that forty per cent of the state's farm land is crop land. More than a third of our popu-

lation is engaged in farming. North Carolina's rank among the forty-eight states in 1946 was second in farm population, third in cash farm income from crops, twenty-ninth in cash farm income from livestock, and thirteenth in total cash farm income.

That means that farming is indeed big business in North Carolina.

You might also be interested to know that recently some three dozen of the state's outstanding agricultural leaders met in my office in Raleigh to discuss ways and means of helping North Carolina meet the problems of farm diversification. Our biggest problem, in this connection, lies in the tobacco belt, where farmers recently faced cuts in their crop allotments due to unsettled world markets. This still remains a very real and serious problem—one which our prosperous tobacco region must one day face again.

In our tobacco regions, especially, farmers need guidance in planning new crop production and in utilizing their resources and farming "know-how" in new agricultural activities.

The farm leaders who met to help ease this crisis had several very definite recommendations. They advocated the production of more grain crops and the creation of more pasture lands. They advocated the production of more livestock and the expansion of dairying—and they advocated the very thing you Union County citizens are doing as exemplified in your meeting here tonight.

They called for the expanded production of poultry.

The fact that the lowly hen is the backbone of a rapidly growing industry in North Carolina is probably common knowledge to you citizens of Union County who are in the forefront of the movement.

In 1938 Tar Heel farmers received \$10,381,000 from the sale of poultry and eggs; in 1946 they received \$47,904,000. Statistics show that North Carolina farms are now producing seventy-five per cent of the eggs consumed in the state and about ninety per cent of the poultry meat as compared with sixty per cent of the eggs and seventy per cent of the poultry meat ten years ago.

This is a striking achievement.

I am happy to be able to tell you tonight that your own county has played a considerable part in this valuable contribution to North Carolina's agricultural prosperity.

Your Union County poultry production alone is valued at two and one-half million dollars, and you have been producing an-

nually 120,000 cases of eggs, over 3,000,000 baby chicks, 800,000 broilers, 45,000 turkeys, and 250,000 hens.

The best thing about these statistics is the fact that they show Union County is diversified even in its poultry production. Your output is divided pretty evenly among eggs, chicks, broilers, turkeys, and hens.

Although statistics generally make pretty poor material for speechmaking, I think you will be interested to know just how much agricultural progress your county has made in the last few decades, not only in the poultry business but in other fields, as well.

Perhaps you already know that Union County's hen population climbed from 50,000 in 1924 to 123,000 in 1946.

In other agricultural activities this county has also manifested interest in farm diversification.

You had 13,000 acres of pasture land in 1931—and 30,000 acres in 1946.

You had 6,000 milk cows and heifers in the late twenties—and 10,000 in 1945.

Your county has received recognition as the birthplace of lespedeza in North Carolina, and your well-known Mr. Tom Broome (who was county agent for so many years) is called its "daddy." The lespedeza acreage has grown from 15,367 acres in 1934 to about 46,000 acres in 1947.

And so I think you can readily see that many of the things that need to be done in North Carolina are being accomplished right here in your home county.

You have very real reason to be proud of your achievements—and I speak especially to the 173 Union County poultrymen who are "charter members" of the 300-Hen Club.

There is every reason to believe that you will continue your good progress and will shortly be gathering as members of the 400 or 500-Hen Club. This is a worthy goal.

I would close with the admonition that you work vigilantly to make your little section of North Carolina part of the state-wide plan to bring lasting farm prosperity to our commonwealth.

We have the necessary resources here in the Tar Heel state.

We need men with the vision to see what needs to be done and with the ability and ingenuity to get it done.

You have already displayed much of that ability and ingenuity here in Union County.

For that I congratulate and commend you.

NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN

ADDRESS⁵⁷ DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ON
SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER 28, 1948

It has given me particular pleasure to invite you to this conference on North Carolina's children with special reference to plans and activities in anticipation of the 1950 White House Conference on Children. We do not require a national conference to arouse us to the needs of our children, but a conference two years hence provides good reason for our setting specific, immediate goals.

Throughout my administration, I have felt at all times that the needs of children should have paramount attention. The very fact of your presence here today indicates that you share with me this recognition of our great responsibility for the well-being of our children and youth.

In order to spearhead activities within this state and to be able to delegate responsibility to a specific non-governmental organization, it seemed particularly appropriate to ask the North Carolina Conference for Social Service to be the organization which would assume primary responsibility for coordinating activities directed toward the 1950 White House Conference. Many of you are members of this significant state-wide organization. It has a long history of concern for the needs of children in all fields. As I have followed closely the work of the Conference for Social Service through a number of years both as governor and as member of General Assembly, I have noted that its membership is always concerned with and actively supporting measures designed to improve conditions throughout the state for all children. Its membership includes people who are active both professionally and through lay interest in many specialized fields, but the organization itself emphasizes all fields of concern for children—health, education, welfare, recreation, and others. Therefore it seemed desirable to request this group of persons concerned with social welfare in the broadest sense to accept a special responsibility for emphasizing planning for children at this time. I know that whether a member or not each of you will continue to cooperate with the responsible leadership of

⁵⁷This address was read by Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin, as Governor Cherry was unable to be present.

this organization in planning for and working toward the attainment of new or expanded facilities for children. By both individual and coördinated efforts much can be accomplished by 1950.

North Carolina is rich in children. We are proud of our families, which are large in comparison with those of the average state. We take pride in our fine boys and girls and their many achievements. We have a particular responsibility by virtue of the fact that we have such a large number of our population in the younger age groups. This in turn means that we must make greater effort than the average state to provide for our larger than average proportion of children and youth.

After your day of reports and discussions it is unnecessary for me to remind any one of you that we are far from meeting their needs. At the same time it is unnecessary to remind you that in terms of present interest and the future of the state the needs of children must come first.

Recognition of this important point has been one of the guiding principles of my administration. I am proud of the fact that all four studies which were reported upon this morning were carried out during my tenure as governor. I take pride in the greatly increased appropriations for public schools which have occurred during this administration. At the same time the state has made provision for increased institutional facilities for children with special needs. It has embarked upon a great program for expansion of medical care and hospital facilities. It has increased appropriations for children in financial need, including sizeable appropriations from the emergency fund because hungry children cannot wait for legislatures to convene. It has recognized its responsibility for leadership in recreation. All these steps and more have been supported to the fullest extent by my office. But while we have moved ahead in these areas for children, we have become particularly conscious of how much still needs to be done before reaching acceptable minimum standards for all services and facilities required for strong, healthy, and happy children throughout the state. We must intensify our efforts to see that an adequate standard of health and education and welfare services is provided for all children, wherever they may reside. Children soon become men and women. They cannot wait for an anticipated better day. Their needs exist now.

Moreover, there is great variation throughout the state in opportunities for children, even in those programs which are supported in large measure from state revenues. Hence goals for children must take into account the fact that in raising standards for existing programs and in filling in the gaps where additional services are needed we must concentrate such effort as may be necessary to resolve the problem of wide differences in quality of services. It is easy to talk of equalization, but it is difficult to attain. Appropriations, although admittedly of major importance, are only part of the answer in connection with programs for children, since these programs are so dependent upon well-trained and skilled personnel in every community. We must think in terms of staffs as well as budgets.

The members of this state-wide conference have a great opportunity to focus attention on present needs of North Carolina's children and to stimulate needed action. Many steps can and should be taken by the state and will unquestionably be given serious and, I believe, favorable attention by the 1949 General Assembly. You have already reviewed the most pressing needs to be brought to the attention of the Legislature so that they do not require repetition at this point.

I would like to emphasize, however, that the state cannot solve these problems alone. The state-wide organizations, such as many of you represent, with programs which affect children and youth in every county and community of this state, have great responsibility and great opportunity. The needs of individual communities are tremendous. Regardless of what the state is able to do, I believe that every community, large or small, wants to make the very best possible contribution to the welfare of its children. We want wholesome communities in which children may grow and develop. May we resolve together to do our part as individuals and organizations to put North Carolina's children first. If this representative group, together with all the other interests in our state concerned with special needs of children, resolves to meet needs effectively, efficiently, and in the light of our great tradition of concern for North Carolina's children, we shall indeed be moving forward within these next two years and within the decade ahead to provide the best possible state for all the children of all our people.

JACKSON, POLK, AND JOHNSON:
WHAT THEY MEAN TO AMERICA AND
NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS⁵⁸ DELIVERED IN ACCEPTING A MONUMENT
TO THE THREE PRESIDENTS

RALEIGH

OCTOBER 19, 1948

*Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

This is a history-making day in North Carolina. I am privileged to welcome to our state the President of the United States, together with his charming wife and daughter. To all official parties, distinguished visitors, and our own people I express warm personal and official greetings.

Today North Carolina honors three native sons who became President of the United States. Looking back on them from the mid-twentieth century, we possibly find it difficult to tie together the patterns of their lives. In the midst of world crisis our view of the past sometimes grows dim.

But let me assure you there is a strong connecting link among them and their native state. A singular unity binds these three men together. It begins with their very names. Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory"—is the central and dominating figure; Andrew Johnson himself was named for Andrew Jackson; and James Knox Polk, because of his valiant leadership for Jackson's presidency, was nick-named "Young Hickory."

But there is even greater unity in the personal ties of these men. I do not refer to their membership in the Democratic party—although that in itself is a notable fact of their public life; I refer rather to the fact that they personify the essential robustness of American "small-d" democracy which has consistently made our nation great down through the years. This democratic atmosphere, I think you will agree, has been typical of North Carolina since her earliest days, and I am sure that a portion of that refreshing spirit was carried successively from the rolling foothills of Carolina to the White House by Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, and Andrew Johnson.

⁵⁸This address was published in *Addresses and Papers in Connection with the Unveiling of a Monument to the Three Presidents North Carolina Gave the Nation* (Raleigh, N. C.: Commission for a Memorial to the three North Carolina Presidents, 1949), 21-27.

It may be worth-while to digress here for a moment to consider the roots of this Tar Heel spirit which is part of our heritage. Those of you familiar with North Carolina history will remember that she was settled later than the tidewater country to the north of us. The frontier tradition remained longer in North Carolina than elsewhere on the eastern seaboard, and our state early became a land of small independent farmers. There were more large plantations east of Raleigh, but to the west lay a series of settlements which did not generally reflect the so-called magnolia and moonlight tradition. In addition, North Carolina was not overshadowed by any one large community—like Richmond or Charleston. The result was, I believe, that she maintained an informal and refreshing spirit of democracy which was engrained in the men she sent to the White House.

It also seems to me that North Carolina's own march out of the mire of poverty and backwardness, which marked her early history, in many ways paralleled the distinguished careers of these three Presidents who departed from within her borders to guide the nation. Having been blocked geographically by sea, river, and mountain barriers from most east-west commerce, North Carolina was struggling mightily to pull herself up by her bootstraps when the star of Andrew Jackson began to rise. While our great educational leader, Archibald D. Murphey, stumped his state in the interest of education and commerce, his contemporary, "Old Hickory," moved into the national spotlight to inaugurate a new era in our history, bringing the government back to the people.

Andrew Jackson is recognized as one of our greatest Presidents. He revived the spirit of Jeffersonian democracy in a government that had begun to place too much emphasis on privilege and position. North Carolina's own Gerald Johnson has perhaps summed up his career most effectively in the following words. I quote:

The wilderness which had slain his father yielded to Andrew Jackson. The war which destroyed his mother and his brother, he survived. The wild frontier, to which they dispatched him on a dangerous mission, he subdued. The enemies that rose against him he struck down. He swept the red man beyond the great river. He swept the British into the sea. The country thundered his acclaim and poured honors upon him. It gave him the Presidency, and he made the Presidency such a power as it never had been before. The immigrant linen draper's son touched the height of human glory and his renown echoed throughout the world.

There is not time today to tell the complete story of this remarkable Tar Heel frontiersman, born in the Waxhaws, bred in a soldier's tradition and destined to become democratic master of our nation during the years when she began to spawn out across the continent. Surging to the presidency on a wave of "small-d" democracy, he moulded and shaped our political philosophy along channels which have broadened and deepened through the years. Andrew Jackson was a leader of men. He was a man who shaped his own destiny and the destiny of a nation—one who was beloved by the citizenry and who had about him an aura of magnificence that lives even until today.

The nation's second chief executive from North Carolina, James Knox Polk, was likewise a strong leader, a man often under-estimated by history. Son of a small but prosperous Mecklenburg County farmer, he reached the White House as the tides of United States expansionism pushed to the Pacific coast. It was during his administration that the vast Texas, New Mexico, and California areas became part of the United States. More territory was added to our national domain during Polk's administration than during any other but one—that of Thomas Jefferson.

Polk was scholarly and efficient—traits which are substantiated by his record at the University of North Carolina, where he achieved honors as the best scholar both in the classics and mathematics. It has been said of him that he accomplished more of the things he set out to do than any other President. He was an affable, sincere, and upright gentleman who, like his old friend, Andrew Jackson, never forgot the "little man." He never forgot the essential tenets of democracy in which he and his party believed. In the words of a friend, he was "temperate but not unsocial, industrious but accessible, punctual but patient, moral without austerity and devotional though not bigoted."

Andrew Johnson, our President during a tragic area for the South, belongs not only to North Carolina; he belongs especially to the City of Raleigh. He was born here amid humble surroundings but was endowed with the energy and determination which finally led him to the nation's highest office. Like his predecessors, Johnson fought for the rights of the "little man" and he was noted as a person of courage and conviction. Certainly he faced one of the most awe-inspiring assignments of his time—that of succeeding Abraham Lincoln. Southerners have a special reason to admire this man who defended them in time

of tragedy against the extremists who would make the South a conquered province. Johnson's determination to carry out the tolerant policies of Lincoln for the South clashed with a stubborn Congress and lost—but it can never be said of Johnson that he backed down from a fight. He personified the triumph of the democratic spirit.

Andrew Johnson, if he could come alive from the place where he sits before us today, could look 100 years ahead to the old State Bank Building (now Christ Church Rectory) where his father was a porter when Andrew was born. He could look to the right in the next block and see the site of his humble birthplace. He could look farther east to the old City Cemetery where lies his father, whose untimely death left him in such poverty that young Andrew became a "bound boy" for his sustenance. Again, hardly half an hour from here, as the plane flies, is the little 200-acre farm in Union County where Andrew Jackson's mother and father lived. Andrew's father died just before the birth of the future President, leaving him no heritage except his part of the family's farm, probably worth not over one dollar per acre. That Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson from such humble circumstances could rise to the highest office in the gift of the nation—this is the glory of our American democracy. And that more boys like Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson may now have access to the college education which helped James K. Polk become one of America's greatest Presidents—this is one of the glories of our advancing civilization. And that Jackson, Johnson, and Polk were sons of typical North Carolina fathers and mothers—this is proof of the potentialities of our people, and thus their careers become a perpetual inspiration to all the youth of our commonwealth. This is the supreme value of the memorial we unveil today.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the citizenship of North Carolina and in the name of the state of North Carolina, I accept this beautiful memorial erected to the memory of Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, and Andrew Johnson, three great presidents North Carolina gave the nation. Also, Mr. Chairman, let me assure you and the entire membership of your Memorial Commission and Mr. Charles Keck, the able sculptor, that the services of each and all of you are greatly appreciated by the citizens of North Carolina.

CONSERVATION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S RESOURCES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD
OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SALISBURY

OCTOBER 25, 1948

For the last meeting of my administration it seems appropriate that we gather here in the heart of the great piedmont district where we can look both to the mountains and the sea and realize the great potentialities of this wonderful state in which we live.

It is interesting also to note that Rowan County, where we meet, happens to be not only one of our wealthiest farming counties, but also the repository of one of most precious mineral resources, the famous Rowan County pink granite.

I am happy to be here and to greet the faithful members of this board who have worked with me during these four years to preserve and expand our natural resources. I think it is appropriate at this final meeting to review some of the department's activities since I took office in January, 1945.

STATE PARKS

I notice our host, Miles Smith, has included a map of Morrow Mountain Park in his program folder tonight. That gives me an opportunity to talk about our state parks, which, you perhaps realize, are one of the most important divisions of our conservation and development program.

You might remember that the first step in the establishment of a system of state parks was taken in 1915 through the foresight of Governor Locke Craig. At that time the General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of Mount Mitchell State Park. Since that year, the state has acquired twelve other park areas. They now contain an area of 36,000 acres.

Until 1947 state financial support for the park system was quite inadequate. Up to that time, practically all development work had been handled by various Federal agencies with Federal funds. In 1947 the permanent improvement appropriation for the state parks was raised to \$500,000 along with an annual maintenance and operating appropriation of about \$110,000. This increase made it possible to make many improvements in the state-wide system. The State Parks Division is now con-

structing about twenty per cent of the facilities needed for public use. It is anticipated that North Carolina will have a parks program equalled by few states if the same measure of support continues in the future.

You might be interested to know that two park areas, Cliffs of the Neuse and Hiwassee Lake, were added to the system since 1945. Public use of the parks has grown from a few thousand to about three quarters of a million people annually. And more people are using park facilities rather than merely visiting these areas.

WATER RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING

The general public seldom realizes what a broad range of activity its state government covers. As we turn to the Division of Water Resources and Engineering, let me emphasize the great strides being made in stream sanitation and conservation. The pollution of streams, both by industries and municipalities, constitutes one of the most difficult problems of our time.

In May, 1948, the personnel of the stream sanitation committee was completed, and study began on the sources of pollution. A trailer laboratory has been moving around the state engaged in this important work. During the summer, the traveling laboratory investigated various sections of the Neuse River. The study along the Yadkin, which flows only several miles from this spot, was completed earlier in the year. Our neighboring states of Tennessee and Virginia have already passed regulatory acts and are making progress in clearing up the streams of their states. South Carolina and Alabama have approved study bills similar to that passed by our 1945 General Assembly.

In addition to this valuable study, the Division of Water Resources is also busy at the job of stream gauging, mapping, and testing the quality of water for prospective industrial users.

One of the outstanding needs in this division is sufficient personnel to make studies of the serious beach erosion now threatening sections of our coast. Fort Macon, the only state-owned beach, is washing away at a rapid rate; and the U. S. Army engineers have recently taken steps to protect the shipping channel to Morehead City. If this plan is completed, the problem of beach erosion at this point will possibly be solved; but the same problem is apparent along sections of privately owned beach on the coast—especially in the area from Fort Fisher to Carolina Beach.

MINERAL RESOURCES

During the last four years the Division of Mineral Resources, headed by our state geologist, has expanded its program of scientific appraisal and development of the mineral resources of North Carolina.

Detailed surveys of mica, feldspar, talc, barite, vermiculite, limestone, and sillimanite have been completed. Eight technical reports covering the above subjects have been or are in the process of being published. The division is investigating our silica resources and raw materials for lightweight aggregate.

By close coördination with the North Carolina State College Minerals Research Laboratory and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the division has taken an active part in working directly with the state's mineral producers. A direct result of this work has been the formation of a new mineral company which is now constructing a modern plant costing \$300,000.

During the past four years there has been an active interest in the oil and gas possibilities of Eastern North Carolina. Although the foreign situation was chiefly responsible for the expanded search for oil and gas resources, some attention was brought to the state by the detailed geological information published by the state division. This report established the similarity of geologic formations of our coastal plain with the known oil-bearing formation of the Gulf region. During the actual exploration, the division worked closely with the different companies and assisted where possible in problems of a geological nature. As a result, records of the entire drilling program including the location, a log, and sample from each well have been placed on file in the division's office at Raleigh.

Of course, no oil has yet been discovered, as all of us know; but the information about the area will be invaluable for any future search in the state, as well as for the development of other mineral resources in the areas covered.

FORESTRY DIVISION

Our state has a total forest area of approximately 18,400,000 acres, representing nearly sixty per cent of our total land area. Of this, about one and one-half million acres are in various forms of Federal ownership; the forest growth on the remaining 17,000,000 acres, which are largely privately owned, is the responsibility of the Department of Conservation and Develop-

ment. This large area is proof that our forest resource has a decided influence upon the everyday life and well-being of our people. None of our many natural resources has a closer tie with industry, agriculture, employment, finance, public water supply, flood control, and electric power production.

North Carolina's appropriation for all forestry purposes during the fiscal year 1944-1945 was about \$118,000. During the current fiscal year, it is about \$380,000. In 1944, the department's organized forest fire control program was in effect in only sixty-one of our 100 counties; today it is operating in seventy-eight counties.

Prior to 1945, the largest output of our two state forest tree nurseries in any one year was about four million seedlings. During the current planting year this output was raised to nearly six and one-half million, and I am informed that the Forestry Division hopes to produce nearly nine million seedlings during the 1948-1949 planting year.

At the end of 1944, there were about thirteen authorized technical forester positions in the department; now there are thirty-eight. Also, at the end of 1944 the department operated ninety-nine state-owned forest fire lookout towers; today the number is 112. Within the past two or three years, we have made a start on the Forestry Radio Communications System, which should prove helpful in reducing forest fire losses.

I have been glad, too, that the department has been able in this four-year period to start on its long-planned program of information and education in forestry. In my opinion, no phase of the forestry program is of greater basic importance.

Much of the progress made in the forestry program has been in the urgent field of fire control. Total funds available for this purpose as of June, 1945, represented about three cents per year for each forest acre under protection. As of June, 1948, that figure had grown to 4.9 cents. The department estimates that an adequate fire protection job on the state-wide level will require about seven and one-half cents per forest acre; so there is still room for improvement.

In addition to fire protection, the state must also concern itself with greater efforts in the matter of reforestation. Our neighbors in the state of Georgia are planning to raise and distribute more than forty-eight million tree seedlings during the current planting year. In South Carolina the goal is twenty-five million.

I am hopeful that means will shortly be provided to permit our department to produce the estimated fifteen million seedlings which is the annual capacity of our two nurseries.

The field of forestry is a large one. It presents a challenge which I am sure the board and the department will not fail to make known to our people and to their chosen representatives in government.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Finally, we come to the Division of Commerce and Industry, which plays such an important part in helping North Carolina attract the additional industrial potential which she needs to become a better balanced and more prosperous state. My friend, Paul Kelly, has been busy during the last few years working on a rural industries project which is the sort of program North Carolina can best utilize. He has investigated and reported on such industries as fence post treating plants, asphalt roofing plants, Portland cement plants, feed mills, farm machinery repair shops, dehydration plants, and sweet potato, poultry, and fruit and vegetable processing plants.

Some of these may sound small and insignificant—but scattered over North Carolina they could be woven effectively into the pattern of our agricultural and rural society.

This division has also placed particular emphasis on diversifying the industrial structure of the state and providing new means of livelihood for a state which has often been called the "seedbed of the nation." As all of us know, we need to provide more and better jobs for our people so that they will not need to move out of our state to find the employment opportunities they seek. This is a basic need of our state and one to which the next administration and succeeding administrations must give top attention in the years to come.

Naturally, the division has extended every effort, in the face of vigorous competition from other states, to attract the largest possible number of new industrial plants to North Carolina. Just what we are doing in the way of industrial development can be understood by realizing that during the period from 1945 to 1947 new industries established, or definitely planned, totaled 1,673. The estimated value of the investment was \$238,378,000. These new industries have provided jobs for about 93,792 people, with estimated payrolls amounting to \$149,570,000.

This is a most remarkable achievement, I believe.

North Carolina, along with the rest of the South, must continue to be greatly concerned with the problem of creating new jobs for her rural people who will be displaced on the farm land by fabulous new laborsaving machines. We must recognize this as the outstanding task of our generation.

It is gratifying to know that much progress is being made right here in North Carolina to meet this challenge.

In conclusion, may I express my deep appreciation to all the members of this board who have served so faithfully and well during my administration. The board has grown in stature, I believe, during the last four years. It has accomplished many things it set out to accomplish, and it has seen many new developments which will require increasing vigilance in the coming years.

It has been a pleasure to work with you. I commend you for your loyalty and your service and wish you Godspeed.

RURAL HOMES

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF OPENING THE GASTON
COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION CENTER

GASTONIA

NOVEMBER 12, 1948

It gives me great pleasure to return to my home county—while I am still governor—for this occasion. It gives me added pleasure that I can dedicate your fine new Home Demonstration Center to the prosperous use of Gaston County's farming people.

I think the time is unusually appropriate to talk about farmers and their affairs. I will not try to sense any trends or make any predictions, because I understand that it happens to be dangerous business ever since November 2. But I do want to say something about the significance of the tremendous political revolution we witnessed Tuesday a week ago. It has some profound lessons to teach our farming people because they, by and large, played one of the most important roles in bringing it to pass.

Perhaps you observed that the great middle western farm belt—the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois—broke with the traditional Republican ties and helped give President Truman one of the most amazing victories in our political history. The people in these states have an overwhelmingly

Republican background. Most of them voted for Mr. Dewey over Mr. Roosevelt in 1944, and the experts had so thoroughly misread the sentiment of the people this year that these states were handed to Mr. Dewey in advance, with hardly a serious doubt that they would swing his way.

But one of the big Republican mistakes—and one of the big mistakes of the experts—was that they overlooked the farming people's real concern for their continuing welfare under an administration which gave them only lip service. The experts now realize that the people did observe the reactionary work of the eightieth Congress. They did sense the underlying differences between the two parties. And on November 2, they went out and voted to retain in power that party which acted in their behalf, not the one which merely spoke about what it would do.

This was one of the real secrets of the Democratic victory. The Democratic party proved it was interested in the farmers' welfare, and few farmers felt like exchanging it for a party which played footie with too many groups which would push the farmer back in his old hole.

This political revolution in the Middle West, I believe, has real significance for farm men and women like you here in a Southern agricultural state. Tar Heel farmers had many other reasons to cast their overwhelming vote of confidence for the Democratic party; but they also felt this same urgency about the situation when they reviewed the sixteen years of progress already behind them and visualized what might be in store if they failed to close ranks.

Of course, I am particularly proud of North Carolina's share in this great Democratic victory; I feel that our farming people led the way in that overwhelming manifestation of support for the party which always puts the farmer first.

Those factional groups that think the farmer is experiencing too much prosperity for his own good need only be reminded of the dismal days several decades ago when our farm population was virtually on the rocks. Although agricultural folks have always been the backbone of the nation, they have usually been the first to feel the effects of depression and hard times. Their income was never commensurate with their worth to the nation; and now that the farmer has, at last, moved into his own, there are some who would say he doesn't deserve it. Well, I say he does deserve it. I say he deserves all the prosperity a grateful nation can give him; and I will rue the day when our

farmer is pushed back into the rut of dependence. I don't think he will be if this nation can continue to produce a political party that respects the people who till the soil and that recognizes in them the essence of what made our nation great.

It was not my purpose to come here this afternoon and spend all my allotted time reviewing the election; but it did seem to me that this one phase of the renewal of Democratic party power would be interesting to you people who represent a segment of our great agricultural economy. Through the very work you are dedicating here this afternoon, you are showing your interest in the progress of agriculture; the Gaston County Board of Commissioners revealed its concern for the welfare of farm people when it authorized the building of this commodious structure. And the fact that your county governing board respected the work of the home demonstration clubs enough to provide a building for their activities indicates the high calibre of that work.

As governor of North Carolina during the last four years, I have had numerous opportunities to observe the activities of all phases of government activity, and I have reached the conclusion that the work being done for our agricultural welfare by such state agencies as the State College Extension service is among the most worth-while of all our work. When the women-folk, like those of you gathered here today, put their mind to such extra-curricular business, you can be sure something will come of it. And I can look around me here today and see what it has meant to my own home county.

You probably don't know it, but the Extension Service has had some highly complimentary things to say about your activities over here in Gaston.

They inform me that you rural women have been seriously concerned over your responsibilities as citizens in the home, in the community, and in the nation for more than thirty years. It was in 1915, I believe, that the rural women got together here and decided to hire a home demonstration agent. An agent has been on the job since that date furnishing authoritative information on food production, conservation, and preparation, on clothing, home management, house furnishing, home beautification, and family relations.

You Gaston women, I am told, have organized yourselves into twenty-one home demonstration clubs with a total membership of more than 525. In addition to your own worth-while projects,

you are also associated with more than 1,000 boys and girls in their 4-H club work. This coördinated program is bound to offer outstanding opportunity for service to all members, and you are fortunate to have such interesting and wide-awake organizations.

I understand that one of your greatest achievements is the development and training of leaders. The real test of leadership came only last year. Because of an accident and illness, you were without the services of a home demonstration agent for four months. Mrs. Paul Howe, the County Federation president, and the club officers prepared programs and demonstrations and held each of the twenty-one club meetings during these four months. Also, during this time when Gaston County was without the services of a home agent, I understand, Mr. G. A. Stoudemire, the assistant farm agent, and the secretaries from the home agent office held all the 4-H club meetings. I believe this shows the real spirit of the Extension Division program in Gaston County.

In addition to these things of which your groups can be proud, I think you also ought to realize the worth-while work of your Home Demonstration Honor Club—that honorary organization composed of women who have completed four years of summer training at State College. Gaston County is the only county in the state which has established such a club, and I think you ought to be commended for it.

In extending this kind invitation to dedicate your Home Demonstration Center, your home agent, Mrs. Lucile Tatum, asked me to speak on the topic, "Rural Homes."

I think I have already touched on this subject indirectly while discussing other implications of our national and state agricultural program. In reality, the farm home is the foundation rock of all our great efforts to bring the American farmer into his own. Your own work, as exhibited by the erection of this building, ties in with similar work of farm women in Wisconsin and Iowa—and all of it does much to forward our over-all agricultural program.

In every phase of our national and international life we are beginning to learn that the work of human relations needs to be emphasized and worked on more than all of our astounding technical innovations. We have learned to move through the air and on and under the water; we have learned to go faster, buy more, eat more abundantly, and live more excitingly; but we

have still not solved the problem of getting along with each other.

It is interesting to note that our world-wide inability to find agreement on the critical issues of the day is reflected in our alarmingly high divorce rate, in juvenile delinquency, and in crime. This shows that it is almost futile to believe that we can solve problems involving great masses of people until we find ways of coping with our own personal problems. We cannot find world peace until we find our own inner harmony; we cannot spread our way of life in the world until we have made our own philosophies work at home.

It is for this reason that the mothers and fathers in both the rural and urban homes must realize the great part they play in the furthering of our national destiny. If our children grow up in an atmosphere of discord and confusion, they will generally reflect their upbringing during all their adult life; they will bring on the further break-down of the family unit; they will foster irresponsibility and ineptness that is shattering more and more of our homes.

It is here, especially, that I think rural mothers can play an important part in furthering the welfare of their nation and the world. By providing their husbands and their children the kind of home atmosphere that reflects dignity and respect for that institution, they can assure the continuance of the solid, character-building program which has made our nation great.

I was interested recently by the visit to Raleigh of a young lady named Miss Iris Gabriel, who is sponsoring for the second year in succession a special campaign by the Silent Guest Committee. She is urging all Americans to set a special plate at their Thanksgiving table and turn the proceeds of that meal over to the United Nations appeal for the destitute children of the world. In many ways Miss Gabriel represents the triumph of the individual over pain and misfortune. She was afflicted by tuberculosis while attempting to become an actress in Hollywood—and while she was flat on her back, she decided to devote her life to service for other people. Last year she raised \$100,000 in thirty days for the relief organization called Care. This year she sets her goal at a million dollars. When a prominent New England manufacturer heard the story of her recent visit to Europe (where she saw the maimed and stricken children who were victims of war) he sat down and wrote her a check for \$30,000.

I tell you this story to show you that wonderful things are still happening in this world, sometimes right at our doorsteps. Sometimes little things become big things. What may seem something insignificant to us at the time can grow into a beautiful pattern when other people see its worth and decide to do likewise. That is why I tell you that your own individual programs—like your small attempts to improve your home life—do mean something. As part of a larger pattern, they are what make us a great nation.

I am reminded again of the great outpouring of democracy that was exhibited last week throughout our nation. Each of the little people who thought he was alone in supporting the “little man” candidate woke up to find that many millions of other Americans did the very same thing. One of the lessons of our election will be that the individual cannot be underrated in a democracy.

I think you can follow this same pattern in your everyday life; you can do the little things of ordinary living that sometimes seem drab and unattractive and unimportant with the full realization that your work joined with that of thousands—even millions of other people like you—is producing a pattern of behavior which will, perhaps, some day save our nation in its hour of peril.

The message I would bring to you today is that your life work here in Gaston County—if it is good and sincere and helpful to the community in which you live—is overwhelmingly important. It is the foundation and underpinning of our republic, and its continued prosperity will mean the continued prosperity of our nation and our world.

GEORGE ROSS POU

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN PRESENTING A PORTRAIT OF GEORGE ROSS
POU TO THE STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 15, 1948

We lay aside official duties and gather here in the Auditor's office of our state capitol to present a painted likeness of George Ross Pou, one of North Carolina's distinguished and loyal sons who quietly fell asleep and has gone to join a mighty array of distinguished ancestors in the “land of beginning again.”



The retiring governor on the front portico of the Executive Mansion, January 6, 1949, receives the accustomed salute from the Guard of Honor. *Left to right:* Governor Cherry, Mrs. Cherry and General J. Van B. Metts.

Mr. Pou was born December 19, 1894. He was a son of Congressman Edward W. and Caroline Ihrie Pou. His education, which led to the profession of law, was acquired at Fishbourne Military School, the University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest College.

By reason of heritage and environment, Mr. Pou showed an early trend away from his chosen profession of law and toward a career of public service to our state.

In keeping with the splendid judgment he was to display throughout his public career, on November 11, 1916, Mr. Pou married Miss Lillian Long Sanders, whose fine characteristics of love, loyalty, and devotion proved to be a guiding influence throughout the life of her distinguished husband. To this union three children were born, all of whom, together with the devoted mother, survive the deceased.

The public career of Mr. Pou began with his appointment as superintendent of state prisons by Governor Cameron Morrison in 1921; and he continued in this position throughout the terms of Governor A. W. McLean and Governor O. Max Gardner. During the administration of Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Mr. Pou served as executive director of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, from which position he resigned April 5, 1934, to become a candidate for the position of state auditor. In the primary of June, 1936, Mr. Pou was nominated by the citizenship of North Carolina with a majority over three other candidates. He was re-elected for a four-year term to the office of auditor on November 3, 1936, and subsequently re-elected on November 5, 1940, and November 7, 1944.

Just following his attendance at the funeral of his esteemed friend, Honorable O. Max Gardner, in Shelby, February 8, 1947, and while visiting friends in Rock Hill, South Carolina, on February 9, 1947, George Ross Pou passed into eternal sleep. Thus ended the career of this fifty-two year old public servant of whose life more than twenty-six years had been spent in the service of our state.

During his years of public service, George Ross Pou made and cultivated a host of friends. It would be hard to select or compare one group with another, but I am bold enough to say that, if a decision could be made, I am sure that his first love would be the host of law enforcement officials with whom he had such close personal contact from 1921 to the time of his death. The welfare of this group of our citizens was always foremost in his

thinking. This love, affection, and respect was mutual and reciprocal. Mention the name of George Ross Pou to a deputy sheriff in Cherokee County in the far West or a law enforcement officer at Nags Head in the far East and a simple but sincere answer would be recorded: "Oh, yes! Mr. Pou, he's our friend."

So today the Law Enforcement Officers' Association of North Carolina have asked the governor of North Carolina on their behalf to present to the office of the state auditor of North Carolina a beautiful painted likeness of their friend, the distinguished George Ross Pou.

Mr. Bridges, to you the State Auditor by appointment to succeed Mr. Pou and auditor in your own right by the suffrage of your fellow citizens, I am happy to present this token of friendship and emblem of esteem for George Ross Pou from a host of North Carolina's fine citizens who revere his memory.

In closing may I testify: George Ross Pou was my friend. I do not believe that he ever intentionally did a mean or unkind thing. In his public service he cultivated warm, personal, and faithful friends. He was human and enjoyed the acclaim of his fellow citizens, but sought most the voice of honest praise. Endowed with personality, genuine character, keen wit, fine intelligence, and uncanny adaptability, George was at ease in every group. History will record and reveal a heritage which will reflect an encouraging inspiration of his family who survive him and set a high mark of achievement for all the citizens of our state.

HIGHWAY PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF STOWE
BRIDGE OVER SOUTH FORK RIVER IN GASTON COUNTY

MCADENVILLE

NOVEMBER 18, 1948

Mr. Chairman, my fellow Citizens:

Any occasion that permits me to come to Gaston County is always filled with genuine pleasure. It is here that I have spent most all of my life. The citizenship of Gaston have been so kind that I never cease to have an anxious desire to return and take up the life of a private citizen where I left off almost four years ago.

It is significant that today, nearing the end of my term as governor of North Carolina, I have the privilege of visiting Mc-

Adenville, one of the oldest settlements in Gaston County and among the oldest incorporated towns in the county—located here on the west bank of the South Fork River, a tributary of the mighty Catawba, but fruitful within itself with great shoals which were useful in the early days and even now for the development of water power. James Henderson and Adam Alexander Springs, both early settlers, once lived here and harnessed the water power of these shoals for a flour and grist mill.

From the period of these early days, time wrought many wonderful changes. The crudely harnessed water power that once turned the wheels of the Henderson Springs Mill joined the march of progress and later furnished motive power for the McAden Mills, which company had a long and successful career in the manufacture of textiles. It was there that the McAdens, R. R. Ray, George Tate, and a long line of notable persons made a definite contribution to the industrial and cultural progress of Gaston County.

In a neighboring area the Stowes and Linebergers and other industrial pioneers were expanding their small and early beginnings of textile manufacturing into the culmination and growth so well known throughout the state and nation today.

Among these textile industrialists who have contributed much to the growth of our country is Mr. Robert L. Stowe for whom we are gathered to pay tribute and do honor by dedicating this beautiful bridge which spans the South Fork River at McAdenville, which is to be designated as the "Stowe Bridge." Mr. Stowe attained a mature age, fully endowed with eminent success in business; but more important than business success and longer to be remembered is the unselfish public service contributed by this distinguished Gaston County citizen to his fellow men in the capacity of county commissioner and by his example in church, community, and private life.

Mr. Robert Lee Stowe was born in South Point Township in Gaston County on April 5, 1886. He succeeded John F. Leeper as a member of the Board of County Commissioners following the death of Mr. Leeper in April, 1914. In 1922, Mr. Stowe was elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Gaston County and has continued in that position up to the present date. His public service is a notable record, and it is a pleasure to dedicate this new bridge to such a distinguished Gaston County citizen.

Bridges are a part of the world's history of progress. Science and history reveal to us that even in the early jungle days animals were known to build bridges for the tribe or pack to cross wide and deep streams. As civilization progressed, it was found that the impediment of crossing streams was a serious handicap to progress. The Romans were the first well-known road builders, and their achievements in this respect are still in evidence, although centuries have passed. The bridge over the River Tiber was made famous in song and story by the battle of "Horatius at the Bridge." The London Bridge had been the subject of emulation by an admiring populace through history and literature for almost untold ages. The Brooklyn Bridge is known to every school boy and girl throughout the nation. The great bridges in California and even in our own Carolina, and the host of bridges over our Catawba and South Fork River—all speak eloquently of our citizens and their desire to know and be a part of "what lies over the river." While this bridge is fundamentally an inanimate object made of steel and concrete, like other great bridges, it has many of the attributes of a living thing. It extends our perspective, broadens our vision, smoothes our way of travel, adds to the communication of neighbors, and welcomes over its structure the intercourse of the state's population and the commerce of the nation.

As a son of Gaston County, in the closing weeks of my administration as governor of North Carolina, it would not be inappropriate to give you and all North Carolinians some account of my stewardship, not only in connection with Stowe Bridge here on the South Fork, but with every other bridge and road constructed and maintained during my administration.

Today there are approximately 3,400,861 miles of roads of all kinds in the nation. Of this mileage, North Carolina has 63,000 miles. The highways are classified as primary and secondary. In the nation as a whole, only ten per cent of the roads are listed as primary roads; five per cent as state secondary roads; and the remaining eighty-five per cent as county or township roads. In North Carolina twenty per cent of our mileage constitutes state primary roads, and the remaining eighty per cent are secondary roads. In the nation as a whole, 2,400,000 miles, or eighty-five per cent, are under county maintenance and supervision, while in North Carolina all of the roads are constructed and maintained by the state. Thus it will be observed that North Carolina

has not only a higher percentage of its total mileage on the primary road system than other states, but it also has the highest total mileage of secondary roads under state control of any state in the nation. The magnitude of the job to be done here in North Carolina is many times larger so far as the state is concerned than that of any other state in the Union. For instance, the state of New York, with all its wealth, area, and population, does not have the road mileage outside of incorporated cities to build and maintain which we do here in North Carolina.

When I came into office as governor in January, 1945, virtually all new highway construction had been suspended since 1941. Maintenance only was continued. Roads like other objects are no exception to obsolescence. Curves have to be eliminated, narrow roads must be widened, winding roads have to be re-located, and underpasses have to be provided for railroad crossings. Roads which provide for faster travelling in comparative safety are demanded. Unobstructed views for certain distances ahead must be had, and many other requirements of the modern highway for traffic make highway construction expensive to build and maintain. Twenty years ago in constructing a highway system, engineers of the period were trying to provide for a speed law not to exceed thirty-five miles per hour with light loads and limited traffic. Today many motorists wish to have unlimited speed, four-lane highways, and not over three per cent grade, with view unobstructed for at least a mile. These present-day requirements will give way to other requirements in a few years.

Despite the handicap of the war period which had seriously jeopardized the investment of \$276,000,000 in our highway construction which had been spent during the twenty-year period ending in 1941, I came into office with a capable group of executives and highway employees who were resolved to maintain existing highways and expand the service as fast as machinery, material, and equipment would permit. Those immediate post-war days were really trying upon our highway personnel. Machinery and replacements of equipment could not be obtained or even promised with a certainty. Yet the chairman of the commission, the members of the commission, the division and district engineers, the official highway force in the Raleigh office, the maintenance crews, and every single official and employee from the highest to the lowest were loyal and undertook and did do and have done a good job for North Carolina. You need only

to travel over our own county of Gaston and every other county in North Carolina to verify the truth of this statement.

In the beginning of my term as governor, I laid before the Highway Commission a program to keep up and maintain our primary system of roads so that every available dollar of Federal funds appropriated for that purpose would be matched by state funds—and this they did. I further insisted that all Federal funds for farm-to-market roads should be matched so that no Federal money would be lost and every possible road of this type should be built—and this they did. Then with renewed, double emphasis, I insisted that every other available dollar not needed for maintenance of existing county roads should be used for the construction of all-weather county roads. This they did. On several occasions I have transferred all available funds toward the construction and maintenance of county roads.

The war did not end until August, 1945. Prior to August, no construction work could be done except that vital to national defense. After August, 1945, shortages in material, men, and equipment continued; and little construction could be started and completed before the winter months of that year.

In the years since the end of World War II, I have been especially proud of the Highway Commission and those who labor in that department for the job which they have accomplished. The years 1946 and 1947 broke all previous records for the amount of highway work performed in any year, and 1948 is also expected to be a record-breaking year. Under the present state administration, the State Highway and Public Works Commission has spent nearly \$200,000,000 on the roads and highways of North Carolina. This staggering sum of money has gone for work done under contract, jobs completed by the commission's own forces, and the widespread maintenance activities which are constantly in progress over the state.

The work performed by the highway organization during the post-war period has been varied, but especial emphasis has been laid upon the improvement of the state's secondary, or farm-to-market, road system. This work has been carried on during a period in which the cost of all types of road construction has been increasing steadily. For example, each mile of new bituminous surfacing which was placed upon the secondary roads last year cost an average of a little more than \$16,000.00.

The record of post-war highway progress has been an impressive one. In May, 1945, shortly before the end of World War II, there was only one highway project under process of construction in the state. Since that time almost 490 projects have been completed, and an additional 252 projects are now under way.

In 1945, there was much optimism concerning future highway progress in this state, and I set some very optimistic goals. I hopefully proposed that the Highway Commission should attempt to build 3,000 miles of new hard-surfaced roadway each year for the next ten years, or a total of 30,000 miles for a ten-year period. Unfortunately, physical and economic conditions in the post-war period have prevented our reaching that goal. The cost of contract construction, rather than decreasing, has increased tremendously in the past few years. The cost of the equipment with which the commission carries on its own force work has also increased, and has only recently become available in adequate quantities.

In stating that the post-war road program, as first conceived, was ambitious, I do not mean to imply that it was worthless. This has certainly not been the case, for since 1945, the State Highway and Public Works Commission has constructed in excess of 5,000 miles of new hard-surfacing of all types and has made great strides in its program to stabilize and improve all the road mileage which is not paved. This, we feel, has amounted to the maximum result which we could have achieved with the funds available to us.

Here is a statistical record that might be of interest to our citizenship throughout the state, covering the period of 1945, 1946, 1947, and thus far in 1948:

SUMMARY

<i>Type of Work</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Cost</i>
New work by contract.....	584	3189	\$ 78,525,000
New work by state forces	—	1990	18,104,000
Resurfacing by contract.....	158	1675	7,009,000
Resurfacing by state forces	—	5937	7,368,000
General improvement	—	14,870	14,114,000
Maintenance	—	63,000	66,408,000
Grand Total			\$ 191,528,000

Attention should be called to the fact of the enormous cost for maintenance. The total primary and secondary mileage of our highway system is 63,000 miles. During the four-year period, it has cost the state to maintain—not build—such roads the enormous sum of \$66,408,000.00.

For your information, I will break down the maintenance figures so that you may fully understand the portion that has gone for primary and for county roads:

MAINTENANCE

<i>Year</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>County</i>
1945	\$ 4,168,000	\$ 8,513,000
1946	5,434,000	10,583,000
1947	6,191,000	11,919,000
1948	5,800,000	13,800,000
 Total	 \$ 21,593,000	 \$44,815,000

Referring to maintenance, I think the general public should know that engineering science has not as yet devised any type of road construction that does not require maintenance. It may be surprising to know that it costs more to keep up and maintain a mile of so-called all-weather road than it does a mile of sand-clay road.

There is one further fact that many of our citizens have not considered, and that is: for every mile of newly constructed all-weather roads we build, at some point in the state there is added, on the average, an additional mile of new unimproved road. Road building in a progressive state is an endless chain.

I am aware that impressive as may be the facts of the record I have quoted, we have not built as many miles of new roads, improved as many miles of dirt roads, or re-treated as many miles of old roads as many of the citizens of the state desire or as the present governor or the commission had hoped to build and stabilize. We have not been able to construct roads in many deserving and needful locations. Our policy has been to improve existing and most needed roads first, rather than curry favor with a locality that could make a lot of noise if we did not build the road that they wanted, where they wanted, and as soon as they wanted. It is my opinion and that of the chairman of the Highway Commission and all the members of the commission that highway construction is a public trust and that the funds committed to their care have been placed on roads most needed

and such that will serve the greatest number of our citizenship. There is just so much money, and it is possible to move only so fast, however sincere or enthusiastic our endeavors may be.

I am very hopeful that in the coming years continued emphasis will be placed on rural and urban roads. We have a fine state, fairly well balanced between agriculture and industry. The highways are the avenues of travel between the farm and the factory and the home, the church, and the school. There will be greatly increased use of the highways in the years ahead for all types of motor vehicles. The anticipated growth of our state in this period will be greatly assisted by the highway system. The cigarettes in your pockets, made from tobacco grown on the farms of eastern North Carolina and manufactured in the factories of piedmont North Carolina, were probably transported each time in the various steps of manufacture from the field to you by truck transportation. The thread in your sewing basket, the socks or hose on your feet, the towels in your home, made and manufactured in piedmont North Carolina, have probably never been moved except by truck. The furniture in your home was probably carried from forest to factory and from distributor to your home by trucks.

And so the warp and woof of our economic fabric will be woven as the trucks shuttle back and forth across the highway system loom—east and west, north and south. The value to the state of the highway system cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but must be measured by the security which it affords to the farm family as it makes possible the visit of the doctor, the attendance of the children at school, and the access of churches and other social institutions. The happiness and progress of our people is advanced when there can be communication and transportation, both from the farm to the factory and from the factory to the farm. Before us lies a challenge to develop in North Carolina the outstanding network of roads which will bring about the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

So, Mr. Chairman, out of the maze of highway problems this appearance gave me opportunity to present, I come back to the pleasant task at hand. Today we dedicate this superb and modern highway bridge across the South Fork River at McAdenville, N. C., as the "Stowe Bridge." This is a deserved honor to one of Gaston County's beloved, loyal, and faithful friends and public servants, Robert Lee Stowe, Sr., of Belmont in Gaston County.

Then too, Mr. Chairman, I come back to those two original pioneers of this spot, James Henderson and Adam Alexander Springs, whose mortal remains lie on a nearby hilltop. Many things and events have happened since they came to the shoals of what we now know as McAdenville. I wonder what their immortal spirits may be thinking as we meet here today. Somehow, on this day of dedication, I feel that we should turn back and freely absorb the spirit of those early pioneers who labored and suffered to establish our nation. We should rededicate ourselves to the ideals with which they were imbued.

I have seen nothing in recent weeks that so well expressed the fine thought of preserving and even renewing this pioneer spirit of our early leaders as the poem of Robert Nathan which recently appeared in a local magazine and whose words were as follows:

WATCH AMERICA

Where the northern ocean darkens
Where the rolling rivers run
Past the cold and empty headlands
Toward the slow and westering sun
There our fathers long before us
Armed with freedom faced the deep.
What they won with love and labor
Let their children watch and keep.

By our dark and dreaming forest
By our free and shining skies
By our green and ripening prairies
Where the western mountains rise
God who gave our fathers freedom
God who made our fathers brave
What they built with love and labor
Let their children watch and save.

STATEMENTS AND ARTICLES
FOR THE PRESS

ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE¹

DECEMBER 31, 1945

The year 1945 was a busy, throbbing, history-making year for everybody everywhere—and the office of your governor was no exception.

It was during this year just ended that North Carolina was able to return to the ways of peace for the first time in four years. It marked also the beginning of the current administration, saw a biennial session of the state Legislature come and go, and was the year that I hope will be long remembered as the time when North Carolina paid—or arranged to pay—all the remaining debts of the state.

Taking a statistical look at the governor's office during the first calendar year of my administration, I find that 130 commissions, boards, committees, and other special appointments have been made involving 919 individual North Carolinians, and that these persons have been administered their oath of office to function for the state in many and varied fields of service.

Approximately 40,000 letters were written during this year in the governor's office. I have made 114 speeches, including radio appearances, and have driven 16,128 miles in the state's official car No. 1 in connection with official business of the state. Of this distance 5,211 miles was outside of North Carolina—including three trips to Washington, D. C., and a trip to Mobile and one to New Orleans. In addition to this automobile travel I have also made two out-of-state trips by rail.

While the war still raged I found it necessary to issue five proclamations under the Emergency War Powers act of the General Assembly of 1945. There have also been eighteen other proclamations issued during the year commemorating special occasions and events.

During the year 1945 the office of your governor commissioned 4,706 notaries public. The fee for appointment as a notary public is \$5.00, which provided a total collection in that connection of \$23,530. This sum, together with \$312.50 in fees collected in connection with the appointment of 125 special railroad and corporation police (at \$2.50 each) and \$227.50 received in fees from ninety-one appointed justices of the peace (at \$2.50 each), goes

¹This report was written for and given to the press at the end of the first year of Governor Cherry's term of office.

a long way toward making the office of the governor self-supporting. The annual budget of the office for the current biennium is \$40,242.00 per year.

This office has made 121 requisitions on governors of other states for the return of fugitives or wanted prisoners and has honored eighteen extraditions to other states.

It is also the duty of the governor to handle the assignments of superior court judges and to call special terms of court when they are needed. Until June of 1945 North Carolina had twenty-one regular judges, six special judges, and two emergency judges. Since June the number of special judges has been reduced to three. This total of twenty-nine judges before June and twenty-six judges since has been assigned to regular and conflict courts in the one hundred counties of the state. In addition there were thirteen special terms of court. Another eighty commissions have been issued providing for exchanges of courts by judges in forty instances.

In sharp contrast to some other years, only one reward was offered for the capture of a wanted person in the state.

I have appeared at each of the commencement exercises at the various state institutions of higher education and personally handed diplomas to the several hundred young men and women who were graduated during 1945. I have also presided over all meetings of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina as well as over meetings of the Executive Committee from this Board of Trustees in my capacity as chairman, by virtue of my office.

I have called and presided over nineteen meetings of the Council of State, which council is comprised of the state's duly elected constitutional officers and is required to approve allocations from the state's emergency and contingency fund and to advise with the governor on matters of state.

Before the end of the war in Europe and later in the Pacific, it was necessary that I confer with, work in close harmony with, and coöperate with various officials of our armed forces in conjunction with the extensive training program going on within the borders of our state and in other phases of war-time operation.

I attended the National Conference of Governors held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, and the two Conferences of Southern Governors at Mobile and New Orleans. I also attended the inauguration and later the funeral of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The daily routine of the office has included two press conferences, meetings with individuals and committees, delegations and commissions, and handling parole and commutation matters.

In the matter of paroles, a total of 648 were granted in 1945 (of which number forty-three were subsequently revoked). Additional revocations of paroles granted prior to my term of office were ninety-seven—making a total of 140. The 1945 commutations totalled 184. Suspended sentences commuted for the purpose of induction into the armed forces totalled thirty-six. In addition to the suspended sentences, one regular suspended sentence was commuted to permit induction into military service. During this same twelve months I passed on the cases of thirteen men on death row at Central Prison and commuted the sentences of four to life imprisonment.

Since a vast majority of my energies was spent in connection with the functioning of the General Assembly in session for the greater part of the first three months of the year, a word should be added here with regard to that body's activities. It was North Carolina's second war-time legislature, and it was in session for sixty-seven legislative days. A survey of the work of this body reveals that the principal effort of the lawmaking body looked toward laying a substantial cornerstone for the building here in North Carolina of a secure and substantial post-war economy.

The Legislature went home leaving the state's budget balanced; provisions made for the payment of its general fund debts of \$51,585,079; a post-war reserve fund of \$20,000,000 set up as a cushion against the money headaches that are likely to follow the war; \$5,000,000 of this post-war reserve fund earmarked for veterans; the principles established and machinery set up for a State Hospital and Medical Care Program; the adoption of comprehensive school legislation effecting the division of the recent constitutional amendment establishing a new board of education making provisions for a controller to handle the school finances under such board, rewriting the textbook adoption law, amending the school machinery act so as to vest in the State Board of Education authority to enforce compulsory attendance of those within school age, raising the school attendance age from fourteen to sixteen years by a gradual process with exception for reasonable excuses, and providing school teachers with salary increases that will give them wages ranging from a beginner's pay of \$125 a month to \$162 a month, plus an emergency salary of \$10 for each of the twelve calendar months; pro-

visions made for the state to carry its own fire insurance; and a Veterans' Commission established to handle the affairs of the men and women who are now returning from war in great numbers.

To give North Carolina this program, the Legislature passed 1,103 bills and fifty-three resolutions.

As I said at the outset of this report, 1945 was a busy year for us all. Here in the office of your governor it has been that kind of frantic, forceful, never-to-be-forgotten twelve months to be expected with the starting of a new gubernatorial term and a session of the Legislature here at home, while a world war was being fought to its conclusion abroad. Much was required of many. There has been little shirking. Without the opportunity of a vacation, I have worked continuously through this first year of my term of office—together with my staff—seeking to serve the state and its people. A fair measure of success in that aim is reward enough.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

DECEMBER 31, 1946

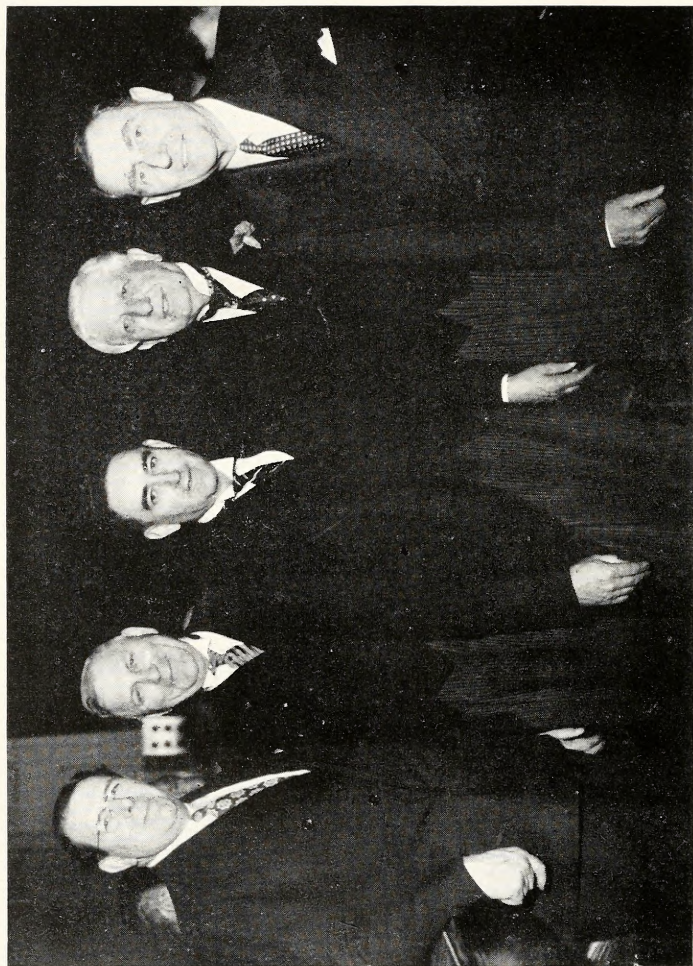
We have just enjoyed another Christmas season. Christmas bells have pealed out their message of peace on earth, good will to men.

Christmas is the one *world* holiday. Christmas is light and laughter, love and tenderness. Christmas is sympathy and good impulses, dedicated to the well-being of all of us—especially our children.

Christmas is our greatest human moment. Christmas offers its simple, clear proof that men and women everywhere wish each other well. Christmas reaffirms the basic elements of human goodness. Christmas shows us plainly that the affectionate impulse that is buried in the heart of man is as universal as the light of the sun.

Christmas over, we now face a new year. In the changing world of 1947 with its intricate improvements, inventions, miraculous standards of living, and continuous advance from the simpler life of other years to a new and swift and complex life, we still will not outstrip all the old requirements of human kindness.





Five North Carolina governors on the stage at Memorial Auditorium just before the inauguration of Governor Scott. *Left to right:* Governor J. M. Broughton, 1941-1945; Governor R. Gregg Cherry, 1945-1949; Governor W. Kerr Scott, 1949-1955; Governor Clyde R. Hoey, 1937-1941; and Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, 1933-1937.

Generous deeds and good purposes usually are performed so much more quietly than evil, ugly, or mean-minded things. Good acts flow so gently through our individual lives and the life of our state that we are likely to fail in realizing how heavily the good deeds and the good people outnumber the bad. There are many more people in North Carolina today whose hearts are in the right place than there are people whose hearts are black.

If you doubt that statement, look to your own hearts where your best and happiest memories are stored. Happy memories are a part of us. And I am glad. Some 2,000 years ago the need for greater happiness and greater service was expressed through the birth of a Christ Child.

We all have—and are familiar with—a code of ten commandments, a set of basic rules telling us in the main what we are not to do. Our Lord also gave us a commandment which tells us what we are to do. He gave us this rule of conduct: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

In all the books and through all the years there has never been a better guide for the solution of our problems. There is no better guide for us today.

We still face the rather frightening aftermath of a great war. We stand at the turning point for a new era. If we keep our heads and follow the Golden Rule we can and will obtain the happiness for which our North Carolina progress was designed. To do that we must not think of this day and age as entirely new. Only part of our life is new and subject to change, as compared with the old. We should not think of North Carolina in 1947, now just ahead, in terms of scientific, economic, and social changes and then imagine that these developments change everything.

Nothing could be less real. Nothing could be further from the truth. I urge you to remember that our moral needs, represented by the Golden Rule, remain absolutely unchanged and unchangeable.

Integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation, and a sense of principles are as much needed now as ever. In fact, the more complicated our life becomes, the more these things are needed. Life operates on a series of moral agreements by which men and women live their lives together and in this way eliminate stockades around their communities or barricades around their homes. These moral agreements—integrity, trustworthiness, coöperation, and a sense of principles as represented by the Golden

Rule—are not only desirable, but are indispensable. We could not alter them if we wished to, because we could not live together for twenty-four hours without them.

New ages come and old eras pass, but they do not affect this fact. An automobile in the garage, a radio in the parlor, electric lights all over the house—these things have nothing to do with the moral requirements that allow people to live together. So with the coming of a new year I plead for our renewed attention to needs which never change, in a changing world.

And I hope it will be a happy and prosperous new year.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF O. MAX GARDNER

FEBRUARY 7, 1947

Whereas, O. Max Gardner, recently appointed by the President of the United States as the Ambassador to the Court of Saint James's, on the eve of his departure to assume the responsibilities of this office in England, was taken in death from the performance of a great service to the nation in this high diplomatic post at the crossroads of the world; and

Whereas, O. Max Gardner, as undersecretary of the treasury and the occupant of other high posts in the Federal government and as the close political and personal friend of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and of President Harry S. Truman, has, in the national capital, for the past decade been an outstanding and valuable public servant whose services have been appreciated both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, O. Max Gardner, by his strength of character and mind grew from a boy in Cleveland County, North Carolina, to the full stature of statesmanship, becoming the lieutenant governor and later the governor of the state of North Carolina; and

Whereas, in the office of governor of this state, he advocated and sponsored measures for the progress and development of the state, the benefits of which will continue through many years; and

Whereas, as governor of North Carolina, he demonstrated capacities of statesmanship and leadership which gave him a high rank in the list of governors of this state; and

Whereas, O. Max Gardner, as a trustee of the University of North Carolina, had advanced the cause of higher education in this state and was always deeply interested in the welfare of all its educational institutions, especially the public school system; and

Whereas, in the death of O. Max Gardner, North Carolina has lost one of its most valuable citizens and his sudden and unexpected passing has cast a deep shadow of grief over the entire state and a sense of personal loss to the governor and members of the Council of State; and

Whereas, we submit to the Divine Providence which has taken from our midst North Carolina's most beloved son:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the governor and Council of State at a meeting held on this, the seventh day of February, 1947, as follows:

That with sadness we record in the minutes of the Council of State of North Carolina the passing of O. Max Gardner, American Ambassador to the Court of Saint James's, on the sixth day of February, 1947, on the eve of his departure to assume the duties of this office, after his appointment to this position by President Truman had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States and his appointment heralded throughout the world as a harbinger of success for peaceful international relations between this and other countries; and that in the passing of this true and loyal son of North Carolina, we record our heartfelt grief at this loss and extend to his devoted wife and family our sincere and deepest sympathy.

And be it further resolved that as a body the governor and Council of State shall attend the funeral rites for this great son of North Carolina in his native home of Shelby, as a mark of respect and devotion to him.

STATE FINANCES

MARCH 30, 1947

With the processing of the 1946 income tax returns filed March 15, we are now in a position to determine more accurately the state's financial position. Revised revenue estimates, released today (see attached sheets),² for the fiscal year 1946-1947 and

²See p. 933.

for the biennium 1947-1949 indicate that the general fund revenue for this fiscal year will amount to \$113,804,000.00.

The General Assembly has adopted a biennial appropriation bill calling for expenditures during the two years beginning July 1, 1947, totaling \$191,759,150. The General Assembly has also made appropriations for permanent improvements totaling approximately \$50,000,000. These appropriations apparently consume all the money which may be reasonably anticipated in the general fund, and at this point appropriations and estimated revenues are substantially in balance.

Total general fund appropriations for both permanent improvement and operating funds are some \$15,000,000 in excess of recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission. Due to unprecedented income tax returns resulting from the end of OPA control, which permitted the release of large stocks of merchandise at higher prices, the state will collect approximately \$15,000,000 in excess of receipts anticipated by the Advisory Budget Commission. I do not believe that this will occur again in the next biennium. Thus, all of the increased revenue has been appropriated and the surplus funds which have been accumulated during the past several years have now been allocated, with the exception of the \$30,000,000 reserve fund which has been set aside for the purpose of protecting and insuring the payment of salaries of public school teachers and other state employees and maintaining state services during the two years beginning July 1, 1947, in the event of a declining national economy.

I am certain that the members of the General Assembly and the people of the state will be gratified to know that, notwithstanding the tremendous appropriations which have been made for both operating expenses and permanent improvements, the budget at present is in substantial balance and the state's sound fiscal policy has been preserved. The sound fiscal policy of keeping current expenditures within current revenues has been preserved. No surplus funds have been allocated for operating funds except approximately \$6,500,000 which, on my recommendation, the General Assembly allocated to public schools for the purpose of increasing the pay of teachers during the next biennium, which was done in recognition of the emergency which is confronting public education in this state and nation.

Any further appreciable appropriations would definitely unbalance our budget and endanger payment of appropriations already made,

A STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED CONDITION OF THE
GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1946-47
AND FOR THE BIENNIUM 1947-49
MARCH 29, 1947

	<i>Estimated In Budget</i>	<i>Estimated March 30, 1947</i>
FISCAL YEAR 1946-47:		
Credit balance July 1, 1946	\$ 50,149,170	\$ 50,149,170
Estimated revenues 1946-47	99,804,000	113,804,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total available	\$149,953,170	\$163,953,170
LESS APPROPRIATIONS:		
General maintenance 1946-47	\$ 70,450,250	\$ 70,450,250
Permanent improvements	44,501,437	48,432,256
Emergency bonus	5,000,000	7,000,000
Reserve fund	30,000,000	30,000,000
Acquisition Camp Butner	—	1,500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total appropriations	\$149,951,687	\$157,382,506
Estimated credit balance		
June 30, 1947	\$ 1,483	\$ 6,570,664
	<hr/>	<hr/>
BIENNIUM 1947-49:		
Credit balance July 1, 1947	\$ 1,483	\$ 6,570,664
Estimated revenue 1947-49	183,988,500	186,172,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total available	\$183,989,983	\$192,743,264
LESS APPROPRIATIONS:		
General maintenance	\$183,869,356	\$191,759,150
Special appropriations, oyster planting, shrimp research, vocational school and commissions	<hr/> —	<hr/> 561,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total appropriations	\$183,869,356	\$192,320,650
Estimated credit balance		
June 30, 1949	\$ 120,627	\$ 422,614
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TELEPHONE WORKERS ON STRIKE

MAY 4, 1947

Charges made by a spokesman of the Southern Federation of Telephone Workers that I have acted with the president of the Southern Bell Telephone Company "in concert to smash and grind underfoot" the telephone workers of the South is without foundation.

I have directed that telephone service, as a public utility, be restored in North Carolina. I have never "ordered the strikers back to work at company terms" nor suggested that I thought that was the thing for them to do. In my joint communication to the officers of the company and of the union I said: "I do not wish to take any action which will prejudice the rights of either party . . ."

I do not of my own knowledge know what wage the telephone workers are entitled to have or what wage the company can pay. I do know that a month of suspended service is long enough time for both sides to have discussed thoroughly the issues involved and to have reached an agreement. In my dealings with the union and with the company—and I have had just as many contacts with one as with the other—I have suggested that, if the two sides cannot reach a settlement, the question be referred to a board of arbitrators to be settled there and that meantime the citizens of North Carolina be given relief from the suffering and inconvenience that the strike has caused. Whatever decision is reached by the arbitrators could, of course, be retroactive to an agreed date so that during the period of resumed service the workers would lose none of their wage benefits and the company none of its income, and the public would have the use of a utility it has every right to expect.

LYNCHINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

MAY 23, 1947

North Carolina will not tolerate lynchings and mob violence.

Immediately upon hearing of the unfortunate happenings at Jackson, I ordered the State Bureau of Investigation to go immediately to the scene and make an exhaustive investigation, seeking to fix any guilt and to locate those responsible. Such persons will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. My instructions are that every officer attached to the State Bureau of Investigation is to be assigned there if it is necessary.

I have also asked the North Carolina State Highway Patrol to send representation to Northampton County to be of any possible assistance to law enforcement officers in searching out the guilty parties.

I have asked Sheriff J. C. Stephenson to make a written report to me of his findings in this instance.

North Carolina has not had a lynching since July 30, 1935, and we have set a precedent in this state for the punishment of white men who form mobs and mistreat Negroes. No such incident has passed in this state for many years without persons responsible being punished.

I call attention to one of the last such incidents when, in 1942, a mob of white men tried to gain entrance to the Person County jail at Roxboro to get a Negro who was being held there on a rape charge. The sheriff and highway patrol stood the mob off and later arrested several mob participants. Five white men served prison sentences following conviction on charges of unlawful assembly.

At Cherryville on April 13, 1941, a Negro was killed in a fight between a group of white men and Negroes. In some places that has been referred to as a lynching. Our state's officials regarded it as a fight between groups of different races. But at any rate, three white men were convicted and drew prison sentences as a result of the occurrence.

I cite these instances as an indication of our determination here in North Carolina not to allow this sort of thing in our state. We have set and are setting this precedent.

For twelve years North Carolina had seen no such shameful thing as has just happened at Jackson. This is a civilized state. Lynchings will not be tolerated within our borders.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY JAIL BREAKING³

AUGUST 5, 1947

I am very much disappointed in the action of the Northampton Grand Jury in failing to find a true bill against the seven men who have been charged with breaking and entering a jail with intent to kill or injure a prisoner and with conspiracy to break and enter a jail with intent to kill or injure a prisoner. Undoubtedly a crime had been committed by those who entered

³Godwin (Buddy) Bush, Negro, held for assault and attempted rape on a white woman in Rich Square, was taken from the Northampton County jail at Jackson at 2 A. M. on May 23, 1947, but jumped from an automobile almost at the jail door and escaped. He gave himself up two days later. Seven men were charged with kidnapping, conspiracy, and entering a jail with intent to kill or injure an occupant, and one of them, Joe L. Cunningham, confessed after being identified by Bush. The grand jury failed to bring a true bill, however, and Judge J. Paul Frizelle was named to sit as committing magistrate by the governor on August 15. At this hearing six of the men were freed and Cunningham and the Northampton County sheriff, A. W. Edwards, were hound over for trial in the Superior Court of Warren County in Warrenton on September 15, at which time the grand jury refused to indict the defendants. Bush meanwhile had been freed of the charges for which he had been arrested.

the Jackson jail, and one of the members of the mob had confessed to the crime. The Grand Jury should have found a true bill in order that this evidence could have been heard in open court.

The grand jury action does not, however, close the case.

Under authority that I have under the laws of our state (G. S., 15-98, 99), I will instruct a superior court judge to convene a court, sit as committing magistrate, give thorough investigation to this matter, hear all the available evidence, and commit those charged for trial in an adjoining county. The evidence will be presented before the designated superior court judge under the direction of the solicitor with the assistance of a member of the staff of the attorney general of the state or such private prosecution as may be designated. This implies no feeling of criticism on my part toward the principal officers of the presently constituted Northampton court.

I feel, from information I have been given by officers of the state who investigated this matter, that there was sufficient evidence for the finding of a true bill today. It would have been the responsibility of a petit jury to hear the evidence and determine its merits. It is not the duty of a grand jury to pass on the facts or on the innocence or guilt of those charged with a crime, but it is the simple duty of such a body to determine if there is any available evidence that should be heard. The grand jury does not even have to consider the question of "reasonable doubt."

In the face of a confession from one of those charged, a miscarriage of justice is indicated when this grand jury did not see fit to find a true bill. Such action is a reflection on the state of North Carolina and does not represent the attitude of the better citizenship of Northampton County. The men and women of that county, as in other counties of North Carolina, believe in law and order.

J. PAUL FRIZELLE TO SIT AS MAGISTRATE

AUGUST 16, 1947

I have issued a commission to Judge J. Paul Frizelle of Snow Hill to sit as a committing magistrate in the Northampton County courthouse at Jackson on Tuesday, September 2, 1947, and conduct a preliminary hearing in connection with the mob incident at Jackson, May 23, 1947.

Solicitor E. R. Tyler of that solicitorial district will direct the presentation of evidence.

If probable cause is found against the defendants in connection with this hearing they will be bound over to a grand jury in an adjoining county. Just which adjoining county will be determined by the judge and solicitor.

MOSES CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

AUGUST 17, 1947

The Medical School Committee from the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina has made a report to me, as chairman ex officio of the board, through Committee Chairman L. P. McLendon. The report covers the recent meeting at Greensboro of the Medical School Committee and a committee of the trustees of the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital of Greensboro.

At this meeting the committee from the university trustees had before it no specific proposal from the Cone group, and in turn the university group had no specific proposal to make to the Cone trustees.

The university committee's authority is limited only to ascertaining pertinent facts in connection with any proposal made by the Cone interests with respect to the suggestion that the university medical school might be moved from Chapel Hill (where it has been authorized by the General Assembly of North Carolina) to Greensboro (with the idea of utilizing the facilities of the proposed Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital).

Any action on a proposal from the Cone interests, if one is made, would have to be an action of the full board of trustees of the University. I shall consult with university officials at such a time and issue a call for a special meeting of the full board of trustees to consider this matter if such appears to be expedient.

After exploring the suggestions of consolidation or coöperation between the two interests and discussing many of the angles, the university committee has submitted, through its chairman, its opinions or findings. That is as far as the committee has authority to go. These will in turn go to the full board of university trustees.

In its report the committee stated that it would "welcome any definite or specific proposal from the Cone trustees at any time."

The Medical School Committee's report contained the following conclusions:

1. That the trust instruments creating the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital and the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina incorporating that organization contain language restricting and limiting the authority of the Cone trustees with respect to the location of the Cone Hospital, its management and control under penalty of forfeiture of the entire property to other organizations named in the trust instruments;

2. If a plan could be agreed upon by which the university medical school could be located in Greensboro and the University was to be allowed that degree of control in the management and administration of the Cone Hospital so as to make its facilities at all times available as a training hospital for the university medical school, it would be necessary for the Cone trustees to obtain a declaratory judgment approved by the Supreme Court of North Carolina as insurance against the possibility of a suit or suits to enforce the forfeiture provisions of the trust instruments;

3. That if such plan could be formulated it would first have to receive approval of a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Greater University, because that board is charged by law with responsibility for enlarging the University's two-year medical school into a standard four-year school; and thereafter such plan would have to have the approval of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its regular session in 1949, unless special session could be called in the meantime;

4. That if the above procedure were followed there would necessarily be a delay in the construction of the university medical school facilities and a possible delay in the construction of the Cone Memorial Hospital at Greensboro;

5. That the delay involved in the above outlined procedures might seriously affect the use of money now available from the state of North Carolina and the Federal government for the construction of the university medical school, and unless it could be shown that the ultimate plan would result in substantial economy to the state it would not be feasible to undertake at this time to effect a change in the location of the university medical school heretofore fixed at Chapel Hill by the Medical Care Commission and the General Assembly;

6. Notwithstanding all the foregoing it appeared to be possible for the two institutions to work out in the future practical plans for coöperation, particularly in the fields of training nurses, technicians, etc.

FREEDOM TRAIN

SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

On the eve of the arrival of the Freedom Train in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Governor R. Gregg Cherry today joined the governors of forty-seven other states in observing the start of a national "Year of Rededication" to the principles of American liberty, coincident with the tour of the Freedom Train.

Bearing over one hundred great documents of American history, the Freedom Train will leave Philadelphia on September 19 on a year-long, 33,100-mile tour visiting over three hundred cities and every state capitol of the forty-eight states.

Each visit of the train to these localities will climax a local community "Week of Rededication."

The twelve-month program, sponsored by the United States Attorney General's office, is directed by the American Heritage Foundation, a non-profit organization composed of leading private citizens representing business, labor, industry, educational, religious, patriotic, and civic groups. The foundation's Freedom Train is a specially constructed, seven-car railroad unit unique in the annals of railway history. During its unprecedented tour the Freedom Train will be officially welcomed by each of the forty-eight state governors. The date for the Raleigh appearance on the itinerary has not been fixed, Governor Cherry said.

RECREATION FACILITIES NECESSARY⁴

SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

In the more than one hundred years of the history of Gaston County, its citizens have universally displayed a fine spirit of patriotism in time of war and exemplified real coöperation in time of peace. In Gastonia, our county seat, there is being sponsored by the membership of Gaston Post No. 23, American

⁴This statement was issued in behalf of the campaign of Gaston Post 23, American Legion, for a recreation center for Gastonia. It was published in the *Gastonia Gazette*, September 16, 1947.

Legion, and their friends a recreational center which bids fair to bring useful and needful recreational facilities for the benefit of all our people.

I am wholeheartedly in favor of providing recreational facilities for our citizenship. During my term as governor, North Carolina became the first state in the American Union to establish by an act of its General Assembly a "State Recreation Commission," and make an appropriation to support the same. Much good has been accomplished in providing advice, leadership, and plans to localities, communities, towns, and cities for a systematic and organized form of clean, helpful, and health-building recreation in many sections of our state. Gastonia has had a definite part in this program.

The fundamental purpose of an organized program of recreation requires facilities where little children and youth may enjoy sunshine and fresh air and build sturdy bodies full of vitality and genuine health. Such facilities furnish a place where the middle-aged may renew their vigor and prolong the attributes of youth. Likewise, means are provided where the aged can be entertained, made more comfortable, and caused to feel that, along with all others, they have a part in a true recreation program.

Through the years, Gaston Post No. 23, American Legion, has been the spark plug which has brought to Gastonia and to hundreds of our young men who participated in it a health-giving and wholesome sportsmanship in our junior baseball program. Should facilities be provided, there is no reason why this type of recreation should not be expanded to include tennis, football, swimming, softball, and many other kinds of outdoor sports which will mean much to our citizenship.

In the proposed project for Gastonia I can visualize the ultimate and continuing results that will be afforded our citizenship. It is such as to command the interest and attention of most of our people and offer a challenge to all. The incidental expense necessary for development will be returned in rich dividends of healthful youth and a happier people. Surely, we cannot afford to fail in our efforts to put over to a successful conclusion a program that has such great possibilities and which means so much to our community.

I am happy to give my personal and official endorsement to this worth-while project.

KNAPP FOUNDATION MAKES GRANT

SEPTEMBER 29, 1947

Governor Cherry today announced that the Knapp Foundation, Inc., has given a quarter of a million dollars for three purposes in North Carolina.

The program of state development—described as having come to North Carolina through the initiative and coöperation of the Knapp Foundation, Inc., and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina—will provide for improving the North Carolina public schools, the fishing industry of Eastern North Carolina, and the Technical Institute of North Carolina State College at Morehead City.

The program of state development offers high promise, Governor Cherry said.

The grant includes: \$100,000 to the North Carolina Education Commission for the public school survey that will be made over a period of two years (This is added to a fund of \$50,000 that the state of North Carolina has appropriated for this purpose); \$100,000 (\$25,000 a year for four years) for a North Carolina fisheries research survey; \$40,000 to the University of North Carolina for capital investment or as flexible funds for the fisheries research program and the Technical Institute (of which \$10,000 is earmarked for capital investment at the Technical Institute and \$30,000 as capital investment or a flexible fund for the fisheries research program); \$10,000 (\$2,500 a year for four years) to the University of North Carolina for maintenance of the Technical Institute of North Carolina State College at Morehead City.

"With the State Department of Conservation and Development I have been glad to set aside for this program the valuable naval properties at Morehead City acquired from the Federal government and also to specify state funds provided by the Legislature for the State School Survey and for fisheries research and development to match the Knapp grants," Governor Cherry said.

Joining in the program of coöperation and development have been C. S. Stouch of the Knapp Foundation, Inc., and his fellow directors of the foundation, including Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp, wife of the man who established the foundation, and Mrs. Dudley Bagley of Moyock, N. C.; W. L. Chenery, publisher of *Collier's*; R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the North Carolina

Department of Conservation and Development; Josh L. Horne, vice-chairman of the Department of Conservation and Development, together with the other members of the board; Roy Hampton, chairman of the Department of Conservation and Development's fisheries committee; R. G. Deyton, assistant director of the budget for the state of North Carolina; W. D. Carmichael, Comptroller of the University; Dr. R. B. House, Chancellor of the University, at Chapel Hill; Dr. R. E. Coker, former head of the University's Department of Zoology; Dr. Hardin F. Taylor of New York City, former president of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company and director of the preliminary fisheries survey made possible by grants from George Lurcy, of Chapel Hill and New York, and from the General Education Board, both secured by the president of the University; Chancellor J. W. Harrelson of North Carolina State College; J. G. Vann, business manager of State College; Ed W. Ruggles, director of the Technical Institute at Morehead City; W. Z. Betts, director of the state's Division of Purchase and Contract; F. B. Turner, engineer with the state's Budget Bureau; and Attorney General Harry McMullan, who aided with legal aspects of the enterprise.

Governor Cherry said that the original program was worked out upon the initiative and with the assistance of Mr. Stouch and Dr. Graham. Culmination of the enterprise required many conferences in New York City and at Chapel Hill.

At Chapel Hill today President Graham expressed for the University of North Carolina deep appreciation to the Knapp Foundation, Inc., and to Governor Cherry for "their vision and decisive action in making possible the carrying out of this program."

Governor Cherry and President Graham both expressed deep appreciation to Joseph P. Knapp, who was described by Governor Cherry as "long a generous benefactor in Currituck County and now a creative participant in a long-range development of our state for which the people of North Carolina will always be grateful to him."

It was the Knapp Foundation's original idea that the North Carolina survey should "serve as a model for the whole country." Governor Cherry said that the whole project will always be "a tribute to Joseph P. Knapp's lifelong interest in the betterment of mankind."

STATE OIL COORDINATOR

DECEMBER 20, 1947

Governor Cherry today appointed W. Z. Betts, director of the State Division of Purchase and Contract, as State Oil Coördinator for North Carolina, to serve in coördinating all possible efforts to see the state through the present acute shortage period in kerosene fuel oils. Mr. Betts served in this same capacity during the recent war years.

Mr. Betts will call in representatives of the oil companies, independent dealers, and other interested and concerned groups to meet with Governor Cherry in the governor's office not later than Tuesday of next week to discuss the fuel oil emergency and see what helpful steps can be taken.

In connection with the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Betts, Governor Cherry made an appeal to the citizens of North Carolina to conserve fuel oil in every possible way. He called attention to records which show that North Carolina has had twenty-five per cent more cold weather so far this winter than was experienced last winter at this time, which fact has undoubtedly contributed to the acute shortage that now exists.

The governor added: "The various producers of fuel oils have apparently done all in their power to prepare for our present predicament, and due to lack of steel they have been unable to drill enough new wells, build refiners, tank cars, tankers, and pipe lines in sufficient numbers to cope with the unpredicted and unprecedented demand for fuel oil that has come about since the end of the war and which is estimated to be about twenty-five per cent greater than during the peak of the war.

"North Carolina is not an exception, as the shortage covers the entire nation east of the Rocky Mountains. In North Carolina we are fortunate in that we have a mild climate. The real sufferers are the New Englanders and those residing in the states bordering on Canada and the Great Lakes, where ice conditions ordinarily force them to obtain and build their supplies during the warmer months.

"The various departments of the Federal government have been very coöperative in doing all possible to relieve the situation, but the government can only regulate and control—it cannot produce—and neither government or industry believes that government control and regulation would improve the situation. Many are under the impression that the government is permit-

ting the exportation of petroleum products to Russia and other European countries, but the conference held by the North Carolina Congressional delegation in Washington last week was told that all exportations of petroleum products to Russia were cut off as of July first and that exportations to all countries were offset by importations, so that would not affect the situation.

"Householders burning oil are requested to take all steps possible towards conserving the amount of oil burned, such as drawing window shades, cutting off unused rooms, sleeping in cold rooms, keeping closet doors closed, cutting the thermostat down to sixty-eight during the day and to sixty at night, wearing warmer clothing, etc. Under such a program at least fifteen per cent of the fuel could be saved, and this, provided all would coöperate, would be enough to cover the deficiency or certainly wipe out all hardships. This will require personal sacrifices.

"It is predicted by major oil companies and those who have looked ahead that it may be 1951 before the industry can catch up with the demand, and therefore it might be inadvisable to install oil burning equipment until one has an assurance of getting sufficient oil to operate it. Most of the homes being built to-day have no fireplaces or flues and are built with the idea of using only oil for heating purposes. Most oil companies stopped selling oil burners months ago and some manufacturers ceased operation, but burners are still being offered in some places as if there were an ample supply of oil. Marketers do not in some instances tell their customers that there is a shortage of oil, causing purchasers to have useless space heaters."

APPOINTMENTS



GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY¹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
John Harden	Greensboro	1-4-45	3-20-48
William D. Snider ²	Salisbury	3-20-48	1-6-49
JUDGE AND SOLICITOR, RECORDER'S COURT ³			
	Thomasville		
Carl C. Wilson, <i>Judge</i> ^{†*}	Thomasville	3-30-45	4-1-47
W. H. Steed, <i>Judge</i> ^{††}	Thomasville	3-27-46	4-1-47
L. Roy Hughes, <i>Solicitor</i> ^{†*}	Thomasville	3-30-45-47	4-1-47-49
Carl C. Wilson, <i>Judge</i>	Thomasville	3-8-47	4-1-49
RECORDER'S COURT OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY ⁵			
James C. King, <i>Solicitor</i> ⁶	Wilmington	1-31-45	12-2-46
Cicero P. Yow, <i>Solicitor</i> ⁷	Wilmington	12-3-48	12-4-50
FARMERS' FEDERAL COOPERATIVE ⁸			
Frank P. Graham, <i>Director</i>	Chapel Hill	2-15-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. Kerr Scott, <i>Director</i>	Raleigh	2-15-45	At pleasure of Governor

[†]Persons who had served on the several boards during the previous administration and who were reappointed by Governor Cherry have a *dagger* by their names.

¹Persons reappointed on the several boards during Governor Cherry's administration have an *asterisk* by their names.

²*The General Statutes of North Carolina of 1943*, Sec. 147-14. (Hereafter the *General Statutes of North Carolina of 1943* will be cited as *G. S.*)

³Succeeded John Harden, resigned.
The judge and solicitor are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the city of Thomasville for two-year terms. *Public Local Laws of North Carolina, 1933*, Ch. 245. (Hereafter the *Public Local Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L. L.*)

⁴Succeeded Carl C. Wilson, resigned March 30, 1946, for army leave.

⁵*P. L. L., 1913*, Ch. 146; *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1909*, Ch. 398. (Hereafter the *Public Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L.*)

⁶Succeeded J. A. McNorton, deceased.

⁷Succeeded James C. King, resigned.

⁸One or more directors are appointed by a public official, in this case by the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 54-146.

WRECK COMMISSIONER, DARE COUNTY⁹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Mrs. A. W. Drinkwater,† Dist. 1 & 2	..... Manteo	4-17-45	4-25-47
Frank Meekins,† Dist. 3	..... Rodanthe	4-17-45	4-25-47
BURIAL ASSOCIATION ¹⁰			
Claude C. Abernathy, <i>Commissioner</i>†	..... Spring Hope	4-26-45	6-30-49
NORTH CAROLINA MILK PRODUCERS' MARKETING ASSOCIATION ¹¹			
James G. K. McClure, <i>Director</i>	..... Asheville	4-24-45	At pleasure of Governor
ADJUTANT GENERAL ¹²			
J. Van B. Metts†	..... Raleigh	6-8-45	At pleasure of Governor
Gordon Smith, <i>Assistant</i>†	..... Raleigh	6-8-45	At pleasure of Governor
COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE ¹³			
Edwin Gill†	..... Raleigh	6-14-45	1-1-49
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET ¹⁴			
Robert G. Deyton†	..... Raleigh	6-14-45	6-30-49
COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ¹⁵			
T. Boddie Ward†	..... Wilson	6-23-45	At pleasure of Governor
Landon C. Rosser ¹⁶	..... Mount Vernon Springs	5-16-47	At pleasure of Governor
DEPARTMENT OF TAX RESEARCH ¹⁷			
Allen J. Maxwell, <i>Director</i>	..... Raleigh	6-23-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. O. Suiter ¹⁸	..... Raleigh	5-16-47	At pleasure of Governor
DIVISION OF PURCHASE AND CONTRACT ¹⁹			
Wilmer Z. Betts, <i>Director</i>†	..... Raleigh	6-23-45	At pleasure of Governor

Hathaway Cross†	COMMISSIONER OF PAROLES ²⁰ 8-5-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, <i>Public Director</i>	FARMERS' COOPERATIVE EXCHANGE ²¹ 8-25-45	1946
J. W. Harrelson, <i>Director at Large</i>	NORTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ²² 8-25-45	1946
H. J. Hatcher, <i>Major</i>	HIGHWAY PATROL ²³ 8-13-45	At pleasure of Governor
G. A. Stewart, <i>Corporal</i>	8-13-45	At pleasure of Governor
E. Y. Floyd*	FLUE-CURED TOBACCO COOPERATIVE STABILIZATION CORPORATION ²⁴ 9-5-46-47	9-5-47-48
R. R. Rich, <i>Public Director</i>	PENDER COLD STORAGE AND FREEZER LOCKER, INC. ²⁵ 10-22-46	10-2-47

¹⁹When necessary the governor shall appoint for the several districts a wreck commissioner to serve for a two-year term. *G. S.*, Sec. 82-2.

²⁰One board member is appointed by the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 54-146 (b).

²¹The Constitution of North Carolina, Article 3, Section 8; *P. L.*, 1917, Ch. 200, Sec. 13, 14.

²²The law provides for a commissioner of revenue to be appointed by the governor for a four-year term. *G. S.*, Sec. 147-87.

²³The assistant director of the budget is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The director of the budget, who is the governor, makes recommendations to the General Assembly as to the changes in organization, management, and general conduct of the various departments.

G. S., Sec. 143-2.

²⁴*G. S.*, Sec. 20-2.

²⁵Succeeded T. Riddie Ward, resigned.

²⁶*G. S.*, Sec. 105-451.

²⁷Succeeded A. T. Maxwell, deceased December 1, 1946. Served as *acting director* from January 6, 1947, to July 1, 1947, when he became *director*.

²⁸*G. S.*, Sec. 143-61.

²⁹*G. S.*, Sec. 148-52.

³⁰One board member is appointed by the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 54-146 (b).

³¹Bylaws of the association.

³²Appointed by the commissioner of motor vehicles with the approval of the governor, to serve at the pleasure of the governor and the commissioner. *G. S.*, Sec. 20-185. The law, as amended in 1947, provides that the governor shall designate the rank of the commanding officer. *State of North Carolina: 1947 Session Laws and Resolutions*, Ch. 461. (Hereafter the *Session Laws and Resolutions* of the several years will be cited as *S. L.* and followed by the year, as *S. L.*, 1947.)

³³One board member is appointed by the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 54-146 (b).

³⁴There is no legal authorization for this appointment.

STATE AUDITOR ²⁶			<i>Date of Expiration</i>
<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	
Henry L. Bridges ²⁷	Greensboro	2-15-47	11-2-49
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1947 ²⁸			
Brandon P. Hodges	Asheville	1-8-47	At pleasure of Governor
MUNICIPAL COURT ²⁹			
	High Point		
Donald MacRae, <i>Judge</i> †	High Point	5-20-47	5-31-51
Louis J. Fisher, <i>Solicitor</i>	High Point	5-20-47	5-31-51
Charles W. McAnally, <i>Judge Pro Tem</i>	High Point	5-31-47	5-31-51
THE GREENSBORO MUNICIPAL-COUNTY COURT ³⁰			
	Greensboro		
E. Earle Rives, <i>Judge</i> , Criminal Division†	Greensboro	12-30-47	1-1-52
W. Owen Cooke, <i>Judge</i> , Civil Division ³¹	Greensboro	12-30-47	1-1-52
E. D. Kuykendall, <i>Solicitor</i> †	Greensboro	12-30-47	1-1-52
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ³²			
D. S. Coltrane ³³	Raleigh	2-14-48	11-2-48
POST LAUREATE			
Arthur Talmage Abernethy	Rutherford College	11-28-48	Remainder of administration
TOWN OF WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH ³⁴			
Aldermen			
Frederick B. Graham ^{*35}	Wilmington	1-20-45 to 6-9-45	7-3-45-47
J. Relmon Robinson	Wrightsville Beach	6-9-45	7-1-47
Mrs. Undine J. Snyder	Wrightsville Beach	6-9-45	7-1-47
Dr. Sidney V. Allen*	Wilmington	6-9-45-47	7-1-47-49
Lawrence C. Rose ^{*36}	Wrightsville Beach	10-7-46-47	7-1-47-49

Michael C. Brown	Wrightsville Beach	6-10-47	7-5-49
J. Holmes Davis, Jr.	Wilmington	6-10-47	7-5-49
Julien K. Taylor, Jr. ³⁷	Wilmington	4-19-48	7-5-49
Mayor			
J. Russell Wood†	Wilmington	6-9-45	7-1-47
Dr. Sidney V. Allen ³⁸	Wilmington	10-7-46	7-1-47
Raeform G. Trask ³⁹	Wilmington	6-10-47	7-5-49

BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT⁴⁰

R. Bruce Etheridge, Director†	Manteo	6-1-45	5-1-49
Members			
Josh L. Horne, Jr., Vice-Chairman†*	Rocky Mount	6-1-45-47	5-1-47-53
W. J. Dantoft†*	Asheville	6-1-45-47	5-1-47-53
W. Roy Hampton†*	Plymouth	6-1-45-47	5-1-47-53
K. Clyde Council†	Wanamish	6-1-45	5-1-49
J. Wilbur Bunn†	Raleigh	6-1-45	5-1-49
Oscar Brece†	Fayetteville	6-1-45	5-1-49

³⁷The Constitution of North Carolina, Article 3, Section 13.

³⁸Succeeded George Ross Pou, deceased February 9, 1947.

³⁹Appointed to serve during the session of the General Assembly.

⁴⁰Appointments for four-year terms are made by the first Monday in June, 1947, and each four years thereafter. *P. L. L., 1927, Ch. 699; P. L. L., 1929, Ch. 455; S. L., 1947, Ch. 842, Sec. 4.*

The court is composed of three members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. The members are the judge of the civil division and the judge and the prosecuting attorney of the criminal division of the municipal court of the city of Greensboro. *Private Laws of North Carolina, 1923, Ch. 84* (hereafter cited as *Priv. L.*); *P. L., 1909, Ch. 651; P. L., 1939, Ch. 300.*

⁴¹Succeeded S. B. Weinstein.

⁴²G. S., Sec. 106-10.

⁴³Succeeded W. Kerr Scott, resigned.

⁴⁴The mayor and four aldermen are appointed for two-year terms. *Priv. L., 1899, Ch. 305; Priv. L., 1933, Ch. 227; S. L., 1943, Ch. 655.*

⁴⁵Succeeded Frederick Willets, resigned.

⁴⁶Succeeded Dr. Sidney V. Allen, resigned October 7, 1946.

⁴⁷Succeeded Dr. Sidney V. Allen, resigned April 19, 1948.

⁴⁸Succeeded J. Russell Wood, resigned.

⁴⁹Succeeded Dr. Sidney V. Allen, resigned.

The board consists of a director and fifteen members appointed by the governor for two-, four-, and six-year terms; reappointments are for six years. The director is appointed for a term designated by the governor but not to exceed the term of office of the governor making the appointment.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
A. H. Guion*	Charlotte	6-1-45-47	5-1-47-53
Charles S. Allen*	Durham	6-1-45-47	5-1-47-53
Dr. J. D. Rudisill	Lenoir	6-1-45	5-1-49
A. K. Winget	Albemarle	6-1-45	5-1-49
Percy B. Ferebee	Andrews	6-1-45	5-1-51
D. M. Stafford	Greensboro	6-1-45	5-1-51
R. Floyd Crouse	Sparta	6-1-45	5-1-51
Miles J. Smith	Salisbury	6-1-45	5-1-51
J. R. Wollett	Littleton	6-1-45	5-1-51
Robert W. Proctor ⁴¹	Marion	8-1-45	5-1-49
Eric W. Rodgers ⁴²	Scotland Neck	6-28-46	5-1-51
George W. Gillette ⁴³	Wilmington	1-17-48	5-1-51

SPECIAL PEACE OFFICERS, DIVISION OF PARKS, FOR DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT⁴⁴*On duty at*

Thomas W. Morse	Raleigh	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Charlie C. Stott	Raleigh	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Harold G. Bolick	Crabtree Creek	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Howard G. Booth	Crabtree Creek	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
John W. Kistler	Crabtree Creek	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
John W. King	Crabtree Creek	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Carl R. Flinchum	Hanging Rock	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
James R. Speer	Hanging Rock	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Charlie J. Mills	Morrow Mountain Park	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Grady L. Mills	Morrow Mountain Park	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Thomas E. Davenport	Pettigrew State Park	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Thomas C. Ellis	Jones-Singleton Lakes	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor

Jesse Long	Fort Macon	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
Raymond M. Sisk	Cliffs of the Neuse	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
John R. Wilson	Mount Mitchell	5-26-47	At pleasure of Governor
William E. Garrett	Lake Waccamaw	7-25-47	At pleasure of Governor
John H. Shannon, Jr.	White Lake	7-25-47	At pleasure of Governor
George H. Sutton, Jr. ....	..... Raleigh	9-20-47	At pleasure of Governor
Rufus H. Page	Bladen County	1-10-48	At pleasure of Governor
Jack H. Skinner	Cherokee County	1-10-48	At pleasure of Governor
William G. Wilder	Morrow Mountain Park	5-1-48	At pleasure of Governor
William L. Roberts	White Lake	6-9-48	At pleasure of Governor
Abraham D. Walker, Jr.	Lake Waccamaw	6-9-48	At pleasure of Governor

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF WELFARE⁴⁵

Mrs. Walter F. Crowell†	Monroe	4-26-45	4-1-51
E. H. Evans	Laurinburg	4-26-45	4-1-51
W. A. Blair, <i>Chairman</i> †	Winston-Salem	5-20-47	4-1-53
Frank A. Daniels, <i>Chairman</i> ⁴⁶	Raleigh	5-20-47	4-1-53
R. A. Whitaker ⁴⁷	Kinston	5-20-47	4-1-49
Irving E. Carlyle ⁴⁸	Winston-Salem	6-29-48	4-1-53

STATE HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION⁴⁹

A. H. Graham, <i>Chairman</i>	Hillsboro	4-30-45	5-1-49
Merrill Evans	Ahoskie	4-30-45	5-1-49

⁴¹Succeeded Dr. J. D. Rudisill, deceased July 1, 1945.

⁴²Succeeded J. R. Wollett, deceased June 26, 1946.

⁴³Succeeded R. Floyd Crouse, resigned.

⁴⁴S. L., 1947, Ch. 577.

⁴⁵The board is composed of seven members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for six-year terms. Formerly called the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, it was given the present name in 1945. G. S., Sec. 108-1; S. L., 1945, Ch. 43.

⁴⁶Acting chairman until death of W. A. Blair, after which time he became chairman (March 2, 1948).

⁴⁷Succeeded John A. Oates, resigned.

⁴⁸Succeeded W. A. Blair, deceased March 2, 1948.

⁴⁹The board is composed of a chairman and ten members, each of whom shall serve a four-year term. G. S., Sec. 136-1.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
John G. Clark	Greenville	4-30-45	5-1-49
Dr. Guy V. Gooding	Kenansville	4-30-45	5-1-49
John N. Hackney	Wilson	4-30-45	5-1-49
George W. Kane	Roxboro	4-30-45	5-1-49
Dr. Henry W. Jordan	Cedar Falls	4-30-45	5-1-49
Ben E. Douglas	Charlotte	4-30-45	5-1-49
J. Raymond Smith	Mount Airy	4-30-45	5-1-49
T. Max Watson	Forest City	4-30-45	5-1-49
John A. Goode	Asheville	4-30-45	5-1-49
James Albert Bridger ⁵⁰	Bladenboro	11-17-45	5-1-49
D. Reeves Noland ⁵¹	Waynesville	12-30-47	5-1-49
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ⁵²			
Hoyle C. Griffin ⁵³	Monroe	4-4-45-47	4-4-47-53
W. B. Austin ⁵⁴	Jefferson	4-9-45-47	4-4-47-53
D. Reeves Noland†	Waynesville	5-7-45	5-4-51
J. Hawley Poole†	West End	5-7-45	5-4-51
Claude T. Hall†	Woodsdale	5-7-45	5-4-51
Ethel Parker†	Gatesville	5-1-47	5-4-53
David Townsend ⁵⁵	Rowland	10-28-47	5-4-49
Alfred Burton Slagle ⁵⁶	Franklin	1-5-48	5-4-51
Dr. R. E. Earp ⁵⁷	Selma	2-20-48	5-4-49
T. Holt Haywood ⁵⁸	Winston-Salem	8-12-48	5-4-49
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ⁵⁹			
Dr. Hubert Haywood†	Raleigh	6-14-45	5-1-49
Dr. J. N. Johnson†	Goldsboro	6-14-45	5-1-49
Dr. J. O. Nolan†	Kannapolis	6-14-45	5-1-49

Jasper C. Jackson* ⁶⁰	.....	Lumberton	6-14-45-47	5-1-47-51
Dr. Paul E. Jones ⁶¹	.....	Farmville	7-20-46	5-1-49
Dr. H. Lee Large†	.....	Rocky Mount	5-15-47	5-1-51
NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD ⁶²				
D. Hiden Ramsey, <i>Chairman</i>†	.....	Asheville	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
R. Bruce Etheridge†	.....	Raleigh	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Howard W. Odum†	.....	Chapel Hill	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
George W. Kanef	.....	Roxboro	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
Capus M. Waynick†	.....	Raleigh	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
Harry B. Caldwell†	.....	Greensboro	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
Irving Hall	.....	Raleigh	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. F. Carr†	.....	Durham	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
Robert M. Hanest†	.....	Winston-Salem	8-6-45	At pleasure of Governor
NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCE-USE COMMISSION OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD				
Ernest J. Arnold	.....	Durham	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. L. D. Bayer	.....	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Marjorie Beal	.....	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
W. E. Bird	.....	Boone	1945	At pleasure of Governor

⁶⁰Succeeded Dr. Guy V. Gooding, resigned.

⁶¹Succeeded John A. Goode, resigned.

⁶²The board is composed of the commissioner of agriculture (W. Kerr Scott), who is ex officio chairman, and ten members serving six-year terms, appointed by the governor with the confirmation of the Senate. *G. S.*, Sec. 106-2.

⁶³Succeeded L. V. Balentine, resigned to become lieutenant governor.

⁶⁴Succeeded L. L. Burgin, resigned to attend the General Assembly.

⁶⁵Succeeded C. F. Cates, deceased.

⁶⁶Succeeded D. Reeves Noland, resigned.

⁶⁷Succeeded Lionel Well, deceased.

⁶⁸Succeeded D. J. Lybrook, resigned.

⁶⁹The board is composed of nine members serving four-year terms, five of whom are appointed by the governor and four by the North Carolina Medical Society. *G. S.*, Sec. 130-1 and 130-7.

⁷⁰Succeeded Larry I. Moore, Jr., resigned to attend the General Assembly.

⁷¹Succeeded Dr. J. N. Johnson, resigned.

⁷²The board is composed of nine members to serve at the pleasure of the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 143-171, 172.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Milton L. Braun	Salisbury	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. T. E. Browne	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
D. B. Bryan	Wake Forest	1945	At pleasure of Governor
E. S. Christenbury	Andrews	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. C. C. Crittenden	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Clyde A. Erwin	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
R. Bruce Etheridge	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
E. B. Garrett	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Frank P. Graham	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
W. L. Greene	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Felix Grisette	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. W. M. Grubbs	Boone	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Russell Grumman	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
I. T. Haig	Asheville	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. E. N. Howell	Swannanoa	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. W. P. Jacobs	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Paul Kelly	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
M. H. Kline	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Clarence Korstean	Durham	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. James LeGuin	Greensboro	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Helen L. Macon	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Margaret McGimsey	Morganton	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. F. H. McNutt	Greensboro	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Harold D. Meyer	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Julian S. Miller	Charlotte	1945	At pleasure of Governor

Ethel Perkins	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. H. A. Perry	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. P. W. Picklesimer	Greenville	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. William L. Porter	Davidson	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Herbert F. Prytherch	Beaufort	1945	At pleasure of Governor
D. Hiden Ramsey	Asheville	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Carl V. Reynolds	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. W. Carson Ryan	Chapel Hill	1945	At pleasure of Governor
I. O. Schaub	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
W. Kerr Scott	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
J. W. Seabrook	Fayetteville	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. James E. Shepherd	Durham	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Forrest H. Shuford	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Harold L. Trigg	Elizabeth City	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Ellen B. Winston	Raleigh	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Clifton Oxendine	Pembroke	1945	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. J. B. Spilman	Greenville	3-9-48	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. J. W. R. Norton	Raleigh	11-1-48	At pleasure of Governor
Rev. Carl R. Key	Durham	11-1-48	At pleasure of Governor
Charles Spencer	Raleigh	11-1-48	At pleasure of Governor
Clifford Seeber (TVA)	Knoxville, Tenn.	11-1-48	At pleasure of Governor

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND⁶³

Sam M. Cathey†	Asheville	5-24-45	5-21-50
H. I. McDouglet†	Charlotte	5-24-45	5-21-50
Ernest R. Alexander†	Kannapolis	5-21-46	5-21-51
V. J. Ausbaugh†	Durham	5-21-47	5-21-52

⁶³The board is composed of six members appointed by the governor to serve five-year terms. The superintendent of the State School for the Blind (E. N. Peeler), the state supervisor of vocational rehabilitation, the secretary of the State Board of Health, the director of the North Carolina Employment Service, and the commissioner of public welfare in North Carolina (Dr. Ellen Winston) are ex officio members. *G. S.*, Sec. 111-1, 2, 3.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Thomas S. Payne†	Washington	6-9-48	5-21-53
Dr. Howard E. Jenson†	Durham	6-9-48	5-21-53
J. W. Atkins ⁶⁵	NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION ⁶⁴	5-24-46	4-1-49
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ⁶⁶		
J. L. Skinner†	Littleton	1-21-46	12-31-49
James G. Hanes†	Winston-Salem	1-21-46	12-31-49
E. K. Butler†	Lumberton	1-21-46	12-31-49
R. Linn Bernhard††	Salisbury	1-21-46	12-31-49
W. F. Carr†	Durham	1-21-46	12-31-49
S. P. Douglas ⁶⁷	Lumberton	7-25-47	12-31-49
	ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION (ALSO BOARD OF AWARDS) ⁶⁸		
LeRoy Martin	Raleigh	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
T. Clarence Stone	Stoneville	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
	NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION ⁶⁹		
T. A. Wilson†	Raleigh	4-30-45	5-1-51
Pat Kimzey†	Brevard	5-1-47	5-1-53
	EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION ⁷⁰		
A. L. Fletcher, <i>Chairman</i> †	Raleigh	6-22-45	7-1-49
Harry D. Wolf†	Chapel Hill	6-22-45	7-1-49
C. E. Cowan†	Morganton	6-22-45	7-1-49
Mrs. W. T. Bost†	Raleigh	6-22-45	7-1-49
R. Fuller Martin, <i>Acting Chairman</i> ⁷¹	Raleigh	5-1-46	7-1-49
Henry E. Kendall, <i>Chairman</i> ⁷²	Raleigh	6-22-46	7-1-49

Marion W. Heiss*73	12-30-46-47	7-1-47-51
R. Dave Hall†	6-13-47	7-1-51
C. A. Fink†	6-13-47	7-1-51
Buxton Midyette*74	12-8-48	7-1-49
STATE BOARD OF ALCOHOLIC CONTROL ⁷⁵		
Samuel B. Etheridge†*	5-7-45-48	4-23-48-51
Carl L. Williamson, <i>Chairman</i> †	4-30-46	4-23-49
Sumter C. Brawley†	5-1-47	4-23-50
WESTERN CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE ⁷⁶		
Cullowhee		
H. Bueck ⁷⁷	5-7-45	5-1-49
Harry E. Buchanan†	5-7-45	5-1-49
Mrs. J. S. Silversteen†	5-7-45	5-1-49
D. Hiden Ramsey†	5-7-45	5-1-49
Glen C. Palmert†	5-7-45	5-1-49
Dan M. Allison	5-7-45	5-1-49

*The commission consists of five members, one of whom is appointed by the governor for a term of three years. The superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin) and the state librarian (Miss Carrie L. Broughton) are ex officio members, and the Library Association appoints the remaining two members. *G. S.*, Sec. 125-18.

†Succeeded T. W. Allen.

‡The board is composed of nine members, five of whom are appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure, and four of whom are ex officio members. The state treasurer is ex officio director. *G. S.*, Sec. 159-3.

§Succeeded E. K. Butler, deceased.

¶The board is composed of two members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure and the chairmen of the appropriation and finance committees of the House and Senate. The governor is ex officio director. *G. S.*, Sec. 143-4.

‡The board is composed of three members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 97-77.

§The board is composed of seven members who shall serve four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 96-3.

¶Succeeded A. L. Fletcher, resigned.

‡Succeeded R. Grady Rankin, resigned.

§Succeeded C. E. Cowan, resigned.

¶The board consists of a chairman and two associate members, all appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 18-37, 38.

‡The board of trustees is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-46.

§Succeeded Mrs. D. H. Tillett.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
R. S. Jones	Franklin	5-7-45	5-1-49
Morgan Cooper†	Forest City	5-7-45	5-1-49
Edwin Burch Whitaker†	Bryson City	5-7-45	5-1-49
Brandon P. Hodges ⁷⁸	Asheville	5-15-47	5-1-49
PEMBROKE STATE COLLEGE FOR INDIANS ⁷⁹			
S. A. Hammond†	Lumberton	5-16-45	4-1-49
Zeb A. Lowery†	Pembroke	5-16-45	4-1-49
John R. Spalding†	Rowland	5-16-45	4-1-49
J. Oliver Brooks†	Fairmont	5-16-45	4-1-49
John L. Carter†	Pembroke	5-16-45	4-1-49
Carl Maynor†	Pembroke	5-16-45	4-1-49
Braxton Sampson†	Pembroke	5-16-45	4-1-49
Elias Harrist	Maxton	5-16-45	4-1-49
Edmond Lowery†	Elrod	5-16-45	4-1-49
James Albert Sampson ⁸⁰	Pembroke	4-30-46	4-1-49
L. W. Jacobs†	Pembroke	6-12-47	4-1-51
M. L. Lowery†	Pembroke	6-12-47	4-1-51
APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE ⁸¹			
Boone			
G. P. Hagaman†	Boone	5-2-45	5-1-49
Eugene Transout†	Sparta	5-2-45	5-1-49
T. C. Bowiet	West Jefferson	5-2-45	5-1-49
Hugh Cranor†	Wilkesboro	5-2-45	5-1-49
Mrs. E. F. Reid†	Lenoir	5-2-45	5-1-49
V. D. Guire†	Lenoir	5-2-45	5-1-49
Wade E. Brown†	Boone	5-2-45	5-1-49

William J. Conrad, Jr.† Winston-Salem 5-1-49
 W. M. Moore† Statesville 5-1-49

ELIZABETH CITY STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE FOR NEGROES⁸²

G. R. Little† Elizabeth City 5-31-45
 Mrs. J. G. Fearing† Elizabeth City 5-1-49
 John H. Hall† Elizabeth City 5-1-49
 Miles Clark† Elizabeth City 5-1-49
 Herbert Peele† Elizabeth City 5-1-49
 W. I. Halstead† South Mills 5-1-49
 J. L. Wiggins† Edenton 5-1-49
 N. C. Newbold† Raleigh 5-1-49
 Howard Pitt† Hertford 5-1-49
 Thomas Peele⁸³ Elizabeth City 2-12-47

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES⁸⁴

Greensboro
 Pierce R. Rucker⁸⁵ Greensboro 1-1-51
 G. Foster Hankins† Lexington 1-1-53
 Guy B. Phillips† Chapel Hill 1-1-53
 Shelley B. Caveness† Greensboro 1-1-53
 J. Wilson Alexander Huntersville 1-1-53
 George T. Ashford Red Springs 1-1-53
 Z. Vance Bunting⁸⁶ Bethel 1-1-53

⁸²Succeeded D. Hiden Ramsey, resigned January 11, 1947.

⁸³The board is composed of eleven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-81.

⁸⁴Succeeded Braxton Sampson, deceased.

⁸⁵The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor, with the confirmation of the Senate, for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-56.

⁸⁶The board consists of eleven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-106.

⁸⁷Succeeded Herbert Peele, resigned.

⁸⁸The board is composed of fifteen members serving six-year terms and the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin), who is a member ex officio. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-94.

⁸⁹Succeeded Julian Price, deceased October 24, 1946.

⁹⁰Succeeded J. H. Coward.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AT DURHAM⁸⁷

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. R. L. Flowers†	Durham	7-12-45	5-1-49
Robert M. Gantt†	Durham	7-12-45	5-1-49
Oscar G. Barkert†	Durham	7-12-45	5-1-49
C. C. Spaulding†	Durham	7-12-45	5-1-49
W. Frank Taylor†	Goldsboro	7-12-45	5-1-49
Edgar W. Knight†	Chapel Hill	7-12-45	5-1-49
J. W. Noell†	Roxboro	7-12-45	5-1-49
F. E. Wallace†	Kinston	7-12-45	5-1-49
Capus M. Waynick†	Raleigh	7-12-45	5-1-49
J. T. Pritchett†	Lenoir	7-12-45	5-1-49
Walter Murphy ⁸⁸	Salisbury	7-12-45	5-1-49
J. B. Warren ⁸⁹	Raleigh	7-12-45	5-1-49
E. T. Bost, Jr. ⁹⁰	Concord	8-20-45	5-1-49
Spencer Murphy ⁹¹	Salisbury	1-19-46	5-1-49
WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS' COLLEGE FOR NEGROES ⁹²			
H. E. Fries, <i>Chairman</i> †	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
John C. Whitakert†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
W. A. Blair†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
Robert W. Gorrell†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
Gordon Gray†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
Richard J. Reynolds, Jr.†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
Robert M. Hanes†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	6-5-49
Harmon Linville†	Kernersville	5-31-45	6-5-49
O. A. Kirkman†	High Point	5-31-45	6-5-49
Archie K. Davis ⁹³	Winston-Salem	11-1-48	6-5-49
Rufus S. Hairston ⁹⁴	Winston-Salem	11-1-48	6-5-49

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION⁹⁵

Clyde A. Erwin†	6-9-45	5-28-50
W. C. Harris†	6-8-46	5-28-51
Dr. John S. Bradway†	6-12-47	5-28-52
Wilson Warlick†	7-15-48	5-28-53

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF⁹⁶

Morganton		
W. L. Morris ⁹⁷	4-20-45	4-1-49
W. M. Shuford†	4-20-45	4-1-49
Harry L. Wilson†	4-20-45	4-1-49
Dr. Fred E. Motley†	4-20-45	4-1-49
Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler†	4-20-45	4-1-49
Otis A. Betts†	4-20-45	4-1-49
L. A. Dysart†	4-20-45	4-1-49
Rev. James R. Fortune ⁹⁸	10-15-45	4-1-49

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF⁹⁹

Raleigh		
Alfred Williams, Jr.†	5-9-45	5-1-49
E. J. Britt†	5-9-45	5-1-49

⁹⁵The board is composed of twelve members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-99. Formerly the North Carolina College for Negroes, the name was changed in 1947 to its present form. *S. L.*, 1947, Ch. 189.

⁹⁶Succeeded Roy Rowe.

⁹⁷Succeeded Ralph Gardner.

⁹⁸Succeeded J. W. Noell, declined.

⁹⁹Succeeded Walter Murphy, deceased.

⁹⁷The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-103.

⁹⁸Succeeded Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., resigned.

⁹⁹Succeeded W. A. Blair, deceased March 2, 1948.

⁹⁶The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor to serve five-year terms, the term of one member expiring each year. *G. S.*, Sec. 15-201.

⁹⁷The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-121.

⁹⁸Succeeded W. W. Neal.

⁹⁹Succeeded Otis A. Betts, deceased.

⁹⁶The board is composed of eleven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-106.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
W. G. Enloe†	..... Raleigh	5-9-45	5-1-49
Carroll W. Weatherst	..... Raleigh	5-9-45	5-1-49
George R. Bennet†	..... Greensboro	5-9-45	5-1-49
Dr. Carl V. Tynert	..... Leaksville	5-9-45	5-1-49
J. Edward Allen†	..... Warrenton	5-9-45	5-1-49
Ben R. Roberts†	..... Durham	5-9-45	5-1-49
Mrs. E. R. Buchan	..... Kinston	5-9-45	5-1-49
James Penland	..... Asheville	5-9-45	5-1-49
Allison Farmer	..... Bailey	5-9-45	5-1-49
OXFORD ORPHANAGE ¹⁰⁰			
Dr. R. L. Flowerst	..... Durham	4-27-45	4-15-49
Benjamin Cone†	..... Greensboro	4-27-45	4-15-49
Thomas L. Simmons†	..... Rocky Mount	4-27-45	4-15-49
COLORED ORPHANAGE OF NORTH CAROLINA ¹⁰¹			
Oxford			
Ben W. Parham†	..... Oxford	5-31-45	5-9-49
Ben K. Lassiter†	..... Oxford	5-31-45	5-9-49
M. S. Currin†	..... Oxford	5-31-45	5-9-49
Dr. Roy L. Noblin†	..... Oxford	5-31-45	5-9-49
W. T. Yancey ¹⁰²	..... Oxford	5-31-45	5-9-49
John S. Watkins ¹⁰³	..... Oxford	3-14-47	5-9-49
NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ¹⁰⁴			
Sanatorium, Black Mountain, Wilson			
E. A. Rasberry ¹⁰⁵	..... Snow Hill	5-1-45-47	4-29-47-53
Dr. Thurman Kitchin†	..... Wake Forest	5-1-45	4-29-51
Dr. Eric Bell†	..... Wilson	5-1-45	4-29-51

Dr. J. R. Terry†	5-1-45	4-29-51
Edwin Morgan†	5-1-45	4-29-51
Charles A. Cannon ¹⁰⁶	4-29-47	4-29-53
L. Lee Gravelly, <i>Chairman</i> †	4-29-47	4-29-53
Carl C. Council†	4-29-47	4-29-53
Mrs. P. P. McCain ¹⁰⁷	4-29-47	4-29-49

MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL¹⁰⁸

	Greensboro	
L. P. McLendon†	4-18-45	5-11-49
Sidney J. Stern†	4-18-45	5-11-49
Dr. Fred M. Patterson ¹⁰⁹	4-18-45	5-11-49
Dr. E. D. Apple ¹¹⁰	4-8-47	5-11-49

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY¹¹¹

Charles S. Lowrimore ¹¹²	4-30-46	5-1-49
Dr. Erle E. Peacock ¹¹³	4-30-46	5-1-49
Elton B. Taylor	5-1-47	5-1-50
Charles E. Elberson	5-1-47	5-1-50

¹⁰⁶The board is composed of nine members three of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *Priv. L., 1923*, Ch. 119.
¹⁰⁷The board is composed of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the General Assembly, while five white persons are appointed from Granville County for four-year terms. *P. L., 1927*, Ch. 162.

¹⁰⁸Succeeded A. H. Powell, resigned.

¹⁰⁹Succeeded Ben W. Parham, deceased February 27, 1947.

¹¹⁰The board is composed of twelve members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for six-year terms. The secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health is an ex officio member, and the state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson) is ex officio treasurer. *G. S., Sec. 131-62, 63, 64.*

¹¹¹Succeeded Ernest V. Webb, resigned.

¹¹²Succeeded Robert M. Hanes.

¹¹³Succeeded Mrs. Max Payne, resigned.

The board is composed of fifteen members, three of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *Priv. L., 1913*, Ch. 400.

¹¹⁴Succeeded Thurmond Chatham.

¹¹⁵Succeeded Sidney J. Stern, deceased.

The board is composed of four members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *G. S., Sec. 93-12.*

¹¹⁶Succeeded Harry W. Bundy.

¹¹⁷Succeeded W. Bowen Henderson.

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS¹¹⁴

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. C. H. Peterst*	Rocky Mount	5-7-45-48	5-5-48-57
Dr. McKinley H. Dollar ¹¹⁵	Raleigh	5-24-46	5-5-49
Dr. Linwood G. Harrison ¹¹⁶	High Point	5-15-47	5-5-50

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION¹¹⁷

Ross E. Shumaker†	Raleigh	5-3-45	4-8-50
James B. Lynch†	Wilmington	11-29-46	4-8-51
Walter W. Hook†	Charlotte	4-18-47	4-8-52
Erle G. Stillwell	Hendersonville	4-28-48	4-8-53

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY¹¹⁸

James G. Ballew†	Lenoir	4-26-45	4-28-50
Wade Axom Gilliam ¹¹⁹	Winston-Salem	5-23-46	4-28-51
John Calvin Brantley, Jr. ¹²⁰	Raleigh	5-1-47	4-28-52
Charles Raymond Whitehead ¹²¹	Ramseur	4-29-48	4-28-53
Roger A. McDuffie ¹²²	Greensboro	8-19-48	4-28-53

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS¹²³

Dr. R. E. Taylor†	Hendersonville	4-27-45	7-1-50
Dr. B. H. Kinsey ¹²⁴	Washington	7-16-46	7-1-51
Dr. P. C. McLain†	High Point	6-21-47	7-1-52
Dr. C. E. Nicks ¹²⁵	Elkin	7-15-48	7-1-53

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS¹²⁶

LeRoy M. Keever†	Raleigh	8-1-45	4-15-48
W. A. Darden, Jr.†	Greenville	5-24-46	4-15-49
Marion B. Haynest	Asheville	4-16-47	4-15-50
R. S. Fouraker ¹²⁷	Raleigh	11-7-47-48	4-15-48-51

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS¹²⁸

Ralph Henry Haley†	5-1-45	4-25-52
W. H. Sullivan†	4-28-47	4-25-54
C. C. Davis†	4-27-48	4-25-55
L. L. Vaughan†	4-28-48	4-25-53

STATE BOARD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINERS¹²⁹

Charles A. Ferrell†*	8-20-45-48	6-10-48-51
Ben A. Stimson†*	8-20-45-48	6-10-48-51
George M. Hoole†	6-26-46	6-10-49
B. A. Culberson†	6-26-46	6-10-49
Ray W. Goodrich†	6-20-47	6-10-50

¹²⁸The board is composed of three members appointed for three-year terms. Members must be practicing chiropractors of integrity and ability and residents of the state. No more than two members shall be graduates of the same school or college of chiropractic. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-139, 140.

¹²⁹Succeeded Dr. W. A. Keffer.

¹³⁰The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 83-2.

¹³¹The board is composed of five members serving five-year terms. They are elected by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-55.

¹³²Succeeded Marion B. Melvin.

¹³³Succeeded Israel Thomas Reamer.

¹³⁴Succeeded Roger A. McDuffie.

¹³⁵Succeeded Charles Raymond Whitehead, resigned.

¹³⁶The board is composed of five members of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-180.

¹³⁷Succeeded Dr. J. Howard Brown.

¹³⁸Succeeded Dr. M. M. Leonard.

¹³⁹The board consists of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms and two ex officio members as follows: the state electrical engineer and the secretary of the Association of Electrical Contractors of North Carolina. *G. S.*, Sec. 87-39.

¹⁴⁰Succeeded LeRoy M. Keever, resigned.

¹⁴¹The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor for a seven-year term. The term of one member expires each year, and the governor then appoints a person to fill the vacancy thus created. Among those appointed there must be one member from the Engineering School of the Greater University of North Carolina, one from the State Board of Health, one plumbing inspector from some city of the state, one licensed master plumber, one heating contractor, one from the division of public health of the Greater University of North Carolina, and one licensed air conditioning contractor. *G. S.*, Sec. 87-16.

¹⁴²The board is composed of five members elected by the Photographers' Association and commissioned by the governor for three-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 92-2.

STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR (GENERAL) CONTRACTORS¹³⁰

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
R. D. Beam ¹³¹	..... Raleigh	10-30-45	12-31-46
Raymond Bryan ¹³²	..... Goldsboro	2-16-46	12-31-50
V. B. Higgins ¹³³	..... Greensboro	7-15-48	12-31-51
N. K. Dickerson ¹³⁴	..... Monroe	7-15-48	12-31-52
H. S. Cain ¹³⁵	..... Durham	7-15-48	12-31-48

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS¹³⁶

Grady S. Harrell†	..... Shannon	1-3-46	12-31-49
J. E. S. Thorpet	..... Franklin	1-3-46	12-31-49
J. E. Lear†	..... Raleigh	1-3-46	12-31-49
A. C. Lee†	..... Charlotte	1-3-46	12-31-49
C. L. Mann†	..... Raleigh	1-3-47	12-31-50
Robert C. Rice ¹³⁷	..... Raleigh	9-13-48	12-31-49

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LICENSING TILE CONTRACTORS¹³⁸

Edward C. Smith* ¹³⁹	..... Winston-Salem	9-15-45-47	4-12-47-52
B. F. McClamroch, Sr.†	..... Raleigh	9-15-45	4-12-50
G. W. Carter†	..... Kinston	7-8-46	4-12-51
Aldo Marus ¹⁴⁰	..... Greensboro	12-12-47	4-12-52
J. R. Renfrow, Jr. ¹⁴¹	..... Charlotte	12-12-47	4-12-50
J. K. Davis†	..... Wilmington	6-29-48	4-12-53

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY¹⁴²

Dr. James A. Palmer†	..... Charlotte	5-31-45	5-1-50
Dr. P. N. DeVerel ¹⁴³	..... Morganton	5-20-46	5-1-51
Dr. Kenneth L. Quiggins ¹⁴⁴	..... Greenville	5-15-47	5-1-52
Dr. E. Alan Bisanar†	..... Hickory	6-9-48	5-1-53

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION¹⁴⁵

Dr. Edward M. Stafford†	5-1-45	5-1-50
Dr. John H. Bell ¹⁴⁶	5-3-46	5-1-51
Dr. Wallace Hoffman ¹⁴⁷	5-15-47	5-1-52
Dr. Frank R. Heinet	5-15-48	5-1-53
NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES ¹⁴⁸		
W. E. Shuping, Jr.†	7-25-45	6-18-49
Gordon Thomas ^{*149}	7-25-45-48	6-18-48-52
W. W. Lloyd†	6-24-46	6-18-50
W. H. Ruffin†	6-12-47	6-18-51

¹³⁹The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 87-2.

¹⁴⁰Succeeded C. W. Mengel, resigned.

¹⁴¹Succeeded V. P. Loftis.

¹⁴²Succeeded R. D. Beam.

¹⁴³Succeeded F. D. Cline.

¹⁴⁴Succeeded U. A. Underwood, deceased.

¹⁴⁵The board consists of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 89-3.

¹⁴⁶Succeeded J. E. Lear, deceased August 17, 1948.

¹⁴⁷The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 87-30.

¹⁴⁸Succeeded H. T. Throver.

¹⁴⁹Succeeded Edward C. Smith, deceased.

¹⁵⁰The board is composed of five members elected by the North Carolina State Optometric Society and commissioned by the governor for five-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-116.

¹⁵¹Succeeded Dr. R. L. Wilson.

¹⁵²Succeeded Dr. E. F. Menhus.

¹⁵³The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. Practitioners of osteopathy are selected from a number of not less than ten recommended by the society; the number may be increased upon the request of the governor. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-130.

¹⁵⁴Succeeded Dr. Thomas M. Kowlette.

¹⁵⁵Succeeded Dr. A. R. Tucker.

¹⁵⁶The board is composed of four members appointed by the governor and one ex officio member, whose terms are four years. The commissioner of labor is the ex officio member and chairman of the board. The appointed members are as follows: a representative of the owners and users of steam boilers within the state, a representative of the boiler manufacturers or boiler makers within North Carolina, a representative of a boiler inspection and insurance company licensed to do business in North Carolina, and a representative of the operating steam engineers in North Carolina. *G. S.*, Sec. 95-54.

¹⁵⁷Succeeded L. H. Coley.

STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS¹⁶⁰

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
M. C. Whitney†	Winston-Salem	6-14-45	7-1-51
Asby Mason McCoy ¹⁵¹	Black Mountain	8-1-46	7-1-51
J. Marvin Cheek†	High Point	6-30-47	7-1-53

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION¹⁵²

T. Boddie Ward	Wilson	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Clyde A. Erwin*	Raleigh	8-1-45-47	At pleasure of Governor
L. C. Rosser	Mount Vernon Springs	6-1-47	At pleasure of Governor

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE BANKING COMMISSION¹⁵³

H. D. Bateman†	Wilson	4-1-47	4-1-51
B. Bascom Blackwelder†	Hickory	4-1-47	4-1-51
R. P. Holding†	Smithfield	4-1-47	4-1-51
R. C. Llewellyn†	Dobson	4-1-47	4-1-51
B. B. Massagett	Hendersonville	4-1-47	4-1-51
Gurney P. Hood, <i>Commissioner</i> †	Raleigh	4-1-47	4-1-51

NORTH CAROLINA PARK COMMISSION¹⁵⁴

W. W. Nealt†	Marion	8-15-45	8-15-49
Charles A. Webb†	Asheville	8-15-45	8-15-49
G. Foster Hankins†	Lexington	8-15-45	8-15-49
Charles A. Cannon†	Concord	8-15-45	8-15-49
Thomas W. Raoul†	Asheville	8-15-45	8-15-49

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE¹⁵⁵

Ralph M. Garrett	Greenville	8-20-45	6-30-51
Henry Belk	Greenville	8-20-45	6-30-51
C. P. Morris	Goldsboro	8-20-45	6-30-51
	Hertford	8-20-45	6-30-51

Hugh G. Horton	Williamston	8-20-45	6-30-51
Thomas J. Hackney ¹⁵⁶	Wilson	8-20-45	6-30-49
Warren R. Williams ¹⁵⁷	Sanford	1-21-46	6-30-49
T. T. Hamilton ¹⁵⁸	Wilmington	12-13-46	6-30-49
John P. Stedman	Lumberton	7-2-47	6-30-53
Arthur B. Corey†	Greenville	7-2-47	6-30-53
Arthur L. Tyler	Rocky Mount	7-2-47	6-30-53
Dr. Lewis H. Swindell	Washington	7-2-47	6-30-53
Mrs. J. C. Holland ¹⁵⁹	Raleigh	12-10-48	6-30-49

CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME¹⁶⁰

Fayetteville			
Charles G. Rose, <i>Chairman</i> †	Fayetteville	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. E. R. McKeithan†	Fayetteville	5-9-45	5-9-47
W. W. Horne†	Fayetteville	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. Quenten Gregory†	Halifax	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. Walter Woodard†	Wilson	5-9-45	5-9-47

¹⁵⁶The board consists of three members to be appointed by the governor for six-year terms. Each member must be an experienced barber. *G. S.*, Sec. 86-6.

¹⁵⁷Succeeded M. C. Whitney, resigned.

¹⁵⁸This committee, composed of five members, two of whom are appointed from among state officials by the governor for terms which expire at his pleasure, constitutes a part of the North Carolina Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Ex officio members are as follows: the budget director (R. Gregg Cherry) or corresponding official, the attorney general (Harry McMullan), and the chief of staff of the State Planning Board (D. Hiden Ramsey) or corresponding official. *G. S.*, Sec. 143-180.

¹⁵⁹The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor and two ex officio members, serving four-year terms. The state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson) and the attorney general (Harry McMullan) are the ex officio members. *G. S.*, Sec. 53-92.

¹⁶⁰The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1927, Chap. 48; *P. L.*, 1931, Chap. 230; *P. L.*, 1933, Chap. 212.

¹⁵⁶The board is composed of twelve members appointed by the governor for six-year terms and confirmed by the Senate. The state superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin) is ex officio chairman. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-59.

¹⁵⁷Succeeded J. K. Warren, deceased January, 1945.

¹⁵⁸Succeeded O. P. Makepeace, resigned.

¹⁵⁹Succeeded A. B. Andrews, deceased October 21, 1946.

¹⁶⁰Succeeded Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, resigned.

¹⁶¹The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor for two-year terms. The state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson) is treasurer of the board. *G. S.*, Sec. 112-2.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
T. T. Thorne†	Rocky Mount	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. J. S. Rowe†	Hickory	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. John H. Anderson, <i>Advisory Member</i> †	Raleigh	5-9-45	5-9-47
Mrs. A. L. Thompson ¹⁶¹	Greensboro	5-15-47	5-9-49
A. E. Cook, <i>Secretary</i> †* ¹⁶²	Fayetteville	5-15-47-48	7-7-47-49
Henry London Anderson ¹⁶³	Fayetteville	3-20-48	5-9-49
NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY ¹⁶⁴			
Gwyn B. Price, <i>Chairman</i> †	West Jefferson	6-27-45	6-5-49
Ed F. Allen†	Lenoir	6-27-45	6-5-49
Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon†	Raleigh	6-27-45	6-5-49
W. M. Sherard†	Hendersonville	6-27-45	6-5-49
D. E. Purcell†	Reidsville	6-12-47	6-5-51
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.†	Chapel Hill	6-12-47	6-5-51
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD ¹⁶⁵			
<i>Directors</i>			
Henry A. Dennis*	Henderson	8-12-45-46-47-48	8-12-46-47-48-49
Amos Kearns	High Point	8-12-45	8-12-46
E. C. Greene*	Asheville	8-12-45-46-47-48	8-12-46-47-48-49
D. P. Stowe*	Belmont	8-12-45-46-47-48	8-12-46-47-48-49
D. W. Royster	Shelby	8-12-45	8-12-46
Walter Carter	Salisbury	8-12-45	8-12-46
Dr. Claire C. Henderson	Mount Olive	8-12-45	8-12-46
Carl Cline*	Hickory	8-12-45-46	8-12-46-47
B. E. Jordan	Saxapahaw	7-1-46	7-1-47
Con C. Johnson	Mooreville	7-1-46	7-1-47
James Adderton*	Lexington	7-1-46-47-48	7-1-47-48-49

J. B. Benton*	7-1-46-47-48	7-1-47-48-49
Herbert Miller*	7-1-47-48	7-1-48-49
L. B. Hollowell	7-1-47	7-1-48
E. S. Powell*	7-1-47-48	7-1-48-49
Joseph T. Carruthers, Jr.	7-8-48	7-8-49

Officers

Henry A. Dennis, <i>President</i>	8-12-45	8-12-46
Stewart Atkins, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	8-12-45	8-12-46
Frank H. Gibbs, <i>Attorney</i>	8-12-45	8-12-46
W. A. Brame, <i>Expert*</i>	8-12-45-46	8-12-46-47
B. E. Jordan, <i>President</i>	7-1-46	7-1-47
Henry Belk, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	7-1-46	7-1-47
Marvin T. Leatherman, <i>Attorney</i>	7-1-46	7-1-47
L. B. Hollowell, <i>President</i>	7-1-47	7-1-48
Thomas W. Bird, <i>Secretary-Treasurer*</i>	7-1-47-48	7-1-48-49
John H. Vernon, <i>Attorney</i>	7-1-47	7-1-48
Albert Doub, <i>Expert*</i>	7-1-47-48	7-1-48-49
Joseph T. Carruthers, Jr., <i>President</i>	7-8-48	7-8-49
James H. Pou Bailey, <i>Attorney</i>	7-8-48	7-8-49

Finance Committee

M. E. Newsome*	8-12-45-46	8-12-46-47
Everett D. Matthews	8-12-45	8-12-46
Hiram B. Worth*	8-12-45-46-47-48	8-12-46-47-48-49

¹⁰¹Succeeded T. T. Thorne.

¹⁰²Succeeded W. W. Horne, deceased.

¹⁰³The board is composed of six members appointed by the governor for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 117-1, 4, 5.

¹⁰⁴The board of directors is composed of twelve members, eight of whom are appointed annually by the governor with the advice and consent of the Council of State. See charter and amendments thereto, and bylaws of the North Carolina Railroad Company. *P. L.*, 1854-1855, Chap. 32; *P. L.*, 1873-1874, Chaps. 33, 54; *P. L.*, 1879, Chap. 138; *P. L.*, 1891, Chap. 392; *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 157.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
R. S. Ferguson *	Taylorsville	7-1-46-47-48	7-1-47-48-49
Thomas A. Little*	Charlotte	7-1-47-48	7-1-48-49
<i>Proxy</i>			
Odell Lambeth*	Greensboro	8-12-45-46-47	8-12-46-47-48
NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL ¹⁶⁶			
Gastonia			
George Blanton†	Shelby	5-31-45	4-4-51
Dr. R. A. Moore†	Winston-Salem	5-31-45	4-4-51
Ralph S. Robinson†	Gastonia	5-31-45	4-4-51
Mrs. Kay Dixon†	Gastonia	6-15-47	4-4-53
Paul C. Whitlock†	Charlotte	6-15-47	4-4-53
J. A. Jones†	Charlotte	6-15-47	4-4-53
W. Harrelson Yancey ¹⁶⁷	Gastonia	9-23-47	4-4-49
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS ¹⁶⁸			
William T. Joyner, <i>Chairman</i> ,† <i>Democrat</i>	Raleigh	1-21-46	1-1-50
Walter H. Woodson,† <i>Democrat</i>	Salisbury	1-21-46	1-1-50
Adrian S. Mitchell,† <i>Republican</i>	Winton	1-21-46	1-1-50
J. Ray Morgan,† <i>Democrat</i>	Waynesville	1-21-46	1-1-50
Thomas C. Carter, ¹⁶⁹ <i>Republican</i>	Mcbane	1-21-46	1-1-50
Hubert E. Olive, <i>Chairman</i> , ¹⁷⁰ <i>Democrat</i>	Lexington	10-25-47	1-1-50
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS ¹⁷¹			
Dr. D. L. Pridgen†*	Fayetteville	6-5-46-48	6-30-48-51
Dr. Walter Clark* ¹⁷²	Asheville	6-5-46-47	6-30-48-51
Dr. Frank O. Alford ¹⁷³	Charlotte	6-5-46	6-30-49
Dr. Wilbert Jackson†	Clinton	6-5-46	6-30-49

Dr. Neal Sheffield†	6-30-47	6-30-50
Dr. A. T. Jeanette ¹⁷⁴	6-30-47	6-30-50
GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD ¹⁷⁵		
J. H. Quattlebaum	10-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Henry C. Dobson	10-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Ray Bandy	10-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS ¹⁷⁶		
(NATIONAL COMMISSION)		
Fred I. Sutton†*	12-4-45-48	12-4-48-51
I. M. Bailey† ¹⁷⁷	8-13-47	12-1-49
Kingsland Van Winkle†	11-7-47	12-1-50
BOARD OF COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS ¹⁷⁸		
Mrs. Sitha E. McConnell†	7-1-47	7-1-50
Mrs. Hilda Smith Duke	7-1-47	7-1-50
Mrs. A. E. Pleasants	7-1-47	7-1-50
Mrs. R. J. Hinshaw ¹⁷⁹	6-9-48	7-1-50

¹⁶⁹The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *G. S.*, 131-1.
¹⁷⁰Succeeded John L. Beal.
¹⁷¹The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor to serve four-year terms. Not more than three may be of the same political party. *G. S.*, Sec. 163-3.
¹⁷²Succeeded William T. Joyner, resigned.
¹⁷³The board consists of six members of the North Carolina Dental Society, elected by the society at its annual meeting and commissioned by the governor for three-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 90-22.
¹⁷⁴Succeeded Dr. A. C. Current.
¹⁷⁵Succeeded Dr. John R. Pharr.
¹⁷⁶The board is composed of five members, three appointed by the governor and two ex officio members: the commissioner of revenue (Edwin Gill) and the director of the Gasoline and Oil Inspection Division (H. L. Shankle). *G. S.*, Sec. 119-26.
¹⁷⁷The board is composed of five members appointed by the governor. There is no statutory authority for these appointments.
¹⁷⁸Commission dated December 1, 1946.
¹⁷⁹The board consists of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 88-13.
¹⁸⁰Succeeded Mrs. Sitha E. McConnell.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE¹⁸⁰
Fayetteville

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
John H. Cook†	Fayetteville	11-2-45	10-1-49
Maurice Fleichman†	Fayetteville	11-2-45	10-1-49
Terry A. Lyon†	Fayetteville	11-2-45	10-1-49
R. M. Lilly†	Fayetteville	11-2-45	10-1-49
Emil Rosenthal†	Goldsboro	11-2-45	10-1-49
W. E. Horner†	Sanford	11-2-45	10-1-49
Dr. W. L. McRae†	Red Springs	11-2-45	10-1-49
J. L. Emmanuel†	Raleigh	11-2-45	10-1-49
Rev. R. I. Johnson†	New Bern	11-2-45	10-1-49
Dr. M. Nathaniel Leary ¹⁸¹	Wilmington	12-14-46	10-1-49

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' BENEFIT AND RETIREMENT FUND¹⁸²

C. V. Faulkner	Nashville	6-2-45	At pleasure of Governor
Walter F. Anderson†	Charlotte	6-2-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. B. Lentz	Asheville	6-2-45	At pleasure of Governor
B. E. Jordan†	Saxapahaw	6-2-45	At pleasure of Governor
John M. Gold ¹⁸³	Winston-Salem	6-2-45	At pleasure of Governor

COMMISSIONERS OF AFFIDAVITS IN OTHER STATES FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA¹⁸⁴

Frank J. Silverstein	New York 3, N. Y.	5-8-48	5-8-50
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NORTH CAROLINA ART SOCIETY, INCORPORATED¹⁸⁵

Mrs. Charles A. Cannon†	Concord	4-26-45	5-1-49
Dr. Alice Baldwin†	Durham	4-26-45	5-1-49
Mrs. Louis V. Sutton†	Raleigh	5-1-47	5-1-51
Robert Lee Humber†	Greenville	5-1-47	5-1-51

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY EXECUTIVE BOARD¹⁸⁶

J. Allan Dunn†	4-21-45	3-31-51
Mrs. Sadie S. Patton†	4-21-45	3-31-51
Dr. W. T. Laprade†	5-30-47	3-31-53
Gertrude S. Carraway†	5-30-47	3-31-53
McDaniel Lewis ¹⁸⁷	5-30-47	3-31-53

NORTH CAROLINA TEXTBOOK COMMISSION¹⁸⁸

High School

Emerson M. Thompson	4-6-45	3-17-49
Jensie Underwood	4-6-45	3-17-49
Mrs. Dorothy Eagles	4-6-45	3-17-49
Estelle McClees	4-6-45	3-17-49
Julia Wharton Groves	4-6-45	3-17-49
George S. Willard ¹⁸⁹	8-27-46	3-17-49
Iva E. Shockley ¹⁹⁰	8-27-46	3-17-49
Eloise Camp ¹⁹¹	9-23-46	3-17-49

¹⁸⁶The board is composed of nine members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-103.

¹⁸⁷Succeeded Rev. R. I. Johnson, deceased.

¹⁸⁸The board is composed of seven members, three of whom are ex officio members and four of whom are appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Ex officio members are the state auditor (Henry L. Bridges), who is ex officio chairman, the state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson), and the state insurance commissioner (William P. Hodges). *G. S.*, Sec. 143-166.

¹⁸⁹Succeeded Walter F. Anderson, resigned.

¹⁹⁰The governor is authorized to appoint one or more commissioners in any foreign country, state, republic, the United States, or the District of Columbia, etc., to serve a two-year term. It is the duty of the secretary of state to keep a record of the names of persons appointed and qualified as commissioners. *G. S.*, Sec. 3-1,2.

¹⁹¹The board consists of sixteen members, four of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms, eight of whom are chosen by the members of the North Carolina State Art Society, Inc., and four of whom are ex officio members, as follows: the governor (R. Gregg Cherry), the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin), the attorney general (Harry McMullan), and the chairman of the art committee of the North Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs. *G. S.*, Sec. 140-1.

¹⁹²The board is composed of seven members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. *G. S.*, Sec. 121-1; *S. L.*, 1945, Chap. 55.

¹⁹³The commission is composed of fourteen members selected by the governor and the superintendent of public instruction for a term of four years. Seven members must be teachers or principals from the elementary grades, and five must be from high schools. *S. L.*, 1945, Chap. 707.

¹⁹⁴Succeeded Dorothy Eagles.

¹⁹⁵Succeeded Mrs. Estelle McClees Komerska.

¹⁹⁶Succeeded Julia W. Groves, resigned.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Mrs. Estelle McC. Komerska ¹⁹²	Burlington	10-9-47	3-17-49
<i>Elementary</i>			
Dr. L. E. Spikes	Burlington	4-6-45	3-17-49
Frances Lacy	Raleigh	4-6-45	3-17-49
Mrs. Floyd Sonders	Fayetteville	4-6-45	3-17-49
Mrs. Manly Williams	Wilmington	4-6-45	3-17-49
R. T. Kimsey	Brevard	4-6-45	3-17-49
Joyce Cooper	Greensboro	4-6-45	3-17-49
Mary Blackstock	Asheville	4-6-45	3-17-49
Cleo Rainwater ¹⁹³	Greenville	8-27-46	3-17-49
Grace Brimston ¹⁹⁴	Winston-Salem	1-27-47	3-17-49
Mary Blackstock ¹⁹⁵	Asheville	5-16-47	3-17-49
Eloise Rankin ¹⁹⁶	Charlotte	10-9-47	3-17-49
ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD ¹⁹⁷			
<i>Directors</i>			
Raymond Maxwell†*	New Bern	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
L. B. Jenkins†*	Kinston	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
William Dunn, Sr.†*	New Bern	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
W. M. Webb†*	Morehead City	8-8-45-46	8-8-46-47
M. E. Robinson*	Goldsboro	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
Dr. J. H. Harper*	Snow Hill	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
Judson H. Blount†*	Greenville	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
Abel C. Warren*	Garland	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
James D. Potter*	Beaufort	7-30-47-48	7-30-48-49
<i>Officers</i>			
Raymond Maxwell, President*	New Bern	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49

W. M. Webb, <i>Chairman</i> *	8-8-45-46	8-8-46-47
F. E. Wallace, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i> *	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
John D. Larkins, Jr., <i>Attorney</i>	8-8-45	8-8-46
T. L. Blow, <i>Expert</i> *	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
William A. Allen, Jr., <i>Attorney</i> *	8-9-46-47-48	8-9-47-48-49
Judson H. Blount, <i>Chairman</i> *	7-30-47-48	7-30-48-49
<i>Finance Committee</i>		
John Harvey*	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
Thomas W. Haywood†*	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
John F. Rhodes*	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
<i>Inspector</i>		
Meriwether Lewis*	8-8-45-46-47-48	8-8-46-47-48-49
<i>Proxy</i>		
Irvin W. Davis	8-6-48	8-6-49
Samuel James Ervin, Jr. ¹⁹⁹	JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA ¹⁹⁸	11-2-48
	2-3-48	
William G. Pittman ²⁰¹	JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA ²⁰⁰	11-2-48
Chester R. Morris ²⁰²	10-29-46	11-2-48
	3-24-47	

¹⁹⁹Succeeded Eloise Camp, resigned. Mrs. Komerska was originally appointed as Miss Estelle McClees.

¹⁹⁸Succeeded Mary Blackstock.

¹⁹⁷Succeeded Joyce Cooper, resigned.

¹⁹⁶Succeeded R. T. Kinzey, resigned.

¹⁹⁵Succeeded Clio Rainwater, resigned.

¹⁹⁴The board is composed of twelve directors, eight of whom the governor appoints annually. *P. L., 1852*, Chap. 136; *P. L., 1855-1859*, resolution on p. 99; *P. L., 1894*, Chap. 483; *P. L., 1923*, Chap. 157.

¹⁹³The Constitution of North Carolina, Article 4, Sections 21 and 25; *P. L., 1904*, Chap. 89, Sec. 4; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 16.

¹⁹²Succeeded Michael Schenck, resigned.

²⁰⁰The Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 4, Sec. 25; *P. L., 1863-1869*, Chap. 270, Sec. 27-3.

²⁰¹Succeeded F. Donald Phillips, resigned.

²⁰²Succeeded C. Everett Thompson, deceased March 16, 1947.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
F. Donald Phillips ²⁰³	Rockingham	11-10-47	11-2-48
Dan K. Moore ²⁰⁴	Sylva	2-10-48	11-2-48
SOLICITORS, SUPERIOR COURTS ²⁰⁵			
J. Lee Wilson ²⁰⁶	Lexington	March 1945	11-2-48
William H. Murdock ²⁰⁷	Durham	January 1946	11-2-48
George M. Fountain ²⁰⁸	Tarboro	5-30-45	11-2-48
Folger Townsend ²⁰⁹	Lenoir	6-21-45	11-2-48
Basil Lee Whitener ²¹⁰	Gastonia	1-26-46	11-2-48
Thomas G. Neal ²¹¹	Laurinburg	6-24-46	11-2-48
John W. Graham ²¹²	Edenton	3-24-47	11-2-48
John R. McLaughlin ²¹³	Statesville	8-27-47	11-2-48
Baxter C. Jones ²¹⁴	Bryson City	2-10-48	11-2-48
William J. Bundy ²¹⁵	Greenville	2-28-48	11-2-48
Thaddeus D. Bryson ²¹⁶	Bryson City	3-5-48	11-2-48
Malcolm B. Seavell ²¹⁷	Lumberton	11-6-48	11-6-50
Walter W. Cohoon ²¹⁸	Elizabeth City	11-2-48	11-6-50
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA ²¹⁹			
Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., ²²⁰ <i>Representative</i>	Morganton	1-29-46	January 1947
Jane Pratt, ²²¹ <i>Representative</i>	Raeford	6-6-46	January 1947
William B. Umstead, ²²² <i>Senator</i>	Durham		
SPECIAL JUDGES, SUPERIOR COURTS ²²³			
W. H. S. Burgwyn ^{†*}	Woodland	6-23-45-47	6-30-47-49
Luther Hamilton ^{†*}	Morehead City	6-23-45-47	6-30-47-49
Hubert E. Olive ^{†*}	Lexington	6-23-45-47	6-30-47-49
George B. Patton [*]	Franklin	2-6-47	6-30-47-49

Paul B. Edmundson*	2-6-47	6-30-47-49
Charles L. Coggin ²²⁴	8-27-47	6-30-49
George A. Shuford	10-16-47	6-30-49
Peyton McSwain	8-13-48	6-30-49
COMMISSION TO STUDY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA ²²⁵		
H. I. McDougle	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Willis Smith	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Ralph H. Ramsey, Jr.	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Hubert C. Jarvis	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Norman A. Boren	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Samuel J. Ervin, Jr.	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
J. Carlton Cherry	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor

²²³Appointed to succeed William G. Pittman, resigned November 1, 1947.

²²⁴Succeeded Felix E. Alley, resigned February 10, 1948.

²²⁵The Constitution of North Carolina, Art 4, Sec. 25; *P. L., 1868-1869*, Chap. 270, Sec. 27-3.

²²⁶Succeeded Norman A. Boren (Wilson had served in the United States Army).

²²⁷Succeeded Robert H. Sykes (after returning from the Navy).

²²⁸Succeeded Donnell Gilliam, resigned to become a judge of the Federal Court.

²²⁹Succeeded L. S. Spurling, deceased June, 1945.

²³⁰Succeeded John G. Carpenter, deceased January 20, 1946.

²³¹Succeeded Edward H. Gibson, deceased January 12, 1946.

²³²Succeeded Chester R. Morris, who was appointed judge of Superior Court.

²³³Succeeded Charles L. Coggin, who was appointed as special judge.

²³⁴Succeeded Dan K. Moore, regular judge, deceased February 27, 1948.

²³⁵Succeeded D. M. Clark, deceased February 20, 1948.

²³⁶Succeeded Baxter C. Jones, deceased February 27, 1948.

²³⁷Succeeded F. Edsel Carlyle, resigned to run for Congress.

²³⁸Succeeded John W. Graham.

²³⁹G. S., Sec. 163-101.

²⁴⁰G. S., Sec. 163-101.

²⁴¹Succeeded Joe W. Ervin, deceased December, 1945.

²⁴²Succeeded W. O. Burgin, deceased.

²⁴³Succeeded Senator Josiah W. Bailey, deceased December 15, 1946.

²⁴⁴The law provides for four special judges, two from the western judicial division and two from the eastern judicial division. The governor is further authorized and empowered, if in his judgment the necessity exists therefor, to appoint four additional judges, two from each judicial division. All are appointed for two-year terms. *G. S. Sec. 7-54.56; S. L., 1945*, Chap. 153; *S. L., 1947*, Chap. 24.

²⁴⁵Succeeded Hubert E. Olive, resigned August 19, 1947.

²⁴⁶The governor is authorized to appoint not less than nine or more than eleven members. They are to file reports with the governor on July 11,

1946, and on November 1, 1946. *P. L., 1941*, Res. 21; *S. L., 1945*, Res. 21; *S. L., 1946*, Res. 24.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Luther Ferrell	Winston-Salem	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
David Britt	Fairmont	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Paul B. Edmundson	Goldsboro	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
John G. Dawson	Kinston	8-28-45	At pleasure of Governor
Harley B. Gaston ²²⁶	Belmont	2-14-46	At pleasure of Governor
FORT FISHER NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION ²²⁷			
Fred D. Poisson ²²⁸	Wilmington	8-20-45	6-29-47
Hargrove Bellamy ²²⁹	Wilmington	8-20-45	6-29-47
Oscar F. Coopert†	Wilmington	8-20-45	6-29-47
Rev. Andrew J. Howell†	Wilmington	8-20-45	6-29-47
Dr. A. McR. Crouch ²³⁰	Wilmington	9-18-45	6-29-47
UTILITIES COMMISSION ²³¹			
Robert Grady Johnson†	Raleigh	3-14-45	2-1-51
Stanley Winborne, <i>Chairman</i> †	Raleigh	2-4-47	2-1-53
MOREHEAD CITY PORT COMMISSION ²³²			
Dr. Ben F. Royall†	Morehead City	8-15-45	1-1-49
Leo Harvey†	Kinston	8-15-45	1-1-49
H. S. Gibbs†	Morehead City	5-15-47	1-1-51
George Allen Ives ²³³	New Bern	5-15-47	1-1-51
BUILDING CODE COUNCIL ²³⁴			
Walter W. Hook†	Charlotte	8-8-45	4-19-50
Robert H. Pinnix	Gastonia	8-8-45	4-19-50
Ross Shumaker	Raleigh	8-8-45	4-19-50
J. W. Warr	Hamlet	8-8-45	4-19-50
Hill L. Kiser	Charlotte	8-8-45	4-19-50
L. H. Rouse ²³⁵	Wilmington	8-8-45	4-19-50

MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL²³⁶
(For Certain North Carolina Departments and Agencies)

George Hunt ²³⁷	8-20-45	4-8-51
Glenn Pennington ²³⁸	8-20-45	4-8-51
W. H. Sullivan, Sr. ²³⁹	8-20-45	4-8-47
John P. Stedman ²⁴⁰	9-6-45	4-8-51
Andrew Joyner, Jr. ²⁴¹	9-6-45-47	4-8-47-53
Holt McPherson ²⁴²	2-19-46	4-8-51
Jasper L. Memory, Jr., <i>Chairman</i> [†]	8-18-47	4-8-53
Hoyt W. Boone ²⁴³	10-23-46	4-8-53
Gordon Hunter ²⁴⁴	9-11-48	4-8-51
Alton A. Lemmon ²⁴⁵	9-11-48	4-8-51

²³⁶Succeeded Sam J. Ervin, Jr., resigned.

²³⁷The commission consists of five members: the director of the Department of Conservation and Development, who is chairman, and four members appointed by the governor to serve for four years. Members must be residents of New Hanover County. The commission is to report its activities to the governor annually. *P. L., 1939, Chap. 251.*

²³⁸Succeeded R. A. Taylor, deceased.

²³⁹Succeeded Roger Moore.

²⁴⁰Succeeded Fred D. Polisson, resigned.

²⁴¹Three commissioners are to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, for six-year terms. *G. S., Sec. 62-1.*
²⁴²The commission is composed of four members appointed by the governor and three appointed by the board of commissioners of Morehead City for four-year terms.

²⁴³Succeeded Stratton Coyner.

²⁴⁴The board is composed of five members appointed and removed by the governor. Appointments are for five-year terms. The members are as follows: one general contractor, one architect, one structural engineer, one plumbing and heating contractor, and one representative of organized labor. *G. S., Sec. 143-139.*

²⁴⁵Succeeded Hill L. Kiser, resigned.

²⁴⁶The council is composed of five members appointed by the governor for six-year terms. No member shall have held political office or have been an officer in a political organization during the year preceding his appointment, nor shall he hold such office during his term. *G. S., Sec. 126-1.*

²⁴⁷Succeeded Harry L. Wilson.

²⁴⁸Succeeded R. O. Everett, resigned.

²⁴⁹Succeeded S. Amos Maynard, resigned.

²⁵⁰Succeeded George Hunt, resigned.

²⁵¹Succeeded W. H. Sullivan, Sr., resigned.

²⁵²Succeeded Glenn Pennington, resigned.

²⁵³Succeeded Andrew Joyner, Jr., resigned.

²⁵⁴Succeeded Holt McPherson, resigned.

²⁵⁵Succeeded John P. Stedman, resigned.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, TEACHERS' AND STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM²⁴⁶

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
William G. Pittman ²⁴⁷	Rockingham	8-6-45	4-5-49
Walker Lyerly	Hickory	8-6-45	4-5-47
Max Washburn	Shelby	8-6-45	4-5-47
Walter C. Sanders ²⁴⁸	Monroe	11-22-46	4-5-49
Earl Tate ²⁴⁹	Lenoir	9-22-47-48	4-5-48-52
Paul Kelly†	Raleigh	9-22-47	4-5-51
Mrs. Annie Swindell†	Durham	9-22-47	4-5-51
Thomas F. Royall	Wadesboro	9-22-47	4-5-51
Caldwell McDonald ²⁵⁰	Charlotte	9-22-47-48	4-5-48-49
Millard F. Jones†	Rocky Mount	6-15-48	4-5-52
Jonathan Woody†	Waynesville	6-15-48	4-5-52

TOWN OF ATLANTIC BEACH²⁵¹

(Morehead City)

Newman Willis, <i>Mayor</i> †	Atlantic Beach	4-16-45	5-1-49
E. L. Baker†	Greenville	4-16-45	5-1-49
D. J. Whichard†	Greenville	4-16-45	5-1-49
Mrs. Emma D. Blades†	New Bern	4-16-45	5-1-49
Mrs. Mary W. Cooper	Greenville	4-16-45	5-1-49

SPECIAL OFFICERS, HIGHWAY AND PRISON DEPARTMENT²⁵²

Oscar F. Atkins*	Raleigh	7-1-46	At pleasure of Governor
Clyde O. Robinson	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
Kyle Matthews†	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. S. Braswell†	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
Calvin L. Miller†	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
H. H. Wilson	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor

Bruce Poole†	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
H. H. Honeycutt†	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
S. Bowen Dorsey	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. E. Davis	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
S. B. O'Neal	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
Charlie Brown	Raleigh	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. T. Thomason	Ahoskie	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
P. E. Mallison†	Greenville	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
E. N. Pearsall	Fayetteville	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. R. Hooks†	Wilson	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. M. Barnes	Greensboro	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
C. B. Wicker	Asheboro	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. Frank Bilest†	Albemarle	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
J. M. Horn†	Lenoir	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
Fred L. Alley†	Shelby	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
R. C. Reid†	Asheville	11-25-46	At pleasure of Governor
EAST CAROLINA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL ²⁵³			
(Herring's Township, Sampson County)			
Levander Emanuel†	Godwin	1-21-46	10-28-51
Percy Simmonst	Clinton	1-21-46	10-28-51

²⁴⁶The board is composed of eight members, six of whom are appointed by the governor for four-year terms and two of whom are ex officio, as follows: the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin) and the state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson). One appointee by the governor must be a member of the teaching profession and one a state employee, while one must be an employee of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. The others must not be teachers. *G. S.*, Sec. 135-6. *S. L.*, 1947, Chap. 259.

²⁴⁷Succeeded L. C. Gifford, resigned.

²⁴⁸Succeeded William G. Pittman, resigned November 22, 1946.

²⁴⁹Succeeded Walker Lyerly, deceased September 7, 1947.

²⁵⁰Succeeded Max Washburn.

²⁵¹The mayor and four aldermen are appointed by the governor as recommended by the ballots of property owners. Their terms are four years.

²⁵²*L. L.*, 1937, Chap. 433, Sec. 39.

²⁵³The governor is authorized to appoint officers for the purpose of transferring prisoners from place to place in the state, said officers to be com-

missioned specifically or generally to return escaped prisoners or other fugitives from outside the state, *G. S.*, Sec. 148-4.

²⁵⁴The board is composed of six trustees appointed by the governor for six-year terms. The superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin) is ex officio member and chairman of the board. *G. S.*, Sec. 116-89.

DAVIDSON COUNTY RECORDER'S COURT²⁵⁴

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
D. V. Carter†	..... Clinton	11-22-47	10-28-53
J. G. Butler†	..... Clinton	11-22-47	10-28-53
T. S. Wall, Jr., <i>Judge</i>*†	..... Lexington	11-18-46-48	December 1948-50
Charles W. Mauze, <i>Solicitor</i> * ²⁵⁵	..... Lexington	11-18-46-48	December 1948-50

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION²⁵⁶

A. S. Brower†	..... Durham	3-16-45	4-1-51
John A. Pritchett*	..... Windsor	3-16-45-47	4-1-47-55
A. McL. Graham†	..... Clinton	3-16-45	4-1-53
H. E. Stacy†	..... Lumberton	3-16-45	4-1-49
Sanford Martin†	..... Winston-Salem	3-16-45	4-1-49
Julian S. Miller†	..... Charlotte	3-16-45	4-1-51
Mrs. R. S. Ferguson*	..... Taylorsville	3-16-45-47	4-1-47-55
D. Hiden Ramsey	..... Asheville	3-16-45	4-1-53
B. B. Dougherty	..... Boone	3-16-45	4-1-53
Alonzo C. Edwards* ²⁵⁷	..... Hookerton	3-16-45-47	4-1-49
J. Harold Lineberger ²⁵⁸	..... Belmont	8-20-46	4-1-51

NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY SOCIETY, INCORPORATED²⁵⁹

James G. K. McClure ²⁶⁰	..... Asheville	9-15-45	3-10-49
Mrs. Robert Dunn†	..... Charlotte	9-15-45	3-10-49
Lester C. Gifford* ²⁶¹	..... Hickory	9-15-45-47	3-10-47-51
J. Spencer Love ²⁶²	..... Greensboro	11-15-45	3-10-49
Mrs. Kay Dixon†	..... Gastonia	4-18-47	3-10-51

NORTH CAROLINA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION²⁶³

Roy Rowe, <i>Chairman</i>†	..... Burgaw	4-3-45	12-31-48
William Olsen	..... Raleigh	4-3-45	12-31-48

Thomas Davis	Winston-Salem	4-3-45	12-31-48
Herbert H. Baxter	Charlotte	4-3-45	12-31-48
Paul McMurray	Fletcher	4-3-45	12-31-48

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER PROVISIONS FOR A SUITABLE MEMORIAL FOR

ANDREW JACKSON, JAMES K. POLK, AND ANDREW JOHNSON²⁶⁴

D. Hiden Ramsey ²⁶⁵	Asheville	4-3-47	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. J. Y. Joyner ²⁶⁶	LaGrange	4-3-47	At pleasure of Governor
Henry Belk ²⁶⁷	Goldsboro	4-3-47	At pleasure of Governor
Willis Smith, <i>Chairman</i> ²⁶⁸	Raleigh	3-10-48	At pleasure of Governor

²⁶⁴The act changed the court so as to include a large part of Davidson County instead of only Lexington. Vacancies are filled by the governor, and the term of office is two years. *P. L. L., 1913*, Chap. 276; *P. L. L., 1933*, Chap. 82.

²⁶⁵This new board succeeds that of 1943 and consists of ten members, one from each of the eight educational districts and two at large, and three ex officio members as follows: the lieutenant governor (L. Y. Ballentine), the state treasurer (Charles M. Johnson), and the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin). Appointments are made by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office is eight years. The board of 1943 succeeded the State School Commission, the Textbook Commission, the Board of Vocational Education, and the Board of Commercial Education. The Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 9, Sec. 8, *P. L. L., 1941*, Chap. 151; *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 468.

²⁶⁶Resigned to serve in the 1947 General Assembly; reappointed after its adjournment.

²⁶⁷Succeeded Julian S. Miller, deceased July 28, 1946.

²⁶⁸The board consists of not less than sixteen members, of whom four are appointed by the governor for four-year terms and two are ex officio as follows: the governor (R. Gregg Cherry), and the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin). The remaining members shall be chosen by the North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc. *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 755; *S. L., 1947*, Chap. 1049.

²⁶⁹Succeeded George Stevens, Jr.

²⁷⁰Succeeded T. Holt Haywood.

²⁷¹Succeeded James G. K. McClure, declined.

²⁷²The commission consists of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms after the first appointments. *S. L., 1943*, Chap. 538; *S. L., 1945*, Chaps. 198, 490; *S. L., 1947*, Chap. 1069.

²⁷³The commission was set up in 1943 to report to the governor and General Assembly in 1945. It was continued by the General Assembly in 1945 and in 1947. Its function was fulfilled with the dedication of the monument on October 19, 1948. *S. L., 1943*, Res. 30; *S. L., 1945*, Chap. 769; *S. L., 1947*, Chap. 782.

²⁷⁴Named in act ratified April 3, 1947.

²⁷⁵Named in act ratified April 3, 1947.

²⁷⁶Named in act ratified April 3, 1947.

²⁷⁷Succeeded Josephus Daniels, deceased January 15, 1948.

NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITALS BOARD OF CONTROL²⁶⁹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
T. C. Byrum*	Edenton	4-6-45-46	4-1-46-50
W. G. Clark, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> *	Tarboro	4-6-45-46	4-1-46-50
Thomas O'Berry*	Goldsboro	4-6-45-46	4-1-46-50
Dr. H. O. Lineberger, <i>Chairman</i> *	Raleigh	4-6-45-47	4-1-47-51
R. P. Richardson*	Reidsville	4-6-45-47	4-1-47-51
John W. Umstead*	Chapel Hill	4-6-45-47	4-1-47-51
J. L. Dawkins*	Fayetteville	4-6-45-48	4-1-48-52
Ryan McBryde*	Raeford	4-6-45-48	4-1-48-52
Dr. T. V. Goode*	Statesville	4-6-45-48	4-1-48-52
Dr. Yates Palmer	Valdese	4-6-45	4-1-49
Francis A. Whiteside	Gastonia	4-6-45	4-1-49
Baxter C. Jones	Bryson City	4-6-45	4-1-49
Leonard L. Oettinger	Kinston	4-6-45	4-1-49
Mrs. Andrew Blair	Charlotte	4-6-45	4-1-49
Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson	Warsaw	4-6-45	4-1-49
Kelly E. Bennett ²⁷⁰	Bryson City	6-10-48	4-1-49
<i>Advisory Committee</i>			
Dr. Hubert Haywood, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. C. C. Carpenter	Winston-Salem	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. W. C. Davidson	Durham	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. W. R. Berryhill	Chapel Hill	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Maurice Greenhill	Durham	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. George T. Harrell	Winston-Salem	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. L. F. Stanford	Durham	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Charles C. Poindexter	Greensboro	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. James Vernon	Morganton	5-3-45	4-1-49

Dr. Charles F. Strosnider	Goldsboro	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Paul Whitaker	Kinston	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Carl V. Reynolds	Raleigh	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Oscar L. Miller	Charlotte	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. C. C. Orr	Asheville	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. J. F. Robertson	Wilmington	5-3-45	4-1-49
Dr. Lloyd J. Thompson ²⁷¹	Winston-Salem	10-18-46	4-1-49
Dr. V. K. Hart ²⁷²	Charlotte	1-27-47	4-1-49

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTION AND TRAINING²⁷³

Dr. Rachel D. Davis†	Kinston	7-12-45	7-1-51
Dr. A. M. Proctor†	Durham	7-12-45	7-1-51
James H. McEwen†	Burlington	7-12-45	7-1-51
H. P. Taylor ²⁷⁴	Wadesboro	7-12-45	7-1-48
Susie Sharpe ²⁷⁵	Reidsville	7-12-45	7-1-48
Paul J. Kiker ²⁷⁶	Wadesboro	2-19-46	7-1-48
J. C. Braswell†	Rocky Mount	6-26-46	7-1-52
Mrs. Thomas L. Riddle†	Sanford	6-26-46	7-1-52
T. A. Haywood†	Rockingham	6-26-46	7-1-52
A. L. Burney	Southern Pines	11-17-48	7-1-51

²⁶⁰The board consists of fifteen members appointed by the governor with the confirmation of the Senate. There must be one member from each of the twelve congressional districts and three at large. The terms are four years, after the first appointments, which are for one, two, three, and four years. *G. S.*, Sec. 122-7; *S. L.*, 1943, Chap. 136; *S. L.*, 1945, Chap. 925; *S. L.*, 1947, Chap. 537.

²⁷¹Succeeded Baxter C. Jones, deceased February 27, 1948.

²⁷²Succeeded Dr. C. C. Carpenter, resigned.

²⁷³According to the law of 1943 there were to be eighteen members on the board, with terms ranging from one to six years and reappointments for six years. In 1947 a new board was set up with nine members appointed by the governor with the confirmation of the Senate for two-, four-, and six-year terms, with reappointments for six years. The commissioner of public welfare (Dr. Ellen Winston) is an ex officio member. *G. S.*, Sec. 134-90; *S. L.*, 1943, Chap. 776; *S. L.*, 1947, Chap. 226.

²⁷⁴Succeeded Herman Cone, resigned.

²⁷⁵Succeeded Mrs. J. R. Page, deceased.

²⁷⁶Succeeded H. P. Taylor, resigned.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
<i>New 1947 Board</i>			
Clyde A. Dillon, <i>Chairman</i>	..... Raleigh	7-1-47	7-1-53
Dr. W. A. Stanbury	..... Gastonia	7-1-47	7-1-53
W. N. Harrill	..... Wilson	7-1-47	7-1-53
T. A. Haywood	..... Rockingham	7-1-47	7-1-51
Mrs. Howard G. Ethridge	..... Asheville	7-1-47	7-1-51
Dr. Charles F. Strosnider	..... Goldsboro	7-1-47	7-1-51
Dr. Sankey L. Blanton	..... Wake Forest	7-1-47	7-1-49
Diana Dyer	..... Winston-Salem	7-1-47	7-1-49
W. Jasper Smith	..... Bethel	7-1-47	7-1-49
Charles H. Young ²⁷⁷	..... Raleigh	6-22-48	7-1-49
A. L. Burney ²⁷⁸	..... Southern Pines	11-17-48	7-1-51
COMMISSION TO STUDY INSURANCE LAWS ²⁷⁹			
R. H. Wettach, <i>Chairman</i>	..... Chapel Hill	9-20-45	6-1-47
Malcolm McDermott, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	..... Durham	9-20-45	6-1-47
Brandon P. Hodges	..... Asheville	9-20-45	6-1-47
W. Frank Taylor	..... Goldsboro	9-20-45	6-1-47
Frank P. Spruill	..... Rocky Mount	9-20-45	6-1-47
Harry B. Caldwell	..... Greensboro	9-20-45	6-1-47
Fred B. Helms	..... Charlotte	9-20-45	6-1-47
Alexander Webb	..... Raleigh	9-20-45	6-1-47
Earl Johnson	..... Raleigh	9-20-45	6-1-47
S. G. Otsot	..... Raleigh	9-20-45	6-1-47
Ernest F. Young	..... Charlotte	9-20-45	6-1-47
William H. Gaither	..... Charlotte	9-20-45	6-1-47
Paul DuBuc	..... Greensboro	9-20-45	6-1-47
D. E. Buckner	..... Greensboro	9-20-45	6-1-47

Frank B. Dilts	Durham	9-20-45	6-1-47
Floyd H. Craft	Greensboro	9-20-45	6-1-47
Frank S. Wilkinson ²⁸⁰	Rocky Mount	9-20-45	6-1-47
COMMISSION ON INSURANCE AND COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES BY MOTOR VEHICLES ON STATE HIGHWAYS ²⁸¹			
George A. Shuford, <i>Chairman</i>	Asheville		To report to Governor and next General Assembly
George R. Uzzell	Salisbury	4-26-45	"
W. W. White	Hertford	4-26-45	"
Henry Vann	Clinton	4-26-45	"
George L. Hundley	Thomasville	4-26-45	"
COMMITTEE TO STUDY PRODUCTION OF IRISH POTATOES ²⁸²			
S. E. Burgess, <i>Chairman</i>	Belcross	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
Robert L. Spencer	Columbia	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
Charles F. Cowell	Washington	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
D. C. McCotter	Cash Corner	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
S. L. Warren	Mount Olive	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
Leyton Blount	Bethel	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
J. M. White	Raleigh	5-7-45	To report to next General Assembly
COMMISSION TO INSPECT AND REPORT ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS ²⁸³			
George T. Penny	Greensboro		To report to Governor and next General Assembly
W. B. Hodges	Hendersonville	4-26-45	

²⁷⁷Succeeded Dr. Sankey L. Blanton, resigned.

²⁷⁸Succeeded Thomas A. Haywood, resigned.

²⁷⁹This commission, consisting of not more than twenty members, was appointed without legislative authority, to report to the General Assembly of 1947. It made a thorough study of the laws, and as a result many changes were made by the 1945 and 1947 sessions of the General Assembly in the insurance laws of the state. Ex officio members were as follows: the insurance commissioner (William P. Hodges), the attorney general (Harry McMullan), the commissioner of labor (Forrest H. Shuford), and the chairman of the Industrial Commission (T. A. Wilson).

²⁸⁰Succeeded Earl Johnson.

²⁸¹The commission consists of five members appointed to report to the governor and the General Assembly of 1947. *S. L., 1945, Res. 37.*

²⁸²The commission consists of seven members, who are to report their findings to the General Assembly of 1947. *S. L., 1945, Res. 942.*

²⁸³The commission consists of five members, three from the House of Representatives and two from the Senate, who are to report to the governor on or before November 1, 1946, and make recommendations to the General Assembly of 1947. *S. L., 1945, Res. 20.*

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
C. E. Quinn	Kenansville	4-26-45	To report to Governor and next General Assembly
James A. Bridger	Bladenboro	4-26-45	" "
T. C. Byrum	Hope Mills		" "

COMMISSION TO STUDY CULTIVATION AND MARKETING OF CLAMS AND OYSTERS²⁸⁴

P. D. Midgett, <i>Chairman</i>	Engelhard	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
Elijah Edwards	Belhaven	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
T. S. Meekins	Manteo	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
R. A. Whorton	Bayboro	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
Dr. H. F. Prytherch	Beaufort	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
Joe Fulcher	Sneads Ferry	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
J. F. Howard	Hampstead	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
Fitzhugh L. Formyduval	Wilmington	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly
W. S. Wells	Southport	5-9-45	To report to next General Assembly

NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY SURVEY COMMISSION²⁸⁵

E. S. Askew	Oriental	5-14-45	To report to Governor and next General Assembly
Ryan McBryde	Raeford	5-14-45	" "
Carroll P. Rogers	Tryon	5-14-45	" "
Wilbur H. Currie	Carthage	5-14-45	" "
William F. Marshall	Walnut Cove	5-14-45	" "

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ADVISABILITY OF PURCHASING LAKE TOHOMA (MCDOWELL COUNTY)²⁸⁶

W. H. Strickland	Lenoir	5-14-45	To report to next General Assembly
T. Henry Wilson	Morganton	5-14-45	To report to next General Assembly
Donald Menzies	Hickory	5-14-45	To report to next General Assembly
C. L. Proffitt	Burnsville	5-14-45	To report to next General Assembly

W. D. Lomon, *Chairman* Marion
H. W. Kendall²⁸⁷ Greensboro

NORTH CAROLINA VETERANS' COMMISSION²⁸⁸

William C. Lee Dunn
Josiah A. Maultsby* Whiteville
S. Amos Maynard* Greensboro
Robin S. Kirby Charlotte
Burgin Pennell Asheville
William A. Moore, *Chairman*²⁸⁹ Kinston
Herbert H. Taylor, Jr.²⁹⁰ Tarboro

To report to next General Assembly
To report to next General Assembly

5-21-45
5-24-45
5-16-45
5-16-45-47
5-16-45-48
5-16-45
5-16-45
5-16-50
5-16-46
5-16-51

COMMISSION TO STUDY NEEDS AND FACILITIES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY²⁹¹

To report before meeting of
next General Assembly

W. Frank Taylor Goldsboro
Edwin Pate Laurinburg
L. A. Love Charlotte
John W. Aiken Hickory
George B. Patton Franklin
Collier Cobb, Jr.²⁹² Chapel Hill

5-22-45
5-22-45
5-22-45
5-22-45
5-22-45
5-22-45
5-22-45

²⁸⁴The committee consists of one member of each of the oyster and clam producing counties of the state and is to report its findings to the next session of the General Assembly (1947). *S. L., 1945, Res. 48.*
²⁸⁵The commission is composed of two senators and two representatives and is to make a report and recommendations to the governor and the 1947 General Assembly. The report was made on March 6, 1947. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 658.*
²⁸⁶The commission consists of five members and is to report its findings and recommendations to the next session of the General Assembly (1947). *S. L., 1945, Res. 51.*

²⁸⁷Succeeded J. Henry Wilson.
²⁸⁸The commission consists of five members, all of whom are veterans, whose terms vary from one to five years until reappointment, when the terms are five years. *G. S., Sec. 165-3; S. L., 1945, Chap. 723.*
²⁸⁹Succeeded William C. Lee, declined.
²⁹⁰Succeeded William A. Moore.
²⁹¹The commission consists of five members and is to file a report with the governor not later than thirty days prior to the 1947 General Assembly. *S. L., 1945, Res. 34.*
²⁹²Succeeded George B. Patton, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL TEXTILE SCHOOL²⁹³
Belmont

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Odus M. Mull, <i>Chairman</i>*	..... Shelby	5-24-45-47	7-1-47-51
J. Harold Lineberger	..... Belmont	5-24-45	7-1-47
Charles A. Cannon*	..... Concord	5-24-45-48	7-1-48-52
John F. Matheson*	..... Mooresville	5-24-45-48	7-1-48-52
Frank L. Jackson	..... Davidson	5-24-45	7-1-48
Carl A. Rudisill	..... Cherryville	5-24-45	7-1-48
R. L. Stowe, Jr.* ²⁹⁴	..... Belmont	5-15-47-47	7-1-47-51

NORTH CAROLINA PORTS AUTHORITY²⁹⁵

R. B. Page	..... Wilmington	6-12-45	6-1-51
S. B. Frink	..... Southport	6-12-45	6-1-51
H. S. Gibbs	..... Morehead City	6-12-45	6-1-51
W. O. Huske	..... Fayetteville	6-12-45	6-1-49
W. A. Goodson	..... Winston-Salem	6-12-45	6-1-49
A. G. Myers*	..... Gastonia	6-12-45-48	6-1-48-54
T. Henry Wilson*	..... Morganton	6-12-45-48	6-1-48-54
J. Harry White ²⁹⁶	..... Winston-Salem	7-24-45	6-1-49

COMMISSION TO STUDY AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS²⁹⁷

C. S. Bunn Spring Hope	6-12-45	To report to Governor
Eric W. Rodgers	..... Scotland Neck	6-12-45	To report to Governor
J. Warren Smith	..... Raleigh	6-12-45	To report to Governor
Harry B. Caldwell	..... Greensboro	6-12-45	To report to Governor
Edwin Morgan	..... Laurinburg	6-12-45	To report to Governor
J. W. Bean	..... Spencer	6-12-45	To report to Governor
L. W. Wilson	..... Robbinsville	6-12-45	To report to Governor
Glenn C. Swicegood	..... Kinston	6-12-45	To report to Governor

GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION²⁹⁸

Henry A. McKinnon*	6-11-45-47	6-1-47-49
Robert W. Proctor	6-11-45	6-1-47
Basil L. Whitener ²⁹⁹	11-2-45	6-1-47
Ralph H. Ramsey, Jr. ³⁰⁰	6-14-46	6-1-47

COMMISSION TO STUDY DOMESTIC RELATIONS³⁰¹

Dr. J. S. Bradway	6-14-45	1-1-47
Marion F. Redd	6-14-45	1-1-47
William M. York	6-14-45	1-1-47
Mrs. Isabel K. Carter	6-14-45	1-1-47
W. E. Church	6-14-45	1-1-47

COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND CHILD WELFARE³⁰²

W. E. Church	6-2-47	To report to Governor and next General Assembly
Dr. J. S. Bradway	6-2-47	"
Joe T. Carruthers, Jr.	6-2-47	"

²⁹⁸The board is composed of six members and one member ex officio, the director of vocational education. (T. E. Browne). They are to serve for two-, three-, and four-year terms until reappointment, when their terms shall be four years. The board succeeds the commission appointed to investigate a site for the Textile Institute. *P. L., 1941*, Chap. 360; *S. L., 1945*, Chap. 806.

²⁹⁹Succeeded J. Harold Lineberger, resigned.

³⁰⁰This group is composed of seven members, three of whom must be from the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, and Carteret. They are to serve terms of three, four, and six years and reappointments are for six-year terms. *S. L., 1945*, Chap. 1097.

³⁰¹Succeeded W. A. Goodson, declined.

³⁰²The commission is composed of eight members and one ex officio member, the director of vocational education (T. E. Browne). It is their duty to make a report to the governor. *S. L., 1945*, Chap. 1011.

³⁰³The commission is composed of nine members, two of whom are appointed by the governor for two-year terms. *G. S., Sec. 164-12,14; S. L., 1945*, Chap. 157.

³⁰⁴Succeeded Robert W. Proctor, declined.

³⁰⁵Succeeded Basil L. Whitener, resigned.

³⁰⁶The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor, one of whom must be from among the clerks of the superior courts of the state, and two ex officio members as follows: the attorney general (Harry McMullan) and the commissioner of public welfare (Dr. Ellen Winston). They are to report to the governor and the General Assembly of 1947. *S. L., 1945*, Res. 43.

³⁰⁷The commission consists of six members and must include one clerk of the superior courts of the state and one representative of the state bar. Ex officio members are the attorney general (Harry McMullan), the commissioner of public welfare (Dr. Ellen Winston), and the commissioner of corrections (Sam E. Leonard). The commission is to report to the governor and the General Assembly of 1949. *S. L., 1947*, Res. 19.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Frank Parker	Asheville		To report to Governor and next General Assembly
Larry I. Moore	Wilson		"
Dr. Katherine Jocher	Chapel Hill	6-2-47	"
COMMISSION TO STUDY A BUILDING PROGRAM ³⁰³			
U. B. Blalock, <i>Chairman</i>	Wadesboro	6-20-45	To make report
Carlos E. Davis	Walnut Cove	6-20-45	To make report
Fred S. Royster	Henderson	6-20-45	To make report
V. B. Higgins	Greensboro	6-20-45	To make report
Edwin L. Jones	Charlotte	6-20-45	To make report
COMMISSION TO STUDY MECHANICAL INSPECTION AND LICENSES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES ³⁰⁴			
William T. Hatch, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	6-20-45	To report to Governor
James A. Bridger	Bladenboro	6-20-45	To report to Governor
John B. Mayes	Oxford	6-20-45	To report to Governor
D. W. Smith	Gastonia	6-20-45	To report to Governor
D. W. Royster	Shelby	6-20-45	To report to Governor
STATE STREAM SANITATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ³⁰⁵			
Fred Douth*	Canton	6-21-45-46	6-21-46-51
John C. Roberts*	Gastonia	6-21-45-46	6-21-46-51
Earl N. Phillips*	High Point	6-21-47	6-21-47-52
Walker Lyerly*	Hickory	6-21-47	6-21-47-52
E. F. Still	Plymouth	6-21-45	6-21-48
J. V. Whitfield*	Burgaw	6-21-45-48	6-21-48-53
W. H. Ruffin ³⁰⁶	Durham	6-21-45	6-21-49
J. S. Silverstein	Brevard	6-21-45	6-21-49
John H. Isenhour	Salisbury	6-21-45	6-21-50
T. F. Bridges	Wilson	6-21-45	6-21-50

W. P. Saunders³⁰⁷ Robbins
 Roy Williamson *³⁰⁸ Rocky Mount
 P. N. Burdette³⁰⁹ Asheville

7-16-45
 7-25-47-48
 10-7-47

6-21-49
 6-21-48-52
 6-21-52

COMMISSION TO STUDY A SYSTEM OF MERIT RATING FOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS³¹⁰

John W. Unstead, *Chairman* Chapel Hill
 Carl W. McCartha Gastonia
 Dr. A. M. Proctor Durham
 J. Carlyle Rutledge Kannapolis
 J. H. Rose Greenville
 Mrs. Inez Hinnant Wilmington
 Dr. James E. Hillman, *Secretary* Raleigh

To make report
 To make report
 To make report
 To make report
 To make report
 To make report

LEE COUNTY BOARD OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS³¹¹

F. B. Brinn Sanford
 Ralph Kennedy* Cumnock
 J. F. Oehler* Jonesboro
 T. E. Heighler* Sanford
 Gabe Holmes* Sanford
 Edwin A. Dalrymple³¹² Sanford

7-1-49
 7-1-48-52
 7-1-48-52
 7-1-47-51
 7-1-47-51
 7-1-52

³⁰⁷The commission is composed of five members and is to report to the governor. *S. L., 1945, Res. 40.*

³⁰⁸The commission is composed of five members and is to report to the governor and the Advisory Budget Commission on or before July 1, 1946. *S. L., 1945, Res. 39.*

³⁰⁹The committee is composed of ten members appointed by the governor and six ex officio members as follows: the director of the Department of Conservation and Development (R. Bruce Etheridge), the state health officer (Carl V. Reynolds), the chief engineer of the State Board of Health (James M. Jarrett), a member from the engineering staff of the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina (Herman G. Baily), and one member representing the State Planning Board (Capus Wainick). Terms are from one to five years, and reappointments are for four years; the terms of two members expire each year. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 1010.*

³¹⁰Declined to serve.

³¹¹Succeeded W. H. Ruffin, declined.

³¹²Succeeded E. F. Still, resigned.

³¹³Succeeded Walker Lyerly, deceased September 7, 1947.

³¹⁴The seven members of this commission were to report to the governor on or before October 1, 1946. *S. L., 1945, Res. 22.*

³¹⁵The board consists of six members, five of whom are appointed by the governor and one of whom, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, is a member ex officio. Terms are two, three, and four years with reappointments for four years. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 599.*

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION³¹³

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
James H. Clark, <i>Chairman</i>	Elizabethtown	7-25-45	7-1-49
Dr. Clarence Poe, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> *	Raleigh	7-25-45-48	7-1-48-52
J. W. Bean*	Spencer	7-25-45-46	7-1-46-50
Dr. Fred C. Hubbard*	North Wilkesboro	7-25-45-46	7-1-46-50
Flora Wakefield*	Raleigh	7-25-45-46	7-1-46-50
Dr. Paul B. Bissette*	Wilson	7-25-45-46	7-1-46-50
Dr. O. C. Barker	Asheville	7-25-45	7-1-47
Franklin J. Blythe*	Charlotte	7-25-45-47	7-1-47-51
B. E. Jordan*	Saxapahaw	7-25-45-47	7-1-47-51
Dr. William M. Coppridge*	Durham	7-25-45-47	7-1-47-51
Don S. Elias*	Asheville	7-25-45-48	7-1-48-52
William B. Rodman*	Washington	7-25-45-48	7-1-48-52
Sample B. Forbus*	Durham	7-25-45-48	7-1-48-52
Dr. C. E. Rozelle	High Point	7-25-45	7-1-49
Mrs. Richard J. Reynolds	Winston-Salem	7-25-45	7-1-49
William M. Rich	Durham	7-25-45	7-1-49
Dr. Paul F. Whitaker	Kinston	7-25-45	7-1-49
Dr. W. S. Rankin	Charlotte	7-25-45	7-1-49
Dr. Clyde Minges ³¹⁴	Rocky Mount	8-20-45	7-1-47
Dr. G. Fred Hale ³¹⁵	Raleigh	1-20-46-47	7-1-47-51
Dr. J. Street Brewer ³¹⁶	Roseboro	12-12-46	7-1-49
<i>State Advisory Council</i> ³¹⁷			
Dr. David Young	Raleigh	7-15-46	7-1-49
Dr. R. E. Earp	Selma	7-15-46	7-1-49
Claude F. Gaddy	Raleigh	7-15-46	7-1-49

George Watts Hill Durham
James P. Richardson Charlotte

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL FOR SPASTIC CHILDREN³¹⁸

Dr. W. M. Roberts* Gastonia 7-10-45-47
Thomas O'Berry, *Chairman** Goldsboro 7-10-45-47
George Hughes* Pollokville 7-10-45-47
Dr. O. L. Miller Charlotte 7-10-49
Charles E. Norfleet Winston-Salem 7-10-49
Robert P. Cherry Tarboro 7-10-49
Dr. Lenox D. Baker Durham 7-10-51
Dr. Ellen Winston Raleigh 7-10-51
Joel W. Wright Asheville 7-10-51

NORTH CAROLINA RECREATION COMMISSION AND RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE³¹⁹

Roy L. McMillan, *Chairman* Raleigh 7-1-51
Mrs. John G. Newitt Charlotte 7-1-51
Charles W. Gunter Gastonia 7-1-50
Montgomery Hill Greensboro 7-1-49
W. J. Kennedy, Jr.* Durham 7-1-48-52
Rev. Charles S. Hubbard* Roseboro 7-1-47-51

³¹⁷The commission consists of eighteen members, of whom ten are appointed by the governor, eight are nominated by the various medical associations for appointment by the governor, and two are ex officio members as follows: the secretary of the Board of Health (Dr. Carl V. Reynolds) and the commissioner of public welfare (Dr. Ellen Winston). Their terms vary from one to four years, and reappointments are for four-year terms. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 1096.*

³¹⁸Succeeded Dr. O. C. Barker, declined.

³¹⁹Succeeded Dr. Clyde Minter, resigned.

³²⁰The board is composed of five members serving two-, four-, and six-year terms. *G. S., Sec. 131-120. S. L., 1945, Chap. 1096.*

³²¹The board is composed of nine members serving two-, four-, and six-year terms. Reappointments are for six years. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 504.*
³²²The commission is composed of eleven members, seven of whom are appointed by the governor and four of whom are ex officio members as follows: the governor (R. Gregg Cherry), the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwin), the commissioner of public welfare (Dr. Ellen Winston), and the director of the Department of Conservation and Development (R. Bruce Etheridge). The terms vary from one to six years, with reappointments for four years. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 757.*

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
John C. Mackorell	Banner Elk	7-10-45	7-1-46
R. W. Watkins* ³²⁰	Boone	7-31-45-46	7-1-46-50
Max A. Parrish ³²¹	Gastonia	2-1-46	7-1-50
<i>Advisory Committee</i> ³²²			
Russell M. Grumman, <i>Chairman</i> *	Chapel Hill	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Mrs. Katherine P. Arrington*	Warrenton	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Walker S. Persons	Durham	7-10-45	7-10-47
Samuel Selden*	Chapel Hill	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
C. Walton Johnson*	Weaverville	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Mrs. Maurice Honigman*	Gastonia	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Richard W. Mason*	Raleigh	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Mrs. Augusta Barnett*	Asheville	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Marjorie Beal*	Raleigh	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Jake Wade	Charlotte	7-10-45	7-10-47
R. Flake Shaw	Greensboro	7-10-45	7-10-47
Lloyd B. Hathaway*	Winston-Salem	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
J. H. Rose*	Greenville	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Jasper Memory	Wake Forest	7-10-45	7-10-47
Dr. Donald C. Dearborn*	Salisbury	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Galen Elliot	Durham	7-10-45	7-10-47
Charles W. Phillips*	Greensboro	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Mrs. Edison Davenport*	Mackeys	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
Julian B. Huttaff	Fayetteville	7-10-45	7-10-47
B. M. Hanes	Cramerton	7-10-45	7-10-47
W. B. McManus	Monroe	7-10-45	7-10-47
Carrie Lee Weaver	Winston-Salem	7-10-45	7-10-47
George K. Snow*	Mount Airy	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49

J. D. Carter	Spencer	7-10-45	7-10-47
Jessie A. Reynolds	Wilmington	7-10-45	7-10-47
Mrs. L. B. Jenkins	Kinston	7-10-45	7-10-47
Coleman W. Roberts	Charlotte	7-10-45	7-10-47
Charles H. Stone*	Charlotte	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
John R. Larkins*	Raleigh	7-10-45-47	7-10-47-49
C. A. Upchurch, Jr.	Raleigh	7-10-45	7-10-47
W. M. Shaw ³²³	Fayetteville	9-20-45	7-10-47
Rev. Harold J. Dudley ³²⁴ ..	Wilson	3-21-46-47	7-10-47-49
Earl J. Petro ³²⁵	Pinchurst	10-15-46-47	7-10-47-49
Charles W. Doak	Kinston	6-21-47	7-1-49
George D. Manning	Asheboro	6-21-47	7-1-49
Lucy Morgan	Penland	6-21-47	7-1-49
Mayon Parker	Ahoskie	6-21-47	7-1-49
Norman Shepard	Davidson	6-21-47	7-1-49
Richard L. Weaver	Chapel Hill	6-21-47	7-1-49
Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell	Greensboro	6-21-47	7-1-49
John D. Eversman	Pisgah Forest	6-21-47	7-1-49
P. Huber Hanes	Winston-Salem	6-21-47	7-1-49
Brooks Reitzel	High Point	6-21-47	7-1-49
Harold J. Weekley	Burlington	6-21-47	7-1-49
Kenneth Wible	Greensboro	6-21-47	7-1-49
E. L. Sandefur	Winston-Salem	6-21-47	7-1-49
I. E. Ready	Roanoke Rapids	6-21-48	7-1-49
Smith Barrier	Greensboro	6-21-48	7-1-49

³²³Succeeded John C. Mackorell, deceased.

³²⁴Succeeded Charles W. Gunter, deceased.

³²⁵The advisory committee is composed of thirty members who are appointed for two-year terms. S. L., 1945, Chap. 757, Sec. 6.

³²⁶Succeeded Carrie Lee Weaver, declined.

³²⁷Succeeded Galen Elliot.

³²⁸Succeeded C. W. Roberts.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR KNITTING³²⁶

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. Ed Millis	High Point	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Harry G. Bell	High Point	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
F. H. Hallenbeck	High Point	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
James McDowell	High Point	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
John K. Voehringer, Jr.	Greensboro	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. Z. Armfield	Greensboro	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Ray Weaver	Greensboro	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
J. Franklin McCrary	Asheboro	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
Carl V. Cline	Hickory	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
P. H. Hanes	Winston-Salem	8-1-45	At pleasure of Governor
INSURANCE ADVISORY BOARD ³²⁷			
W. H. Andrews	Greensboro	9-20-45	9-1-49
Thomas H. Southgate*	Durham	9-20-45-47	9-1-47-51
George F. Jones	Charlotte	9-20-45	9-1-49
Edwin Pate	Laurinburg	9-20-45	9-1-49
Ralph H. Hanes	Winston-Salem	9-20-45	9-1-47
John H. Anderson, Jr.*	Raleigh	9-20-45-47	9-1-47-51
W. H. Nelson ³²⁸	Spray	7-19-46-47	9-1-47-51
TRUSTEES' COMMITTEE ON FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE AND BUSINESS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA ³²⁹			
James S. Ficklen	Greenville	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
James A. Gray	Winston-Salem	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
Kemp D. Battle	Rocky Mount	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
L. P. McLendon	Greensboro	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
J. T. Pritchett	Lenoir	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
George M. Stephens ³³⁰	Asheville	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor

Lionel Weil	Goldsboro	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
James H. Clark ³³¹	Elizabethtown	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
John J. Parker	Charlotte	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
W. B. Shuford	Hickory	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
F. W. Hancock, Jr.	Oxford	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
Henry A. Lineberger	Belmont	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
Kenneth S. Tanner	Spindale	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor
John Sprunt Hill ³³²	Durham	10-4-45	At pleasure of Governor

TRYON'S PALACE COMMISSION³³³

Mrs. J. Edwin Latham	Greensboro	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Gertrude S. Carraway	New Bern	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Charles A. Cannon	Concord	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Clyde R. Hoey	Shelby	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
J. M. Broughton	Raleigh	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
D. L. Ward	New Bern	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. A. B. Stoney	Morganton	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. John A. Kellenberger	Greensboro	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn	Raleigh	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Richard N. Duffy	New Bern	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Virginia Horne	Wadesboro	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor

³³⁰By request.

³³¹The board is composed of seven members, six of whom are appointed by the governor and one of whom, the insurance commissioner (William P. Hodges), is ex officio member and chairman. Terms are three and four years, and reappointments are for four years. *G. S.*, 58-27.1; *S. L.*, 1945, Chap. 383.

³³²Succeeded Ralph H. Hanes, resigned.

³³³By resolution of the trustees of the University of North Carolina the governor is authorized to appoint this committee.

³³⁰Declined to serve.

³³¹Declined to serve.

³³²Declined to serve.

³³³The commission consists of twenty-five members appointed by the governor and six ex officio members as follows: the attorney general (Harry McMullan), the director of the Department of Conservation and Development (R. Bruce Etheridge), the director of the Department of Archives and History (C. C. Crittenden), the mayor of New Bern (L. C. Lawrence), and the chairman of the Craven County Board of County Commissioners (George W. Ipock). The first meeting was to be held November 6, 1945. *S. L.*, 1945, Chap. 791.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Mrs. Katherine P. Arrington	Warrenton	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Richard J. Reynolds	Winston-Salem	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. William H. Belk	Charlotte	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Paul L. Borden	Goldsboro	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. E. L. McKee	Sylva	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Lawrence Sprunt	Wilmington	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
A. H. Graham	Hillsboro	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Carroll P. Rogers	Tryon	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
S. Clay Williams	Winston-Salem	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. P. P. McCain	Sanatorium	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. Fred M. Hanes	Durham	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten	Chapel Hill	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. J. S. Mitchener	Raleigh	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Richard D. Dixon	Edenton	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory ³³⁴	Salisbury	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Henry F. Du Pont ³³⁵	Winterthur, Delaware	10-25-45	At pleasure of Governor
ROANOKE ISLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ³³⁶			
John Harden ³³⁷	Raleigh	8-15-46	3-20-47
J. C. B. Ehringhaus ³³⁸	Raleigh	1-14-47	3-20-47
STATE EDUCATION COMMISSION ³³⁹			
<i>Educational Group</i>			
Mrs. R. S. Ferguson	Taylorsville	5-28-47	To report to Governor and next General Assembly
Dr. Clarence Heer	Chapel Hill	5-28-47	" "
Dr. Carlyle Campbell	Raleigh	5-28-47	" "
C. F. Carroll	High Point	5-28-47	" "
M. C. Campbell	Newton	5-28-47	" "
Bertha Cooper	Elizabeth City	5-28-47	" "

Agricultural, Business, Industrial, and Professional Group

R. Grady Rankin, <i>Chairman</i>	Gastonia	5-28-47	"	"
James J. Harris, Jr.	Charlotte	5-28-47	"	"
H. W. Kendall	Greensboro	5-28-47	"	"
Brandon P. Hodges	Asheville	5-28-47	"	"
Edwin Pate	Laurinburg	5-28-47	"	"
D. W. Bagley	Moock	5-28-47	"	"
Richard G. Stockton	Winston-Salem	5-28-47	"	"
Jule B. Warren	Raleigh	5-28-47	"	"
C. S. Bunn	Spring Hope	5-28-47	"	"
John W. Umstead	Chapel Hill	5-28-47	"	"
A. E. Brown	Durham	5-28-47	"	"
J. C. Scarborough	Durham	5-28-47	"	"

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND FOREST DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION³⁴⁰

Francis J. Heazel	Asheville	7-1-47	7-1-53
Kelly Bennett	Bryson City	7-1-47	7-1-53
Charles E. Ray, <i>Chairman</i>	Waynesville	7-1-47	7-1-53
Percy B. Ferebee	Andrews	7-1-47	7-1-51
Raymond U. Sutton	Sylva	7-1-47	7-1-51
Ralph Winkler	Boone	7-1-47	7-1-49
E. C. Guy	Newland	7-1-47	7-1-49

³³⁹Succeeded Dr. Fred M. Hanes, declined.

³⁴⁰Succeeded S. Clay Williams, declined.

³⁴¹Vacancies occurring on the board of directors of the association are filled by the governor. *S. L., 1945, Chap. 953.*

³⁴²Succeeded Dr. Fred M. Hanes, deceased.

³⁴³Succeeded W. Dorsey Pruden, deceased.

³⁴⁴The commission is composed of eighteen members, six from educational groups and twelve from agricultural, business, industrial, and professional life. They are to report to the governor and the General Assembly.

³⁴⁵The commission is composed of seven members appointed for two, four, and six-year terms; reappointments are to be for six years. In addition there are two ex officio members as follows: the chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission (A. H. Graham) and the director of the Department of Conservation and Development (R. Bruce Etheridge). *S. L., 1947, Chap. 422.*

COMMISSION ON PUBLIC-LOCAL AND PRIVATE LEGISLATION³⁴¹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>	<i>To report to Governor and next General Assembly</i>
Albert Coates	Chapel Hill	6-18-47		
W. Bryan Bolich	Durham	6-18-47		"
NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE COMMISSION ³⁴²				
Joseph R. Winslow	Robersonville	6-11-47	1-25-49	
Thomas J. White	Kinston	6-11-47	1-25-49	
S. B. Coley	Raleigh	6-11-47	1-25-49	
Harry A. Greene	Raeford	6-11-47	1-23-51	
Frank T. Erwin	Durham	6-11-47	1-23-51	
D. K. Sing	Charlotte	6-11-47	1-23-51	
R. Floyd Crouse	Sparta	6-11-47	1-27-53	
George W. Keesee	Gastonia	6-11-47	1-27-53	
Dan M. Furr	Asheville	6-11-47	1-27-53	

NORTH CAROLINA MILK COMMISSION³⁴³

C. W. Pegram	Raleigh	6-20-47		To report to Governor and
Fred Rhyne	Gastonia	6-20-47	"	next General Assembly
Ralph H. Scott	Burlington	6-20-47	"	"
W. L. Clevenger	Raleigh	6-20-47	"	"
J. A. Arey	Raleigh	6-20-47	"	"
S. D. Gibson	High Point	6-20-47	"	"
Howard Robertson	Winston-Salem	6-20-47	"	"
Dr. A. H. Elliott	Wilmington	6-20-47	"	"
R. L. Caviness	Raleigh	6-20-47	"	"
J. W. Cummings	Guilford College	6-20-47	"	"

H. A. Yancey Charlotte
 Dr. Jacob Mauney Kings Mountain
 Dr. Frank Sharpe Greensboro
 J. Milton Mangum Raleigh
 Harry B. Caldwell Greensboro
 H. J. Rollins, *Chairman* Rockingham

6-20-47
 6-20-47
 6-20-47
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 6-20-47

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COMMISSION TO STUDY EXAMINING BOARDS OF THE STATE³⁴⁴

To report to Governor and
 next General Assembly

Frank K. Sims, Jr. Charlotte
 Sam O. Worthington Greenville
 Winfield Blackwell Winston-Salem
 Wade E. Brown Boone
 L. M. Chaffin Lillington
 George R. Uzzell, *Chairman*³⁴⁵ Salisbury

6-18-47
 6-18-47
 6-18-47
 6-18-47
 6-18-47
 8-2-47

"
 "
 "
 "
 "
 "

COMMISSION TO STUDY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NORTH CAROLINA³⁴⁶

Judge William H. Bobbitt Charlotte
 Judge R. Hunt Parker Roanoke Rapids
 Basil L. Whitener Gastonia
 David M. Clark Greenville
 W. G. Mordecai Raleigh

7-1-47
 7-1-47
 7-1-47
 7-1-47
 7-1-47

6-30-49
 6-30-49
 6-30-49
 6-30-49
 6-30-49

³⁴⁴The commission is composed of seven members, two of whom are appointed by the governor, two by the lieutenant governor, and three by the speaker of the House. It continues the work of a similar commission created in 1937. *P. L., 1937, Res. 40; S. L., 1947, Res. 24.*
³⁴⁵The commission is composed of nine members who are appointed for four- and six-year terms; reappointments are for six years. *S. L., 1947, Chap. 263.*
³⁴⁶The commission is composed of seventeen members, one of whom is to be the head of the dairying division of the State Department of Agriculture. *S. L., 1947, Res. 15.*
³⁴⁷The commission is composed of five members, three of whom are from the House of Representatives and two of whom are from the Senate. *S. L., 1947, Res. 703.*
³⁴⁸Succeeded Frank K. Sims, resigned.
³⁴⁹The commission is composed of twenty-three members, twelve of whom are appointed by the governor. They are to report to him on or before November 1, 1948, and to the General Assembly of 1949. Judge W. A. Devin is ex officio chairman. *S. L., 1947, Res. 23.*

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
W. E. Church	Winston-Salem	7-1-47	6-30-49
Sam J. Ervin	Morganston	7-1-47	6-30-49
Louis J. Poisson	Wilmington	7-1-47	6-30-49
Carlisle W. Higgins	Winston-Salem	7-1-47	6-30-49
John G. Dawson	Kinston	7-1-47	6-30-49
Samuel N. Clark	Tarboro	7-1-47	6-30-49
George Watts Hill	Durham	7-1-47	6-30-49
COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS ³⁴⁷			
I. O. Schaub	Raleigh	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
J. Warren Smith	Raleigh	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
W. Kerr Scott	Raleigh	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
J. S. Dorton	Raleigh	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
Harry B. Caldwell, <i>Chairman</i>	Greensboro	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
R. Flake Shaw	Greensboro	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
T. Holt Haywood	Winston-Salem	7-1-47	At pleasure of Governor
COMMISSION FOR MOORE'S CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK ³⁴⁸			
Clifton L. Moore	Burgaw	8-4-47	At pleasure of Governor
Jesse Lucas	Ivanhoe	8-4-47	At pleasure of Governor
J. V. Whitfield	Burgaw	8-4-47	At pleasure of Governor
ARMORY COMMISSION ³⁴⁹			
Joe T. Carruthers	Greensboro	9-17-47	At pleasure of Governor
J. Hall Manning	Raleigh	9-17-47	At pleasure of Governor
SIR WALTER RALEIGH DAY COMMISSION ³⁵⁰			
Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh	11-15-47	At pleasure of Governor
Dr. J. Y. Joyner	LaGrange	11-15-47	At pleasure of Governor

APPOINTMENTS

1009

Lee B. Weathers	Shelby	At pleasure of Governor
Paul Green	Chapel Hill	At pleasure of Governor
H. A. Scott	Haw River	At pleasure of Governor
W. J. Bullock	Kannapolis	At pleasure of Governor
T. C. Roberson	Asheville	At pleasure of Governor
H. M. Roland	Wilmington	At pleasure of Governor
R. M. Wilson	Rocky Mount	At pleasure of Governor
Curtis Russ	Waynesville	At pleasure of Governor
A. B. Gibson	Laurinburg	At pleasure of Governor
Joe Nixon	Lincolnton	At pleasure of Governor
L. C. Gifford	Hickory	At pleasure of Governor
Herbert Peele	Elizabeth City	At pleasure of Governor
William T. Polk	Greensboro	At pleasure of Governor
A. T. Spaulding	Durham	At pleasure of Governor
Robert Lee Humber	Greenville	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. Richard J. Reynolds	Winston-Salem	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. E. B. Hunter	Charlotte	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. W. T. Bost	Raleigh	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. A. B. Stoney	Morganton	At pleasure of Governor
Mrs. John D. Robinson ³⁵¹	Wallace	At pleasure of Governor

³⁴⁷The commission is composed of seven members, who are to report to the governor at least sixty days before the General Assembly of 1949 convenes. *S. L., 1947, Chap. 478.*

³⁴⁸The commission is composed of three members. *S. L., 1947, Chap. 917.*

³⁴⁹The commission is composed of five members, two of whom are appointed by the governor. The remaining three are ex officio members as follows: the governor (R. Gregg Cherry), who is chairman, the attorney general (Harry McMullan), and the adjutant general (J. Van B. Metts). *S. L., 1947, Chap. 1010.*

³⁵⁰The commission consists of twenty-one members. Ex officio members are the governor (R. Gregg Cherry), who is chairman, and the superintendent of public instruction (Clyde A. Erwn), who is secretary. *S. L., 1947, Res. 26.*

³⁵¹Succeeded Herbert Peele, declined.

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- Abernathy, Claude C., appointment of, 948.
- Abernethy, Arthur Talmage, appointment of, 950.
- Ackerman, Carl William, quoted, 642.
- Adams, John, quoted, 696.
- Adderton, James, appointment of, 972.
- Addison, Joseph, quoted, 677.
- Adelphotis Arahoviton, governor addresses, 483.
- Aderholt, M. L., represents crop improvement association, 309.
- Adjutant General, appointment of, 948; recommendations regarding, 29.
- Ad valorem taxation, property relieved of, 7.
- Advisory Budget Commission, approves large appropriations, 619; asked to increase pension fund, 49; decides when state should spend, 46, 57; members of, 958; prepares appropriations bills, 32; prepares budget, 59; recommendations of, exceeded, 932; recommends delay of building program, 34; recommends no changes in machinery act, 32.
- Advisory Committee for Knitting, appointments to, 1002.
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, governor addresses women's group of, 694; history of, 695*f*.
- Agricultural and Mechanical College, reference to, 196.
- Agricultural and Technical College, 524; governor speaks at, 522; graduates' activities, 523*f*; history of, 525; members of board, 961; Negro farm organization begun at, 693; war activities of, 523.
- Agricultural fairs, appointments to commission to investigate, 1008.
- Agriculture, accomplishments in, 52; address on post-war development of, 350; appropriations for, 114; balance needed in, 633; basis of state's wealth, 515; commissioner of, becomes member of Council of State, 26; constitutes base of triangle with industry and labor, 393, 418, 454, 516; history of education in, 139, 759*f*; industry dependent upon, 605; legislation affecting, 115; members of State Board of, 954; methods of, modernized, 306; progress made in, 346, 347, 498; recommendations concerning, 52; statistics on, 140, 546.
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- Ahepa, Order of, governor addresses convention of, 421.
- Aiken, George D., sponsors vocational education bill, 146.
- Aiken, John W., appointment of, 993.
- Alamance County, religious settlements in, 398; statistics for, 313*n*.
- Albemarle, governor addresses first annual Farmers' Day and Dairy Cattle Show at, 701.
- Albemarle section, birthplace of state's civilization, 635; sends citizens to war, 549.
- Albritton, J. T., represents crop improvement association, 309.
- Alderman, Edwin A., aids in founding of Woman's College, 172; from Goldsboro, 713; leader in women's education, 406.
- Aldrich, Winthrop, letter to, quoted, 235.
- Alex H. White High School, Pollocksville, governor addresses graduates at, 158.
- Alexander, Ernest R., appointment of, 957.
- Alexander, J. Wilson, appointment of, 961.
- Alford, Frank O., appointment of, 972.
- Allen, Charles S., appointment of, 952.
- Allen, Ed F., appointment of, 972.
- Allen, J. Edward, appointment of, 964.
- Allen, Sidney V., appointment of, 950, 951; resigns, 951*n*.
- Allen, T. W., reference to, 959*n*.
- Allen, William A., Jr., appointment of, 979.
- Alley, Felix E., resigns, 981*n*.
- Alley, Fred L., appointment of, 985.
- Allison, Dan M., appointment of, 959.
- Alphin, H. E., serves as assistant farm agent, 504.
- Amendments to Constitution, governor enumerates, 26*ff*; governor recommends, 27.
- American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, enrollment in, 358.
- American Automobile Association, supports brake-check program, 131.
- American Brotherhood Week, address in behalf of, 814.

- American Foundation for the Blind, aids blind, 86.
- American Legion, arranges boys' forum, 457; Cherry active in, xii; encourages soldiers to join, 96; Gaston post of, campaigns for recreation center, 939; governor addresses, 453; governor addresses convention of, 681, 683; governor nominates Stelle for commander of, 263; helps secure G. I. bill, 96; members of, support war effort, 96; must fight faulty public sentiment, 99; purposes of, 93ff; reference to, 238; strongest veterans' organization, 96.
- American Legion Auxiliary, governor addresses, 232.
- American Public Welfare Association, governor addresses, 856.
- American Red Cross, address in behalf of, 331, 598; services of, 331ff.
- American Relief for Holland, sends medical supplies, 252.
- American Silent Guest Committee, sponsors Thanksgiving program, 746.
- Anderson, Albert, reference to, 399.
- Anderson, Henry London, appointment of, 972.
- Anderson, John H., Jr., appointment of, 1002.
- Anderson, Mrs. John H., appointment of, 972.
- Anderson, Walter F., appointment of, 976; resigns, 977n.
- Andrews, W. H., appointment of, 1002.
- Anson Radio and Broadcasting Company, opens station, 689.
- Apostles' Creed, reference to, 202.
- Appalachian State Teachers' College, members of board, 960.
- Apple, E. D., appointment of, 965.
- Apple Blossom Festival, governor speaks at, 631.
- Arbor Day, address in observance of, 616.
- Area vocational schools, appointments to commission to study, 994; see also, Vocational schools.
- Arey, J. A., appointment of, 1006.
- Armfield, W. Z., appointment of, 1002.
- Armory Commission, appointments to, 1008.
- Armstrong, Edwin Howard, calls North Carolina the "FM" state, 733.
- Army Day, observed, 843.
- Arnold, Ernest J., appointment of, 955.
- Arnold, Henry Harley, quoted, 234.
- Arrington, Mrs. Katherine P., appointment of, 1000, 1004.
- Asheboro High School, governor addresses graduates at, 204.
- Asheville, Army officers return to live in, 383; organizations of, cooperate in war effort, 302; prefabricating done at, 229.
- Asheville First Presbyterian Church, governor addresses men's club of, 302.
- Ashford, George T., appointment of, 961.
- Askew, E. S., appointment of, 992.
- Association of American Universities, Woman's College approved by, 79.
- Association of Land-Grant Colleges, report of Post-war Agricultural Policy Committee of, quoted, 311f.
- Association of Western North Carolina Communities, should cooperate with state agencies, 729.
- Atkins, J. W., appointment of, 958.
- Atkins, Oscar F., appointment of, 984.
- Atkins, Stewart, appointment of, 973.
- Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, members of board, 978.
- Atlantic Beach, appointments to board of, 984; bridge to, is vital link, 891.
- Atomic bomb, generates fear and discontent, 715, 790; reference to, 554.
- Attucks, Crispus, dies in Revolution, 222.
- Ausbaugh, V. J., appointment of, 957.
- Austin, W. B., appointment of, 954.
- Automotive Safety Foundation, supports brake-check program, 131.
- Aycock, Charles B., aids in founding Woman's College, 172; crusades for schools, 548, 783; from Wayne County, 713; leader in women's education, 406; paves way for progress, 855; quoted, 615; starts educational advance, 6, 323.

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- Babson, Roger, quoted, 813.
- Bagehot, Walter, quoted, 675.
- Bagley, D. W., appointment of, 1005.

- Bagley, Mrs. Dudley, aids research, 941.
Bailey, I. M., appointment of, 975; closes term as Rotary official, 643.
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Baker, E. L., appointment of, 984.
Baker, Lenox D., appointment of, 999.
Balafos, Pete, founder of church, 237.
Baldwin, Alice M., appointment of, 976.
Ballentine, Bessie, governor thanks, 853.
Ballentine, L. Y., resigns, 955*n*.
Ballew, James G., appointment of, 966.
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